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REPORTS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,

3102

BOSTON.

1826 — 1835.

VOLUME I.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN.
1855.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The three volumes of the Reports of the Secretary of the Prison Discipline Society of Boston, are reprinted in sufficient numbers to furnish a copy to many of the principal libraries of Europe and America. The Society have thought it due to themselves, and still more to their late faithful, indefatigable Secretary, the Rev. Louis Dwight, to take the proper measures to secure to him the approbation which should be awarded to life-long labors of the highest Christian charity, and to the example of persevering effort in a sphere of vast toil, and of little recompense, except to one who feels that the accomplishment of every labor of love to his fellow-men carries with it the most satisfactory of all rewards. They have also thought it important that the remembrance of the state of things which he found in prisons in this country, in the beginning of his labors, should be preserved, lest by any future negligence, or ignorance, of the subject, the same or similar evils should again become prevalent. With the severest faithfulness he has pointed out those evils; and with unbiased judgment he has indicated the means of preventing their recurrence. His attention was given to every class subjected to confinement in prison, the criminal, the debtor, and the insane; and for the security, the comfort, or the relief of each of these classes, he has devised appropriate and eminently successful means. He contributed

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largely to the emancipation of poor debtors from the liability to imprisonment, and to the provision for the confinement of the insane in hospitals instead of prisons; and he increased the security of society from the misdeeds of criminals by the greatly improved plan of prisons he introduced, and the system of discipline and instruction of which he unceasingly urged the importance. The world, at least his own, the American world, will not let the memory of such a man perish. We, who had the satisfaction of being associated with him in these his excellent labors, are bound to do what we can to secure to him that portion of his recompense which may come from the authentic record of his life and acts. It is with this view that the Reports of his labors for thirty years are now reprinted, together with a Memoir by a venerable friend of more than thirty years' intimacy, and the Defence of his conduct and his system, at a critical period of his history and his enterprise, by another associate. We inscribe the whole,

IN MEMORIAM.

December 31, 1855.

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MEMOIR OF REV. LOUIS DWIGHT.

BY WILLIAM JENKS, D. D.

SEVERAL months after the lamented death of Mr. DWIGHT, who had been Secretary and principal Agent of the Boston Prison Discipline Society from its institution, it was resolved, as a last and crowning effort, to reprint and circulate its whole series of Reports, which, indeed, had been principally prepared by himself, and of which he had gathered the chief materials. And it was at the same time thought fit, that a brief Memoir of his life should accompany the publication. In compliance with this arrangement, the following notices are presented to the reader.

So familiar has the subject of Prisons and Prison Discipline become to the great body of the community, and so greatly has it attracted the attention of the governments of most civilized countries, that a recurrence to the original causes of movements now witnessed might seem irrelevant, antiquated and inapposite.

At the hazard, however, of incurring such censure, it must be remarked, that not mere human policy alone, and a regard to the safety of human life and property, important as these considerations confessedly are, prompted the modern spirit of reform in prisons. It is traceable, clearly, to deep Christian principles.

No one, indeed, who is imbued with those principles, can look with indifference on the evils introduced into the world by the transgression of the natural and moral laws of GOD. The degradation and sufferings of uncounted multitudes arise out of this, as it is the fruitful source of disorder, disease and calamity. Nor

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can the entire cure be wisely expected but as the result of those life-renewing principles which distinguish the Gospel of CHRIST:—

—'ollis cœlestis vigor
'Seminibus'—

These, planted by Divine grace in the human soul, prepare the individual, or a community, for permanent prosperity and happiness, and for permanent usefulness.

JOHN HOWARD, who is worthy to be ever named with reverence and high esteem, imbibed these principles most thoroughly. They entered into his public as well as his private life. They animated him to undertake vast labors, endure severe hardships, and to make great sacrifices of personal ease and wealth, in accomplishing an enterprise which has scarce a parallel among human efforts. The highest eulogy of his life and spirit can scarcely be accounted an exaggeration, and in every civilized country his name is in honor.

Much of his spirit was, without question, possessed and displayed by LOUIS DWIGHT.

To the formation and development of any human character very many circumstances providentially combine. All of them it is not given us to know. But, among the subjects of human curiosity, the diligent observer of men and their actions will be ever gratified with opportunities of tracing the influence of circumstances; and the philosophical inquirer will neglect no proper occasion of assigning to them their native and relative importance.

The family of Mr. DWIGHT was of the old Puritan stock of New England. Its history, previous to the early settlements here, is not at present known. But JOHN DWIGHT, his first ancestor in America, is found in 1635 united with those who settled the town of Dedham, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, and who had tarried awhile with the earlier inhabitants of Watertown and Roxbury. These settlers, having obtained their grant for a plantation from the General Court, which that year held its session at 'Newtowne,' now Cambridge, entered into a mutual Covenant for the government of themselves, and required all to subscribe it who might afterward unite with them, in the determination that none should be permitted to join them but such as bore the required character.

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The early constitution of towns in New England, or at least in Massachusetts, was admirably calculated, in addition to the care given to the education of children, to draw out gradually whatever talent for public service every man might possess. How and when the office of 'Select-man' originated, it may be difficult to determine, although the ancient 'tythings' of the Saxons accustomed small communities to feel responsibility, and devolved on individuals a care for others; yet that, and the office of Representative to the General Court, operated, from generation to generation, in training up

—'men who their duties knew,
'And knew their rights, and knowing dared maintain.'

JOHN DWIGHT held the office of select-man for sixteen years, and died in 1653. He was a member of the First Church in Dedham from the year 1639. His son TIMOTHY, the common ancestor of the late eminent and excellent President of Yale College and of LOUIS DWIGHT, was a select-man for twenty-five years, was also for ten years town-clerk, and represented Medfield, an offshoot of Dedham, in the General Court. In 1718 he died, at the age of 83, having been a church-member for sixty-six years, and characterized as 'a gentleman truly serious and godly, one of an excellent spirit, peaceable, generous, charitable, and a promoter of the true interests of the church and town.'*

JOSEPH DWIGHT, Esquire, grandson of TIMOTHY, by his son HENRY, was of Great Barrington, born, however, in Dedham. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1722, was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas in the county of Worcester in 1739, became a brigadier-general, and was at the taking of Louisburg in 1745, having command of the artillery of the State. After the Canadian war, in which he was engaged, he purchased land in Berkshire county, of the court of which he was made judge, and also judge of probate; and died at his residence, 1765. 'His personal appearance,' says Dr. ALLEN, 'was fine. He was dignified in his manners, an upright judge, and an exemplary professor of the religion of the gospel.' He was the grandfather of LOUIS, who possessed and highly prized his portrait.

* One of his sons, *Josiah*, was graduated at Harvard College in 1687, was the first minister of Woodstock in Connecticut, and afterward of the third parish in his native town.

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The religious views of these men were in accordance with those which distinguish the early preachers of Dedham, whose printed Sermons have been reproduced and given to the present generation by the Reverend Dr. BURGESS of that town. The perusal of these singularly evangelical documents will show, that their authors drew their theology from the pure fountain of Divine Truth; and their serious, considerate hearers were trained up in that reverence for the Sacred Oracles, which was a striking characteristic of the Puritan Fathers of New England.

HENRY WILLIAMS DWIGHT, Esquire, second son* of the judge, and father of LOUIS, was of Stockbridge, and for many years clerk of the county court; 'a man of strict integrity, and much respected in the community,' writes his grand-daughter,† 'for his noble qualities of mind and heart.' He married ABIGAIL WELLS, a lady of Hartford, Connecticut, who, on her marriage, went to her husband's residence, and there abode until her death, after having been left a widow for many years. Of their three sons, LOUIS was the youngest, and was born at Stockbridge, in Berkshire county, March 25th, 1793.

The character and influence of a Mother are of indescribable importance in the moulding of the mind, heart and life of a child. LOUIS is spoken of by one who recollects his early years, as a boy of gay and cheerful temperament, sound constitution, amiable deportment, and benevolent propensities. As such, he became the favorite of his deeply religious mother, so far as a conscientious parent can exercise such a predilection. And his return of affection and deference was fervent, uniform and permanent. The writer was introduced to this lady not long before her death, and witnessed the ardor of her interest in her son's usefulness. But her private journal exhibits it in a far more striking degree. Extracts from it have been obtained, and will occasionally enter this brief narrative.

In the year 1804, this affectionate mother was left a widow, 'with her three sons to educate and provide for, the youngest of

* He had a sister who married the Hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, and became the mother of Miss *Sedgwick*, an authoress of extensive celebrity, and whose society was not without its influence on the taste and manners of her cousin, *Louis*.

† Miss *Dwight*, from whose valuable 'Memorials' of her father much that follows will have been taken.

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whom was eleven, and the eldest sixteen years of age. Through the long and painful illness of her husband, she had displayed entire submission to the will of God, while she was to her sick and suffering friend the "ministering angel" of his bodily and mental wants. Deeply depressed, at times, and suffering from a lingering consumption of the lungs, he stood constantly in need of sympathy and consolation. It was then that all the beauty and strength of her character shone out, through the dark cloud that overshadowed them.

'There are many expressions in Mrs. Dwight's journal, written during this period of severe trial, which show that she suffered intensely; but that she was able, while her own heart was bleeding, to cheer her husband in his hours of depression, provide for the wants of her sons, and superintend her household. She was placed in a situation where a weak woman would have been crushed to the earth; but she felt beneath her "the everlasting arms," and upon their omnipotence she leaned, in the exercise of an exalted Christian faith.

'The last words of her husband—words which his children remembered till their own hour of death—were those of the Apostle, "O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory?" In saying farewell to her who had for so many years rested on him for support, the dying husband and father bade her not be anxious for their children. "God will provide for them," were his words, and with this thought he could leave them, and,

> —"sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approach his grave
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

'Deprived, at an early age, of their natural guide and protector, the fatherless boys were left with one who was worthy of their deepest respect and strongest affection. Her sons seemed to have felt that every quality which gives sacredness to the name of *Mother*, was possessed by her who gave them birth.' The eldest entered Yale College in the autumn after his father's death. And not a long period had elapsed before a place was found for the youngest, between whom and his mother the relation, as has been intimated, was 'one of peculiar tenderness, confidence and sym-

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pathy. The lessons she wrote upon his heart faded not while life lasted; and the effect which her advice and unconscious influence exerted on his character was not for time merely, but for eternity.' On parting with him, as he went to reside in the family of Rev. Dr. BACKUS, at Bethlehem in Connecticut, his mother utters her feelings in her journal thus: 'March 11, 1806. This day my youngest son, LOUIS, I fear an idol in my heart, has left me. As the image of his father, I cling to him, and find his company very necessary to my peace; and I would now, dear JESUS, commend him to Thy blessed protection. Shall affection hold him when duty bids me let him go? No. I am not alone. My blessed Saviour is ever near. Be pleased, O LORD, to bless him, and return him again to me in safety.'

The cherished youth, after but a few months' absence, returned in safety, to excite anew his mother's affection, and call forth her adoring gratitude. For, while at Bethlehem, at school, in the pious family which had received him, he 'had become deeply interested in that subject which had been from his earliest childhood presented to him. His individual responsibility to GOD, and his own wretched failures to love the LORD with "his whole heart," gave him great distress. The teachings of one, so admirably calculated to guide him as Dr. BACKUS, to whom, and to his wife and children, Mr. DWIGHT'S attachment was through life strong and unabated, were most beneficial at this time; and he returned from school to his mother, with his whole heart overflowing with a new-found joy, and prepared to sympathize with her as he never had done before.'

Her journal of July 5, 1806, has this record: 'Praise the LORD, O my soul! Let all my powers be called forth to magnify the dying love of JESUS, blessed Lamb of GOD, who suffered for sinners! Glory, glory to Thy name, O holy Immanuel, for the distinguishing and incomprehensible plan of redemption! This morning is more blessed to my soul than I find words to describe; and if the wealth of the Indies had been offered to me, mean and despicable would the treasure have appeared, compared to the rich gift which GOD has now bestowed upon me, a weak, unfaithful, widowed mother. What joy can surpass mine? A child born into the family of GOD! A poor depraved worm washed in the blood of JESUS! Blessed am I when I go out, and blessed

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am I when I come in, if I have raised up one child for the kingdom of Heaven! Not unto me, not unto me, but unto Thy name be all the glory!' * * * 'Now, O blessed Saviour, I commend this dear child to Thee. I have received him anew from Thee, with a tenfold joy—a joy which as far surpasses that of the day of his birth, as the light of the sun exceeds the intensest midnight darkness. I give him back to Thee. Oh, make him a burning and a shining light. Clothe him with the "whole armor of righteousness." Keep him from temptation. Strengthen his faith. Enable him to lay hold of Thy promises. If Thou hast begun a good work in him, Thou wilt carry it on; and blessed, forever blessed be Thy name!'

Such were, and most justly, the pious joy and devout aspirations of a Christian, widowed mother, on perceiving evidence of a regenerate heart in her son. Similar expressions occur in her journal, when, about a year after, this son made a public profession of attachment to his Saviour, and was united to a branch of His visible Church, a young, but sincere and devoted disciple, as his subsequent life testified. Ever after, CHRIST was 'precious' to him, and he was never ashamed of His name or cause. Possessing much of the prompt decision and resolute perseverance which eminently distinguished his surviving parent, his character advanced to a maturity which, in early manhood, marked him as one designed for uncommon usefulness.

But further trials seemed necessary; and the providential 'hedging up' of the way was yet to be experienced. 'In the year 1813, when Mrs. DWIGHT had hoped to welcome home her son in health, and with flattering prospects before him, having completed his collegiate course at Yale College, a great trial awaited her on his account. A severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by inhaling the "exhilarating gas," while attending a chemical lecture, had broken his naturally strong constitution, and he returned to his mother weak and ill, apparently unfitted for all active duties. At this time of bitter disappointment in her most cherished hopes, the mother made the following entry in her journal: "Nov. 29, 1813. Just returned — my two sons — one, mended in health in spirits; the other, unable to study, or prepare for the sacred calling which has long been his choice. It is not in man to direct his steps; but He, who has brought him thus

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far by a way he has not known, I trust, will re-establish his health, in His own time, and fit him to be a laborer in His vineyard."

'The journal continues: "Nov. 30, 1813. My dear son LOUIS has just left for a distant clime. May GOD give him health, and go before him, as a pillar of cloud by day and fire by night."

'The mother's prayer was answered; and her son returned from a southern tour much improved in health. It is thus noticed: "May, 1814. Yesterday was returned to me, after an absence of nearly six months, my very dear son LOUIS. In all his way, Thou greatly blessed triune GOD, Thou hast protected and abundantly blessed him. Shall I ever again distrust Thy faithful promises to the widow and fatherless ones?"

'Though Mr. DWIGHT did not regain his former strength, and it was still doubtful whether he would ever be able to assume the duties of a settled pastor, he decided to pursue the study of theology, and entered the Theological Seminary at Andover. While pursuing his studies there, in 1819, it became a subject of consideration with him, in what part of his Master's vineyard it was his duty to labor. The weakness of his lungs seemed to unfit him for the effort of public speaking; and an offer had been made him of the agency of the American Tract Society. Accustomed to consult his mother—for, during the years of his studying at Andover, and after he had entered upon the more active duties of life, the letters which were exchanged between them, show a degree of affection and confidence, as beneficial to the one as it must have been delightful to the other—he wrote to her, asking her advice on this question, and whether she would be willing to give up her long cherished plan of seeing her son a settled pastor of the Church of CHRIST. She wrote in reply, "I have ever said, let the LORD direct! He has led you in paths not known, and brought you into His vineyard, praised be His holy name! I cannot interfere, after this surrender."

'With a true mother's heart,' writes her grand-daughter, 'she added, "Come *home*, and tell us what the LORD is about to do. We will not detain, if He summon you to the field; we will help on the harness and armor in His strength." Thus did this heroic woman, or, more truly, this noble Christian mother, animate her son to wage war against the gigantic evils of the world. Had his Master called him to preach the Gospel in a foreign land, where

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she could never again have seen his face, she would have smiled through her tears, and bade him God speed. It was from such a mother that Mr. Dwight,' says his daughter, 'gained the courage and indomitable perseverance which enabled him to set his face like a flint against the abuses of society. Thus, undismayed by difficulties, undeterred by calumny, he could, through the bitterest opposition, go calmly forward in his great business of Prison Reform, until he had finished the work God had given him to do.'

While Mr. Dwight was a student at Andover, there was a serious attention to religion among the pupils of Phillips Academy, then under the instruction of John Adams, Esq. In this 'revival' Mr. Dwight took a lively and affectionate interest. Among those who were then under religious impressions was N. P. Willis, who has distinguished himself since as one of the poets and prose-writers of our country. In giving attention to him, and counseling him with fidelity, Mr. Dwight became known to his father, Deacon Nathaniel Willis, Editor and Proprietor of the 'Boston Recorder,' one of the first, if not the first, of the now numerous religious newspapers, which are exercising so great an influence throughout our own country and no small part of Christendom. This acquaintance drew after it important personal consequences. 'There was,' says Mr. Willis, in a letter to the writer, 'about the same time a revival in Park-street Church in Boston. Mr. Dwight was frequently at my house, and was always engaged in attending meetings, and counselling inquirers, particularly those in my own family who were religiously impressed, and his faithful and affectionate manner greatly endeared him to me.' With that Church he became afterward united, and continued in its communion, an active, and most useful and conscientious member, for the rest of his life.

'After he had decided to become an agent of the Tract Society, his mother fearing lest he should give up entirely the preaching of the Gospel, wrote to him, "I hope that your engagedness in this Society, though important in the extreme, and successful as I find, and in which I bid you God speed, will not take your attention from preaching the glorious Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ." This was the cause nearest her heart, and to which she wished her sons to be devoted. She did not desire for them wealth or fame,

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as she records in her journal; but only that they might faithfully and well act their part in life, and especially that they might carry the glad tidings of salvation to the wretched ones of the earth.'

While we have thus been noticing the family, early life, and habits of thought and action, which resulted in the formation of the religious character of Mr. DWIGHT, hints have been given of his natural temperament and advantages. Affectionate and kind, he was yet resolute and firm. Of a pleasing address, he yet would sacrifice no conscientious conviction. Faithful to his engagements, what he did he did with vigor and thoroughness. What he felt he was ever ready to declare, in a proper time and place, with frankness. His feelings were vivid and strong, and his friendships tender but permanent. His piety and attachment to the doctrines which distinguished the 'Puritans,' no one who knew him could doubt. The ardor of his zeal often, indeed, carried him beyond his physical strength, as, on many occasions, his family and friends perceived, and were not backward in expressing their fears.

Thus, 'in 1822, after he had recovered from a severe illness, one of his most intimate friends writes to him: "I must not say that your zeal in the cause of your Saviour is too great, for the human heart cannot contain an excessive measure of this zeal; but I do believe, my dear friend, that you should check its strong control on your actions and industry. You tax your impaired constitution too heavily, when you allow it to display all the energies and all the fervor of your heart. Have much care over yourself in this respect, and, although you may be very impatient under the restrictions of your benevolent and soul-rejoicing labors, recollect that you may thus last the longer, and that the amount of your usefulness, instead of being lessened, may be much increased. It would indeed have been a great affliction to *me* to have had you, whom I love so much, taken away in the midst of your usefulness, and in the morning, and vigor, and loveliness of your life; but, though I rejoice at your recovery, I will not congratulate *you* upon it. Why not? Because, incomprehensibly to me, whose natural heart cannot discern spiritual things, you are as willing to die as to live, and more, you 'long to depart and be with CHRIST.'"

'This earnest entreaty of his friend,' observes his daughter who transcribes it, 'that he would not overwork his body in the cause

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of benevolence, might well have been addressed to him through life. It was the remark of his physician, when called to attend him in his last illness, "He has worked too hard in his day." Doubtless his life was shortened by the exertions of the last few years, in the relief of the degraded and intemperate ones of the city in which he lived. These exertions, in the heat of summer, brought on the attack of paralysis, which was ultimately the cause of his death. Life to him was valuable only as it could be employed in benefiting others. "Give me a long life, if it can be filled with acts of benevolence, but let me not outlive my usefulness," was his wish and prayer; a prayer, GOD in mercy granted; and, when the pulse grew feeble, and the hand lost its strength, the faithful laborer was called *home*.

'The principle that governed Mr. DWIGHT, in every important act and decision of his life, was that which governed PAUL, when he exclaimed, "LORD, what wilt thou have me to do?" In reference to his place of residence, in 1823, he wrote to her who was to share his home, "we are not to be governed, in the consideration of those great subjects on which our usefulness depends, (for our usefulness is the chief end of our being, since by this alone we can promote the glory of GOD,) by feelings of personal attachment or private friendship." To the same friend he wrote from Andover, in reference to the suffering that might await him in life: "I welcome suffering, if it may be the means of giving me a fellowship with my Saviour's sufferings, and of causing me to esteem Him the Chief among ten thousands, and never again to forsake Him; but to serve Him faithfully while I have my being; to be like Him in forbearance and forgiveness, and especially in purity, and to be prepared to meet Him in heaven." The thoughts of a future existence gave him always intense happiness. Upon this subject he wrote, in the same year, to his dearest friend: "I love to think of the capacity of your spirit for happiness, and of the full glory with which it will be clothed, if you are a child of GOD, when 'this mortal shall have put on immortality.' If we should be so happy as to pass through this world with honor, and meet, in heaven, the forgiveness and approbation of our Saviour, how would we look back upon the scenes of this earth, and wonder that heaven did not engross our thoughts before we reached it!"'

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While Mr. DWIGHT was employed as Agent of the Tract Society, 'he received an application from the Directors of the American Education Society, urging him very strongly to become their Agent, and presenting motives which they thought would prove most powerful with him, the probabilities of increased usefulness. In the letter addressed to him on this subject, one of the Directors writes, in behalf of the Board, "March 27, 1823, I am aware that your present station is important, and that the friends of religion may have some objection to your coming, if you should be inclined to do so. But you are aware that the field of usefulness here is very extensive, and that we have comparatively few men of the right stamp.—Every thing seems yet to be done. A man of much less experience might go on with your work, now that the foundation is laid, than would be required for this station."

'These arguments proved effectual, and Mr. DWIGHT accepted, the same year, the agency for the American Education Society. There is abundant proof, in letters from clergymen, and those who were best fitted to judge, that his services were of great value to the Society, while he continued their Agent. Not contented with discharging the public business of his office, he was in the habit of corresponding with a number of the young men who were aided by the Society. One of these beneficiaries, in a letter written at Mr. Dwight's invitation, complains of his own want of time for letter-writing, and adds, "You, notwithstanding the great duties of your station, and that you have half a world as correspondents, are always ready to give instruction, where it will be kindly received and properly improved. This I can say from experience."'

Mr. DWIGHT was ever happy in conciliating to himself warm and devoted friends. 'There are,' his daughter writes, 'letters of enthusiastic friendship received by him while he was in Andover, and afterwards, from men of noble natures, which show not only deep and strong affection, but also singular respect. One,' she adds, 'whose extensive means of usefulness and greatness of heart have caused thousands to bless his name, writes to me, July 10, 1855: "Your father and I loved each other. It was thirty-five years, last winter, that we began to love each other. He was my friend, the friend of my *soul*. The first time I saw him,

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in the winter of 1819–20, he visited me in my own house. He found me in deep affliction. I was seeking anxiously the light and peace of religion. I shall never forget his judicious and affectionate advice to me, at that time when I so emphatically needed such advice. It was then, that, in accordance with his entreaties, I established family worship." Such expressions are found in the letters exchanged between this early friend and Mr. DWIGHT, as indicate a friendship more like that between David and Jonathan, than is often found in this practical world. The depth of tenderness that existed in Mr. DWIGHT's nature was indicated by the outpouring of it, at that time, without restraint, in his letters to his friends; and the affection received, in return, was as cheering to him, in his arduous duties, as "water to a thirsty soul." Time, and the many changes of life, did not weaken these early ties. "Once a friend, a friend for eternity," seemed to be his motto; and those who loved him in early life, and at the commencement of his labors, went with him, shoulder to shoulder, and hand to hand, in his life-long toils. And when this brave and resolute heart ceased to beat on earth, and the strong arm that had been stretched out to help the wretched dropped powerless, those true, life-long friends mourned for him as for a brother lost—or rather, *absent*. If a cup of cold water given to a disciple meets with a reward, the refreshing soul-draughts, offered daily by the hand of friendship, will be returned in full measure.'

We are now approaching the period in which the life and efforts of Mr. DWIGHT become of interest, in relation to the cause, to the advancement of which he devoted the vigor and maturity of his years. But it is important to dwell somewhat longer on the providential preparations for the eminent services he rendered. On the 20th of May, 1824, he married LOUISA H. WILLIS,* daughter of the gentleman who has been mentioned, as the Editor and Proprietor of the 'Boston Recorder.' Mr. WILLIS had been intimately conversant with the labors of Mr. DWIGHT in the agencies of the Tract and Education Societies, which he had now sustained for several years. He had noticed in his son-in-law a peculiar aptitude and ability in collecting and arranging

* Mrs. *Dwight* died April 6, 1849.

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statistical information, and condensing accounts of facts—invaluable to the editor of such a publication as his—and, feeling the want of an assistant, engaged him in that office. 'But the arduous duties of an editor proved too much for his already enfeebled constitution.' After the trial of a few months, 'his health was impaired,' Mr. WILLIS remarks, 'and I was obliged,' says he, 'very reluctantly to part with so valuable an assistant.'

'Mr. DWIGHT had suffered, while in college,' as we have seen, 'a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. From this,' writes his daughter, 'he had never entirely recovered; and the confinement of the desk brought on another attack of bleeding. In July, 1824, he speaks of a severe pain in the chest, which was the premonition of the disease that, soon after, compelled him to relinquish his editorial duties, and threatened suddenly to terminate the life, which had opened with so bright a prospect of usefulness. His physicians and friends seem to have regarded his recovery as doubtful, or even improbable; but that indomitable energy, which characterized him through life, did not permit him to concur in this decision, or to give up his hold upon life without taking the most efficient means for his restoration.

'He had always considered horse-back exercise as the sovereign remedy in diseases of the lungs. He therefore procured an excellent saddle-horse, and, taking leave of his young wife and friends, all of whom looked sadly upon him as "a doomed man," he started upon the faithful animal on a journey towards Stockbridge, about one hundred and fifty miles distant from Boston, where he believed his native air, and the attentions of a devoted mother,* would restore him, if any thing on earth could do so.

'The letters written to his wife upon this journey are full of the deepest gratitude to GOD, and express an entire dependence upon the mercy of his Heavenly Father. Though his earthly hopes had so suddenly and sadly become clouded, he calls upon his friends to bless the LORD for His tender mercies towards him; and asks, in his first letter to his wife: "What shall be the effect of this chastisement upon our religious character, if we are Christians?" And in another, written to her soon after this sudden separation, when it seemed doubtful whether death would not

* Who lived until about the year 1840.

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soon finally separate them, he observes: "I wish you to be grateful for the sweet peace which has been bestowed upon me during my illness and separation from the objects of my strongest earthly attachment;" and adds, that he "should have been *anxious*, if he could not have commended *all* to a wise and merciful Providence."

'He writes from Stockbridge, August 2, 1824, that he is astonishingly improved; and, after a month, spent among the beautiful hills of his beloved Berkshire, he returned to Boston, with strength recruited, and new hopes of life and usefulness.

'This return was, however, only for a short time. Mr. DWIGHT was sensible, that to recur to a sedentary life would, after his recent experience, be suicidal. The GOD of providence, to whom he committed his ways, had other plans for His servant. The experiment of horse-back exercise had been so successful, he was encouraged to think that a longer journey, in which he could combine usefulness with considerations of health, would accomplish his complete restoration.

'Accordingly, October 28, 1824, he once more bade farewell to his friends in Boston, and commenced, in the same manner as before, a journey of many months, during which he intended to visit some of the Southern States, and carry Bibles to those who were without them in PRISONS.

'Though it was only with great care, and by avoiding over-exertion, that he could hope to recover his health, he wrote from New Haven that, directly after his arrival there, he visited the prison, and spent an hour in conversation and prayer with a poor woman, who was under sentence of death.

'Before carrying out his plans in reference to visiting prisons in the Southern States, Mr. Dwight desired to obtain the sanction and coöperation of the American Bible Society, and to procure, through their means, a large number of Bibles for distribution among the prisoners. Dr. WOODS and Dr. PORTER, his esteemed friends and instructors in Andover, furnished him with letters, earnestly recommending him and his cause to the Managers of this Society. There was a meeting of the Managers in New York, November 4, 1824, at which a large number of the most respectable citizens were present, and at which Mr. DWIGHT'S proposed visit to prisons was discussed. Powerful speeches were

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made in favor of the plan; and, in conclusion, one of the leading Managers, Mr. THEODORE DWIGHT, said, "It will soon be put to *us*, as Managers of this Society, by the Saviour of the world, whether when sick and in prison ye visited Me?" The question was finally taken, and the resolution unanimously passed, expressing the most cordial approbation of the plan, and authorizing Mr. DWIGHT to obtain "any quantity of Bibles, which he should find necessary, from the depository of the National Society." Thus, at the very commencement of his work, before the grand object of his life had become fully developed, he received the encouragement of sympathy and coöperation from some of the noblest and best of men.

'With such delightful proof of the confidence of men whom he most highly esteemed, and strong hope of the complete restoration of his health, he writes to his friends at home: "In this employment I find, at every step, the approbation of my conscience, and an increasing conviction that it is *the work* which my LORD would have me perform; and I already begin to see in what manner I may be able to promote, with the blessing of GOD, the lasting good of thousands."

'This,' his daughter remarks, 'was at the very commencement of his labors in behalf of prisons; but how completely his *heart* was already engrossed in his work, as well as his *time*, the following extract of a letter written from New York will show. "1824. I accept of no invitation to dine or take tea. I make no visits of ceremony or pleasure. I see few persons, except on my own appropriate business. All this is almost literally true. I cannot accomplish much without adhering to this general rule. In my business I am happy and successful." This withdrawal from the usual pleasures of social intercourse was not owing to any dislike of his toward society, for few men loved better to meet their friends; but he felt that the *consecration to his work* must be *entire*, and that nothing, which took time and attention from that, could be indulged.

'In the condition of the prisons which he visited in New York, especially in that called Bridewell, Mr. DWIGHT found motives for effort greater than he had imagined could exist. He writes to his friend, after describing the terrible condition of the prisoners: "I have been thus minute, that you may feel that my labor is not

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in vain, if I apply myself with diligence to alleviate the suffering which I witness. I hope I shall have health and strength to make a fair report, as well as to do good in this way; and if to do good is the principal object of life, my wife will be willing that I shall persevere in my employment, though it carries me farther and farther from her."

'In visiting the several prisons, both of States and Counties, which could be found upon his journey, one great object was to distribute Bibles; but Mr. DWIGHT soon found that many abuses, and the terrible neglect of prisoners must be reformed, before the light of holy truth could penetrate into their minds and hearts. He made arrangements to have the convicts supplied with Bibles, either by the State, or from the American Bible Society; and, though immediate relief to their bodily sufferings was impossible, the purpose was maturing deep in his own soul to devote his life and strength to their cause. In answer to a friend, who writes to know where he "spent Thanksgiving-day," that anniversary so honored and beloved by all New Englanders,' and, happily, becoming dear to the inhabitants of many States of our Union beyond the bounds of New-England, 'he replies: "I was occupied, several hours of it, in the Walnut-street prison (where are confined more than five hundred prisoners), preparing Bibles for distribution." Truly,' adds his daughter, 'his meat and his drink was to do the will of his Father. To the same friend he writes: "I am grateful that you could write as you did concerning your willingness to give me up to the cause of the suffering and miserably guilty portion of our race; for whom there cannot be much compassion, and for whom there has been so much less exertion in this country than in Europe. I trust it will not be in vain that you thus cheerfully surrender your best friend to these neglected and degraded ones."

'During this journey, Mr. DWIGHT did not limit his efforts in behalf of prisoners, to the distribution of Bibles. Though his lungs were feeble, and exertion, at that time, was considered injurious to him, he writes of having preached two Sabbaths to the prisoners in the Baltimore Penitentiary, and of experiencing no ill effects from the effort. In the different prisons he visited, wherever he found a good opportunity, he was most happy to avail himself of it, in addressing the prisoners, and preaching to them

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the glorious Gospel. After visiting the Baltimore jail, he writes: "Jan. 20, 1825. You will probably know, at some future day, if my health is spared, what I this day witnessed. There is but one sufficient excuse for Christians, in suffering such evils to exist in prisons, in this country, as do exist; and that is, that they are not acquainted with the real state of things. In one or two years, I hope it will be more apparent than it is now, that I am not spending my strength for nought."

'From Washington he writes, Jan. 28, 1825: "In one small room, I have seen, since I wrote you last, three women and four children. Two of these, white women, were wrapped in blankets, like Indian women, apparently with no other clothing. When I looked into the room, they sat down upon the floor to hide themselves. The children were three brothers and their little sister, the oldest twelve, and the youngest four years old; committed to prison, without a parent, to keep them from the hands of a *trader in human flesh*. They were children of a white man, and a black woman, his slave. Their father is dead, and gave *his own offspring* their freedom, in his last will. But his executor, to save his REAL estate, would sell *his children* to pay his debts. The Marshal of the District of Columbia, to save his children from *bondage*, committed them to *prison*. Here I saw them. The little girl was sick, and lying in faintness on the floor. The other children were standing around her. For that sick child there was no bed in the narrow and dark cell. Nothing was spread over her, and she had on but a single garment. The garments of the women and children are never washed while they remain in prison, and they are furnished with no water, except what is furnished in their cups. I have written too much already; but there are other circumstances, in relation to their misery in this room, which I cannot even mention. If there are not lessons of contentment and gratitude for *us* in this story, I have learned no such lessons. Do you ask what *I* did for these children? I could do nothing. Places might have been found for them; but then a *prowling wolf* would claim them as *property*, and sell them as slaves. Could nothing be done for them in prison? I hope so; but it is hope against hope; for I find it exceedingly difficult to get any one to go near them. And as to my ability to relieve them, I have seen so many in similar circumstances, that I am constrained to go on

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my way with an assurance, that when I shall bring before the Church of CHRIST a statement of what my eyes have seen, there will be a united and powerful effort in the United States to alleviate the miseries of prisons. This expectation is my support."

'It was such scenes as these, which he witnessed during this journey through the Southern States, that showed Mr. DWIGHT the fearful and imperative demand there was, in our Christian land, for some one to interpose in behalf of this most degraded and miserable class of human beings. When speaking to a respected friend of his plans and wishes in relation to prisoners, soon after his return from this journey, his friend seemed to think it was a "Quixotic attempt" in *him*, to endeavor to raise such an immense mass of sin and wretchedness as he had described; and said to him, "What do you expect to do for them? And how do you intend to relieve them?" His answer was: "I can not tell *now* in what way I shall be able to do this; I only know that they are the most miserable and degraded of the human race, and that no one in this country is doing any thing for their relief. This is enough to make *me* wish to do what I can for them." Could we visit now the prisons which he visited in that year, 1825, and contrast their *present* condition with what it was *at that time*, the devotion of his life to the cause of the prisoner would not seem to us a "Quixotic scheme."'

But, for a further illustration of character and feelings, we must dwell somewhat longer on Mr. DWIGHT's interesting journey in the South. 'While he was in Richmond, in February, he received intelligence of the birth of a daughter, and writes to his wife: "I have this day visited the prisons in this city, and held two short services with those whose circumstances, if I could relate them to you, would make you willing that I should be as sent to preach the unsearchable riches of CHRIST to those who have seen the face of no other Minister or Christian, nor heard the voice of prayer, during *three long years* of imprisonment. When I am preaching to them, and imploring the blessings of salvation upon them, it is then, and afterwards, that I have more than usual assurance, that GOD will hear my prayers for protection and consolation to my dear wife and child."

'The temptation to return immediately to his home and friends, and to take in his arms his first-born, was very strong; but he

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felt that, by doing so, he should neglect what was always to him a louder call than any other, the call of those miserable beings, whose sufferings, by witnessing and exposing, he might be able to relieve; and he continued his journey *away* from those, *towards* whom his heart attracted him.

'Firm in his constant faith in the support of "the everlasting arms" for his wife and child, he writes, Feb. 17, 1825: "I am fixed in my purpose, through the mercy of Him, whose ways are all kindness, to commit you to his care, with perfect confidence and joy." His letters, at this time, are full of the overflowings of a grateful heart towards the Author of all his mercies. He writes: "I am oppressed with my unworthiness of the favors I am continually receiving; and I know not what to render to God for all His unmerited love. I will endeavor to show, in my love to poor prisoners, in my visits to their miserable abodes, something of the sweetness of that love which is exercised towards me." Most gladly would he pour, from his own overflowing cup of happiness, some sparkling drops into the cup of those, who had hitherto drained nothing but bitterness and misery.

'Though so far from his home, and his wife and child, and so often surrounded by scenes of wretchedness, calculated to depress the spirits, Mr. Dwight seems to have had within his own heart, or rather, springing directly from the Eternal Fountain of happiness, a constant well-spring of joy. He wrote, 1825: "While riding alone through the woods of South Carolina, beneath the lofty pines, I could not restrain the feelings that burst from my heart, with strong crying and many tears, while I blessed God, and committed you to his kind care. It was the thought of having such a Father, always present, almighty, and infinitely good, to whom I could commend the absent wife and unseen infant. I believe I dedicated my *all* to God, feeling not that it was a *duty*, but an infinite *privilege*. Perhaps, if I should hear that the child or the mother were removed from this world, I might find that the dedication was very imperfect; but it appeared to me to be a blessed privilege to give up *all* to God. It was not because I was anxious concerning you, and felt that God is my only hope; it was because the character of God is perfect, so kind, so condescending, so *wonderful in love*; because goodness and mercy have followed us from the beginning, and God remains *the same*. It

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was because our little infant was born *immortal*; and if we sincerely dedicate her to God, and strive to train her up for heaven, she will be a child of God, an heir of glory. I cannot describe the thoughts and feelings of that hour. It was one which I shall long remember, and which I hope will often return. I must believe it to have been the effect of the operations of the Spirit of God. I know no higher honor, I ask no higher happiness, than to be under the influence of this glorious Being."

'The object, to which Mr. Dwight had devoted his time for so many months during this journey, seems constantly to have increased in his esteem; and the thought of devoting to it the energies of his body and mind, appears to have afforded him great happiness. He writes from North Carolina: "April 17, 1825. It is a gloomy morning. We are prevented from travelling by the storm, and I now retire to my bed-room, and leave an odious *trader* in *human flesh*, that I may think of the dear objects of my love, and express to them some of the many thoughts that are passing through my heart. While I see a wretch, who can find his happiness in buying men, women, and children, separating them from their kindred, and driving them, like cattle, along the roads, I am happy that I have an employment very different in its character; and, if I engage in it with prayer, and a grateful sense of the Divine Goodness in giving it to me, I can meet my family, and rest in its bosom, with other reflections than those of a slave-trader."

'After an absence from Boston of more than six months, during which time he had ridden more than one thousand miles on horseback, and visited the jails and State prisons that lay along his route, Mr. Dwight returned to Boston in May, 1825, with his health apparently restored, and with the satisfaction of having accomplished the other great object of his journey.

'"From seeming evil still educing good,"

the All-merciful Father had led him, through illness and separation from home and friends, to visit the most wretched and degraded ones of earth, in whose cause he labored for thirty years with untiring devotion. Immediately after his illness he had expressed the belief to his wife, that it would prove to be a blessing in disguise. That it did so prove, many, who were

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through his means relieved from their miserable condition, and instructed in the glorious Gospel of our LORD JESUS CHRIST, could testify.'

It is ever pleasing to one of serious, religious views, to mark the steps by which the providence of GOD is exhibited, in the development of human talent and character, and the direction of human efforts. A man's way is thus often hedged up, as it were; and circumstances, as they recur, exercise a greater power, than preconcerted plans. In fact, we are compelled to admit, that 'man's goings are of the LORD,' and therefore to ask, 'How can a man then understand his own way?' * The benevolent attention of HOWARD was directed to the state of prisons and prisoners by the circumstance of his becoming, in 1773, sheriff of Bedford county, in which he lived. This personal event proved a guide and stimulus to his beneficent zeal, until, by the consecration of his life, and labors, and property to an almost single object, he was enabled to render an important service to his country, to Europe, and to the civilized world.

Our own esteemed countryman, too, the late excellent Dr. JUSTIN EDWARDS, disabled from exercising his ministry, like Mr. DWIGHT, from enfeebled health, and compelled to travel, succeeded in fixing public attention, in a memorable degree, on the sanctification of the Sabbath, and the cause of Temperance—doing, perhaps, more extensive good, throughout a large portion of the community, than he could possibly have done, by the sole labors of the pulpit, in the confined field of his own parish, for a long life.

In the life of Mr. DWIGHT, we cannot but notice a remarkable, providential preparation. To illustrate this has been, in a great degree, the object of much of the preceding narrative. Let the reader, then, contemplate the religious training of his youth, his early, conscientious readiness to assume the responsibilities of a Christian profession, the watchful care and guidance of a devoted Christian mother, of which we have so many proofs, and the happy influence of a religious community, in the country, away from the pollutions of vicious examples and enticements to irreligion and sin, and he will not wonder at the result. Nor is it to

* Prov. xx. 24.

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pass unnoticed, that, among the happy influences to which we might allude, was the fact, that the mother of his lamented father was the widow of a devoted missionary,* and his own birth-place the field of that missionary's labors.

Thus it was, that the family stock, the local position, the influence of home, the instructions of the school in a clergyman's family, the power of church-fellowship, the character of collegiate acquaintances, the contemplated employment of future life, and the force of religious association with professed students of theology—all combined to train his soul for the promotion of the glory of God in the advancement of the welfare of man—since 'the end of the commandment is love, out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned.' †

Constrained to abandon the pursuit of his favorite plan of life, we find him, nevertheless, ready for such religious occupation of his time and talents, as God, in His providence, seemed to point out. He aids in counselling and directing serious inquirers, serves the important purposes of the Society for preparing and distributing religious Tracts, then the Association formed to encourage, guide and maintain the pious youth, whose inadequate pecuniary means would otherwise prevent their seeking the sacred ministry as a profession. In these labors he was exercising a public spirit, accustoming himself to intercourse with varied characters of men, acquiring address, tact, facility of utterance and action, and gaining, under constant subjection to his Heavenly Master, which is every where apparent, a degree of self-reliance, or reliance on the righteousness of his cause, and confidence in his own principles. Who can hesitate to discern the tendency of all this?

Then, his Southern journey, how strongly does it recall the expression of Abraham's servant, 'I being in the way, the Lord led me!' ‡ From that journey he returned prepared to engage vigorously in the interesting employment of his whole subsequent life.

For the communication of the facts he had accumulated, the community in Boston had been for some time preparing. For it would be an erroneous impression, were it to be supposed that all

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* The Rev. *John Sergeant*, preacher to a branch of the Mohegan tribe.

† 1 Timo. i. 5. ‡ Gen. xxiv. 27.

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extra-official attention to prisons commenced with Mr. DWIGHT; or that his labors first excited the public notice of their condition. It had been the practice, from an early period, to make the execution of a malefactor an occasion of religious instruction, and the ministers of the Gospel freely lent their aid to prepare the condemned criminal for death. Not long after the institution of the 'Society for the moral and religious instruction of the Poor,' in Boston, it was found expedient to advance beyond this, as the Annual Reports of that Society show. Indeed, in February, 1818, the General Court had appointed a most respectable Committee, consisting of Chief Justice PARKER, Judge JACKSON, and Solicitor-General DAVIS, 'to revise the criminal code of the Commonwealth.'* The condition of the prisons of that day entered into the considerations which grew out of this service. Visits of a religious nature were made to the old jail in Boston by Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, in 1819, and at length a regular religious service was, for a time, established. The writer, under whose agency the efforts of the Society just mentioned were made, had, as early as 1797, possessed himself of a copy of HOWARD on Prisons, and visited personally the old Boston jail, before that den of pollution was abandoned for the then new prison in Leverett street. With him Mr. DWIGHT communicated freely, on returning from the South; and he well remembers the impression made on the minds of a number of gentlemen, assembled at the house of Deacon GRANT, so highly distinguished for his persevering philanthropy, when Mr. DWIGHT exhibited the skeleton-keys fabricated by the ingenious artisans in the State prison. Then was seen, and in the clearest light, how unwisely the employment of prisoners had been conducted.

The formation of a distinct Society was soon resolved on,† and its first Annual Report appeared in 1826, Mr. DWIGHT being appointed its Agent. With what vigor and success he entered on the work fully appears in this document, and his private feelings are exhibited in his correspondence.

'While visiting,' says his daughter, 'the prisons of Connecticut, in the autumn of 1825, Mr. DWIGHT wrote: "I had rather be the honored instrument of turning a single soul from the error

* See the Charge given to the Grand Jury of Suffolk, in 1822, by the Hon. Mr. *Quincy*, then 'Judge of the Municipal Court for the Town of Boston.'

† It was formed on the 30th of June, 1825.

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of his ways, than to be the proud monarch of the universe. I had rather be an obscure and humble minister of CHRIST, than any thing else on earth. I had rather spend my life in contending against 'the world, the flesh, and the devil,' in their influence over man, than in any other way. I had rather be immersed in prisons, contending against sin, than to receive the honors of LA FAYETTE."*

'To her, from whom his devotion to the prisoner separated him many months in the year, he wrote: "Let us hope that your self-denial in giving me up, to continue my efforts in that which is bidden me to do, may result in salvation to those who would otherwise die in their sins. If, beyond this world of separation, in the presence of GOD, we should find those to whom the benefits of redemption are made effectual through our instrumentality, what would be all the self-denial and separation during these first years of our existence? It is not too much to hope for or expect, that, directly or indirectly, we may promote the salvation of men; and, if it should prove so, it is *worth living for*, while all the riches, and honor, and wisdom, and pleasure, which have not the glory of GOD for their object and end, are in vain."

'Nov. 6, 1825, he wrote from Hartford: "I returned, last evening, from Newgate. After spending nearly a week in its filth, investigating subjects more loathsome than its polluted air, I found myself at night entirely prostrate, desiring only to be at rest. This morning I was refreshed, but it has required the whole day to restore me to my wonted strength. Our minds have been so entirely engrossed, night and day, during my absence from Hartford, that I required two or three days and nights for repose. I do not know that I was ever so completely exhausted. I feel the need of your prayers that I may be supported, guided and blessed in this arduous work. I need a double portion of wisdom and grace. There are many miseries to be relieved; many dark places, which are full of cruelty, to be exposed; many minds to be made acquainted with the facts, before the most miserable portion of the human family will be relieved. I have often said, that every week was bringing to light facts of more

* Who had, at that time, it will be recollected, revisited America, and had been every where received with deserved but extraordinary honors.

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importance than any week which had gone before; and this remark is as applicable, or *more so*, to the last three weeks, than to any previous period. How great the necessity was for these investigations, I had never known. How great good is to result from them, and how much strength, and patience, and perseverance, and wisdom I *need*, no one can tell. I feel the need of wisdom and grace from ABOVE."

'Jan. 6, 1830, he wrote from Fairfield, Conn.: "I am exceedingly tired to-night, having been all night, on Sabbath night; most of the night, last night; all day, on each of the days, for three days past, in the cold, travelling over rough roads; and after exploring several towns to-day, with the Commissioners for locating the Work-house, I have spent the evening in addressing a large company in the Court-house, as the Court is now sitting here; so that I am literally exhausted. Last night, after getting into the house from a cold stage, at one o'clock, there was no fire; and after getting into bed, and putting on a buffalo skin, I could not and did not get warm." Such,' remarks his daughter, 'were some of the sacrifices of personal comfort, that the investigation of prisons, in the winter time, when travelling was performed in stage coaches, required of him; but they were sacrifices which he delighted in, rather than lamented, in view of the object before him. No complaints escaped his lips, or were written to the confidential friend, but only expressions of a joy that such a field was open to him. In the same letter from which the above extract is made he wrote: "It is indeed pleasant to labor in the service of CHRIST, and of the poor convict, when the result is the making of so many and such valuable Christian friends, who otherwise might be strangers to me. How different it is, in this age, to labor in the good cause of promoting the happiness of men, from what it was when our blessed Saviour was here to suffer on earth, and labored for our good, and was crucified!"

'In a Report of a Committee of the New Jersey Legislature, February, 1830, concerning the State prison, whose abuses Mr. DWIGHT had been active in exposing, there was a flattering, or rather a very favorable notice of his labors, and of himself personally. In reference to this, he wrote to his wife on the 17th of that month: "It will probably afford you some gratification to see the notice which is taken of my labors; and yet it is very doubtful whether

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more good would not have been done, if that part had been omitted. It seems out of place to notice an individual, a sinful man, at the conclusion of a subject of so much importance to the security, happiness and morals of the State. If the Legislature will build a *New Prison*, it would be more to me than a thousand such flattering declarations." These were always his sentiments in regard to public praise. It was a very "small thing" to him to be "judged" faithful "by man's judgment." Compared with the voice of an approving conscience, the applause of thousands would have made no music to his ear. Appreciating most highly the approval of those worthy associates who aided him in his work, he did not rely even upon *that* for his peace of mind; but while his heart warmed with gratitude towards those *steadfast friends*, he looked higher and *above* for his reward. While this was true, no man could have felt more deeply than he the entire sympathy and encouragement which he met with, in the city of Boston and elsewhere, from men of noble hearts and cultivated minds. Never could he speak of such without enthusiasm, and the depth of his feelings found expression in his daily petitions to GOD for blessings upon them and their families.'

Thus endeared to those who knew him intimately, and who confided in him implicitly, and witnessed the faithfulness of his devotion to the cause he had undertaken, it might be hoped and expected, that his course would have been approved by all. Yet, in the process of the investigations which were made, different opinions with regard to the best mode of conducting prisons arose, and this occasioned difficulty. The views of Mr. DWIGHT were always expressed with an earnest frankness;* and in his yearly Reports, drawn up, at first, by himself alone, and afterward with the aid of other members of a Committee for the purpose, of which he, as Secretary, was ever one, appear without disguise.

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* So, in the recently published 'Extracts from the Diary and Correspondence of the late *Amos Lawrence*,' that munificent and lamented philanthropist, and keen judge of human character, his biographer remarks, p. 219, 'In a letter, dated June 3, [1846,] Mr. Lawrence bears testimony to the character and services of the late Louis Dwight, so long and favorably known as the ZEALOUS Secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Discipline Society. "I have this moment had an interview with Louis Dwight, who leaves for Europe in two days. My labors and experience with him, for nearly a quarter of a century, enable me to testify to his ability, and unceasing efforts in the cause."' See also at p. 308.

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But it is not designed, in this brief Memoir, to enter into these discussions. His several Annual Reports will sufficiently exhibit them.

In the well-written and deeply interesting 'View of the character and public services of the late JOHN HOWARD, Esq., LL. D., F. R. S.,' by Dr. AIKIN, published in 1792, the author has remarked: 'As Mr. HOWARD was so eminently a *religious* character, it may be expected that somewhat more should be said of the peculiar tenets he adopted. But, besides that this was a topic which did not enter into our conversations, I confess, I do not perceive how his general plan of conduct was likely to be influenced by any *peculiarity* of that kind. The principle of *religious duty*, which is nearly the same in all systems, and differs rather in strength than in kind in different persons, is surely sufficient to account for all that he did and underwent in promoting the good of mankind, by modes which Providence seemed to place before him.'* But, in the 'Memoirs of HOWARD, compiled from his diary, his confidential letters, and other authentic documents, by JAMES BALDWIN BROWN,' the distinctive religious views which HOWARD entertained are very marked and prominent. From this account it is rendered clear, that this distinguished lover of mankind was deeply imbued with the principles of the old Puritans of England, usually denominated *the doctrines of grace.* These, which had supported martyrs at the stake, in the detestable persecutions of the sanguinary MARY, of England, and characterized the 'Leyden Pilgrims,' were imbibed by HOWARD; and they descended, from his own ancestors, as we have seen, to LOUIS DWIGHT.

BROWN'S Memoirs of HOWARD exhibit a philanthropy grounded on love to CHRIST, and exercised for His sake, and in imitation of Him, and in dependence on His grace. Strong, religious motives, therefore, entered into the efforts he made; and on his monumental tablet he, by his last Will, required that there should be inscribed, 'CHRIST is my Hope.' His compassion for the wretched he regarded but as a Christian duty, to which he was bound by the ties of gratitude for his own hope of salvation.

From the private letters that have been transcribed and inserted in this Memoir, it is abundantly evident, that Mr. DWIGHT'S labor

* Page 236.

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of thirty years and more, in the cause of prisoners, prison-discipline, penitentiaries, and hospitals for the insane, was an effort of philanthropy truly Christian. His interest in the subject originated in this principle, and by this principle that interest was sustained.

Thus we have found him declaring, in the intimacy of private friendship, that he had 'rather be the instrument of the conversion of one soul, than to be monarch of the universe.' No one who knew him can doubt his sincerity in this remark, for his life uniformly proved it. He was not a man to sink the Christian minister in the secular business of a Society of his fellow-citizens. To Societies of a religious stamp and tendency his energies were given, and mainly for religious purposes; and although, to adopt the most inharmonious couplet that COWPER ever wrote:

> 'A business with an income at its heels
> 'Furnishes always oil for its own wheels:'

yet his case was one, in which philanthropy had no personal wealth of his to tax for its necessary expenditures—what he did must be done by some common interest. HOWARD was disposed and enabled to expend thirty thousand pounds sterling,* 'during the short period of sixteen or seventeen years, for the sole purpose of relieving the distress of the most wretched of the human race.' † As our American philanthropist had not such treasures to expend, he made the needful effort to form an Association for the purpose; and succeeded. For this he is reproached by Mr. ADSHEAD as 'a salaried man.' Had no salary been attached to the service, Mr. DWIGHT could not have performed it; for he had a family to support by his own industry. But he did perform it, to the acceptance of his employers. ‡

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* One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, nearly.

† See *Brown's* Memoir abridged, p. 346.

‡ Mr. *Dwight* received a moderate compensation for his services from the voluntary contributions of public spirited individuals, made for the very purpose of enabling him to devote to the great cause, in which he was engaged, his whole time and talents; which must otherwise have been first employed in procuring the means of subsistence for himself and his family. Whatever may be thought of this by Mr. A. or his associates, it is not generally deemed among us to afford any occasion for censure or reproach. On the contrary, it is regarded as a proof of the merit and public services of Mr. *Dwight*, and of a just appreciation of them by the contributors.

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That degree of public sympathy, which was enjoyed by Mr. Dwight, during his course of effort in relation to prisons, has important bearings. It was not merely his own integrity, and zeal, and perseverance, and consistency of aim and object, that, from year to year, caused a perceptible advance in the popularity and success of the cause he had espoused, and in which his experience qualified him to be an adviser of no little influence; but, in the attraction of the public attention to the subject, its great importance was perceived and felt by public men. Legislatures were moved. Governors, and the Justices of Courts, willingly lent their aid. The fearful influx of ill-educated and abandoned foreigners excited alarm. Escapes from badly constructed or decayed prisons, the skill and cunning of burglars, pickpockets, and villains of other classes, all conspired, when placed in broad daylight before the community by the successive Reports of the Prison Discipline Society, to excite respect and esteem for the individual, who was intelligently and religiously engaged in preparing, recommending and effecting thorough reforms. Hence the erection of new and costly buildings on the plan he had judged most eligible, and of which, with the aid of a professed civil engineer, he repeatedly furnished models. Certainly it is to the honor of the community in the several States of the Union, that such judicious liberality of expenditure has so extensively prevailed. The same is also true with regard to Penitentiaries of various design, and Hospitals for the Insane.

'Philanthropy,' says a modern author, 'is of two species. There is that which flows from sentimental humanity, and that which originates in Christian principle. These, as differing in their origin, differ in their essential natures, and respective results. The operations of the one are bounded by the earth; those of the other extend to heaven. There is, however, one thing common to both; if matters are to be conducted with reasonable success, they must submit to be guided by the dictates of common sense.'

And here it may be expedient to remark, that, whatever pertinacity of opinion, and devotion to religious 'results' may be ascribed to Mr. Dwight, a crowning excellence of his character was practical wisdom. Hence, a communication from his respected father-in-law expresses his high estimation of the deceased for his ability to give advice with prudence, and mentions instances within

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his own observation, in which this inestimable quality of mind had been exhibited with admirable success. And should such a man be suspected of wilful misrepresentation? The suspicion could exist only in the mind of a *stranger* to him. A whole life testifies against it.

Mr. DWIGHT severely felt the imputations suggested above, cast on his motives and on his communications. And possibly the imputations themselves may have had a cis-Atlantic origin; for they are accompanied with a threat,* which it was afterwards attempted here to make good in vain.

It is doubtless this to which his daughter alludes, in the following extract from her communications: 'There was one strongly marked characteristic of Mr. DWIGHT, which enabled him to overcome the most perplexing difficulties, and to conquer opposition, when many men would have yielded in despair; which was a constant and pervading cheerfulness. This was partly constitutional with him, but, to a great degree, it was the result of a child-like religious faith, which, *literally* and *fully*, believed in the promises of GOD, as recorded in His own Word. Doubts and fears, in early life, he had suffered from intensely; but his soul had thrown off its heavy shackles, and, rejoicing, he went forth to the labor of life. Amidst the severest discouragement, away from friends and in ill health, he could still maintain this cheerfulness, and smile while those around him were sad. Had this happiness depended upon external circumstances, it would have often failed him utterly; but he bore within him that which outward events could not reach. Twice only, since the memory of his children, did this cheerfulness fail him. Once, when the most malignant

* See Mr. *Adshead's* 'Prisons and Prisoners,' printed in London, 1845, pp. 128, 129, &c. 'We have, however, reason to know,' says the author, 'that the Reverend Secretary will not be suffered to revel in the aboundings of his devices, as an able hand on the other side the Atlantic will strip the mask from the Prison Discipline *Imposture*.' At the annual meeting of the Prison Discipline Society in Boston, in the year 1847, two or three individuals undertook to carry this threat into execution; and, in pursuance of it, made the grossest and most unfounded charges against Mr. *Dwight*, in a spirit sufficiently indicated by the language of the threat itself. But these charges were completely refuted, and the attack signally defeated. It was never afterwards renewed; and Mr. *Dwight* continued to hold the same place and perform the same duties as before, retaining the entire confidence of the Society and of the Public until his death, more than seven years afterwards.

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aspersions of men, who could not appreciate his character and motives, were cast upon him; then his health failed, and with it his cheerfulness. Once also again, under the pressure of that disease which deprived him of life. During the thirty years in which he fought manfully against the evils and crimes that encountered him, his faith, that he should come off the victor, did not fail; but *hope* was within him, the "anchor of his soul, both sure and steadfast."'

The life and works of HOWARD are the foundation on which modern attention to prisons and prison discipline rests. They formed both a model and text-book for Mr. DWIGHT. And not long after the publication in England of BROWN'S Memoirs of HOWARD, he abridged and published that invaluable work. The edition, which was given, 12mo, in 1831, from the house of LINCOLN and EDMANDS, Boston, is now out of print. It is a highly suggestive book, and deserves to be perpetuated in new editions; for the desirable work which it illustrates is far from being complete.

Mr. DWIGHT had much of HOWARD'S love of order, method, and accuracy of minute detail. Though a theologian, and habitually, when health allowed and opportunity was given, a preacher; yet he was not the recondite scholar, nor studiously devoted to books. His life was eminently active, not sedentary. The providence of GOD, as we have seen, so ordered it. But of its usefulness, precisely in this peculiarity, what candid man can doubt?

In 1846, as Secretary of the Prison Discipline Society, he visited Europe, to inspect several of the principal prisons, both in Great Britain and on the Continent. The results of this visit appear chiefly in his Report for the year subsequent to it. Indeed, the whole series of these Reports is, virtually, his biography for nearly thirty years. For that important portion of it, the writer refers to them, and deems it superfluous to go over the ground they cover. It was, in fact, observable, as is remarked in the very apposite and just 'Obituary,' which is appended to them, that he should have been led, as if anticipating that this effort was to be the last of his public labors, to take a review of the whole course. And what a result—involving an expenditure of five millions of dollars—not on railroads, nor commercial objects, nor objects of a political

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nature; but on those to which that Christian Gentleman, JOHN HOWARD, devoted time, property, labor, and even life!

'On the 13th of June, 1853, as Mr. DWIGHT was returning from the Court, where he had been attending to the case of a poor drunkard, he was attacked with paralysis, which made him unable, for a few days, to pursue his customary duties. He recovered from this attack, apparently, in a few weeks, and was unwilling to abate any of his common occupations. In vain did his friends and children urge him now, at least, to *rest*, after so long labors. His only joy was still in laboring for others; and he appeared to have recovered to such a degree, that his children ceased their opposition to his finding his happiness, as for so many years he had done, in works of benevolence. Friends could see that his step had lost its vigor, and his eye its lustre; but to the hopeful heart of a child, the father seemed still to be the same, through the months of the following winter, and that hopeful heart whispered, "He will still live for years, to be thy joy, and guide, and truest friend."

'When the spring opened, with its blossoms and green fields, these fond hopes all withered. Still, though strength was evidently failing, the strong resolution to do what seemed to him duty, enabled him to dictate to his daughter the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society—to which he had given the vigor of his manhood, the labor of his life. Though his voice had lost its wonted cheerfulness, and even dictation, for a long time, wearied him, he walked about the room, thus relieving the nervousness produced by keeping one position; and, for two or three hours every morning, he was in this way able to continue his dictation. As long as any power for exertion remained in the feeble frame, it was given to promote the one great object of his heart's devotion.

'But there came a time when, in still feebler tones he said, "I am *weary*." Those words sounded like the knell of death to the ear of one who *never* before heard them from her father's lips. Still, the lamp of life, which had shone into so many a dark dwelling, and lighted so many a sad hearth, did not suddenly go out. There were a few gleams to be cast over unfortunate ones, before it should be finally extinguished on earth, or rather removed to shine as a star in heaven.

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'On the 29th of May, 1854, Mr. DWIGHT attended the annual meeting of the Prison Discipline Society, and took his accustomed part in reading extracts from his Report. Though his feeble tones warned those who heard him that "the golden bowl would soon be broken, and the silver cord be loosed," they felt that it was fit that voice should give its last tones to the cause he loved.

'On the last Sabbath in May, and the first in June, Mr. DWIGHT had consented, at the earnest entreaty of friends, to stay away from his accustomed duties at South Boston, where, for many years, he had preached the Gospel to the Insane Poor. The pain to him of absenting himself was so great, that it seemed doubtful whether the suffering of remaining away from his usual place of usefulness would not outweigh the benefit derived from rest. On the 11th of June, a bright and beautiful Sabbath morning, he begged his friends not to oppose him in his earnest wish to go to the Asylum at South Boston and preach to the inmates, as he felt better than for many days, and could not consent to stay any longer away from his post of duty. The plea was urgent; and, accompanied by his daughter, he drove to South Boston, took his accustomed place, and preached once again, to those who had so often listened to his voice, the love, compassion and sympathy of JESUS, as shown in His temptation. Though very pale and weak, he was able to perform all the usual services; and, at their close, many of his auditors crowded about him, thanked him earnestly for coming to preach to them, and with true affection seized the hand that had ever been stretched forth in kindness to them.

'In returning home after these fatiguing services, Mr. DWIGHT said to his daughter, "I hope you will never again seek to dissuade me from preaching. This has done me more good than any medicines. You may aid me much in assisting me to perform my duties, but do not attempt to keep me from them; for this is my happiness." But though the will was strong, the power to force his weakened frame to further services was exhausted; and that night he became very ill with a congestion of the brain, from which he never recovered.

'The nature of his disease was such that he spoke but little, and seemed, during the greater part of the time, unconscious of what was going on around him. A few evenings before he died, he began to repeat, in a loud and very distinct voice, the LORD'S

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prayer; and then besought the blessing of God upon those poor prisoners who, in the wanderings of his mind, he thought listened to him. After a few minutes' silence, in the same loud and distinct tone he prayed for the poor children of the Institution where, in imagination, he was preaching and praying. The tones were earnest and hopeful; and though we who listened knew, that the sick man was not heard by those for whom he prayed, we rejoiced that his last audible prayer was offered for those in whose cause he had expended all the energies of his manhood.

'On the evening of the 12th of July, 1854,' his daughter, in conclusion, adds, 'as the shadows of night deepened, the soul of him we loved was called to its eternal Home; and the smile upon his lips seemed to say, "O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory?"'

The author of the 'Obituary,' of which mention has been made, and who is presumed to be his beloved Pastor,* remarks that Mr. Dwight was 'a man of prayer.' This was, indeed, his striking characteristic. It is intimated, in connection with this, that he exerted himself to sustain the daily morning-meeting for prayer held in the Old South chapel. He was, indeed, one of its originators. And there is good reason to believe, that the keeping of a day of annual fasting and prayer for Colleges, which God has so observably and extensively blessed, in remarkable revivals of religion in many of these institutions in the different States of this Union, originated with him.

His father-in-law, Mr. Willis, also remarks: 'Upwards of twenty years ago, while conversing with Mr. Dwight about the usual manner of celebrating the Fourth of July with feasting, drinking, and burning of powder, it was suggested that there might be such a thing as a Religious Celebration of Independence, more becoming a Christian people, as for instance, a Public Address, appropriate Music, and Thanksgiving and Praise to God for our blessings as a free people. He fully embraced the idea, and was requested to deliver the first Address, which he did in Park-street Church, to the acceptance of all present, a numerous assembly; a collection was taken for the Colonization Society; and the practice was observed for some years afterward, until the Anti-Slavery excitement seemed to overwhelm it.'

* The Rev. *A. L. Stone*, Pastor of Park-street Church, Boston.

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Mr. DWIGHT's philanthropy, it is presumed, will appear from this whole narrative to have been, not simply an 'amiable enthusiasm,' or mere sentimentality, or impulsive compassion, without judgment or discrimination. On the contrary, it was eminently practical and utilitarian. 'At Stockbridge he was as a father and benefactor to the orphan and friendless.' He was an excellent economical adviser, 'often, in Boston, counselling and assisting young men commencing business without experience; and was discreet, patient and persevering in his efforts to do good. In fact, he seemed habitually mindful, as every Christian should be, of that comprehensive principle of his religion, 'To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is *sin*.' Many instances have been mentioned by Mr. WILLIS to the writer, of the kind and effective services he rendered to discharged prisoners of good behavior. One relates to an individual, who, after a time, became the Editor of a public Paper; of others it is stated, that they were gradually furnished with means of gaining an honorable maintenance by their humble industry; and there were others, for whose good behavior he became bound to the Municipal Court, and thus prevented their incarceration, which would have been ruin to their families. Many of these cases were known also to the writer.

At the same time, the great cause of Christian Missions, abroad and at home, that of Temperance, Emancipation from Slavery, Revivals of religion, wherever experienced, Sabbath schools, and, in general, all the various subjects of modern interest that engage Christian effort, shared his thoughts, desires, prayers and exertions, as opportunity and means were providentially afforded.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Prison Discipline Society, held on Monday, July 17, 1854, the following Resolution was passed unanimously:

'*Voted*, That the Prison Discipline Society recognize, with a spirit of submission to Almighty GOD, the recent providence of His hand, which has removed by death their late Secretary, the Reverend LOUIS DWIGHT, from the sphere of his long continued and most valued labors; and that the Society desires to record their deep sense of the zeal, energy, self-denial, and unremitting toil, which have marked his career in their service from its beginning to its close; and, to that end, that this Vote be entered upon the Records of the Society, and a copy of the same be sent to his family.'

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After the funeral service mentioned in the 'Obituary,' his remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of Mount Auburn, where Mr. WILLIS has, in grateful remembrance of the filial and effective devotion of his son-in-law, placed a stone upon his grave, with the following inscription:

DIED,

JULY 12, 1854,

LOUIS DWIGHT,

AGED 61.

FOUNDER, AND THIRTY YEARS SECRETARY

OF

THE PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

A BENEFACTOR OF MAN.

A FRIEND TO THE PRISONER,

A REFORMER OF PRISONS,

A PREACHER OF THE GOSPEL.

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REPORTS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

1826-1835.

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FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,

BOSTON, JUNE 2, 1826.

SIXTH EDITION.

Boston:
PUBLISHED BY PERKINS AND MARVIN,
No. 114 Washington Street.
STEREOTYPED AT THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

1830.

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SUBJECTS OF INQUIRY CONCERNING PRISONS.

1. *Situation.* Is it near a town, river, or other buildings? What is the height, length, &c. of the wall? What is the expense, design, number, of the Prison Buildings; and when were they erected?

2. *Interior of the Yard.* Is it dry, paved, watered and drained? Are the walls whitewashed? privies and drains cleansed?

3. *Day Rooms.* What is the size, number, mode of airing, lighting, warming, cleansing, furnishing, fastening?

4. *Night Cells.* What is the size, number, mode of airing, lighting, warming, cleansing, furnishing, fastening?

5. *Hospital.* What is the salary and duty of the Physician, and how is he supplied with medicine? What is the character and compensation of the nurse? What is the number of deaths; and of what diseases?

6. *Officers.* Inspectors—their number, duty, mode of appointment, and compensation? Keeper—his name, residence, former occupation, character, duties, compensation, time of holding his office? Turnkeys—their number, duty, salary?

7. *Prisoners.* Their number, age, colour, sex, nativity, crime, sentence, frequency of conviction?

8. *Admission of Prisoners.* As to cleanliness, clothing, fees and garnish?

9. *Admission of Prisoners' Friends.* Who are admitted, at what hours, and under what circumstances?

10. *Admission of Visitors.* On what condition, and by whom attended?

11. *Moral Treatment.* Classification, instruction, and employment?

12. *Punishments.* By solitary confinement, chains, stripes, or all of them?

13. *Religious Instruction.* Of the chapel—its size and regulations? Of the chaplain—his character, residence, duties, and compensation? Of the bible—number, mode of distribution; effects, whether good or bad; perused or neglected; preserved or destroyed?

14. *Exercise.* When, where, and under what circumstances?

15. *Food.* Its quantity, quality, mode and time of distribution?

16. *Clothing.* How much, by whom supplied, how often changed and cleansed?

17. *Cleanliness.* Is it daily? Are soap and towels furnished? Can the prison dress be washed? How often do they shave and cut their hair? Is there a bath, and how often is it used?

18. *Discharge of the Prisoners.* At what time in the day? With what means of providing for themselves? With clothing or money?

19. *Vices of Prisoners.* What are they? Any drunkenness, gambling, profane swearing, fighting, combinations against society, insurrections, false keys, weapons of death? Any rum, cards, instruments of mischief, newspapers, plates to make counterfeit bills, or dies and presses to alter them? Any counterfeit coin and moulds? Any good or bad money? Any cases of punishment for unnatural crime? How are these things done without discovery? How are prohibited articles obtained? Where are they concealed? What is the effect of the system on the character?

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Reform in the District of Columbia

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Prison Discipline Society.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

ART. 2. It shall be the *object* of this Society to promote the improvement of Public Prisons.

ART. 3. It shall be the *duty* of this Society to take measures for effecting the formation of one or more Prison Discipline Societies in each of the United States, and to co-operate with all such Societies in accomplishing the object specified in the second article of this Constitution.

ART. 4. Any Society, having the same object in view, which shall become auxiliary to this, and shall contribute to its funds, shall thereby secure for the Prisons, in the State where such Society is located, special attention from this Society.

ART. 5. Each subscriber of two dollars, annually, shall be a Member.

ART. 6. Each subscriber of thirty dollars, at one time, shall be a Member for Life.

ART. 7. Each subscriber of ten dollars, annually, shall be a Director.

ART. 8. Each subscriber of one hundred dollars, or who shall by one additional payment increase his original subscription to one hundred dollars, shall be a Director for Life.

ART. 9. The Officers of this Society shall be, a President, as many Vice-Presidents as shall be deemed expedient, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, to be chosen annually, and a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the business of the Society. This Board shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen, of whom nine shall reside in the city of Boston, and five shall constitute a quorum. One fourth part of the whole number, in the order of appointment, shall go out of office at the expiration of each year, but shall be re-eligible.

Every Minister of the Gospel, who is a member of this Society, shall be entitled to meet and deliberate with the Board of Managers.

The Managers shall call special meetings of the Society, and fill such vacancies as may occur, by death or otherwise, in their own Board.

ART. 10. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be, ex officio, members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 11. Directors shall be entitled to meet and vote at all meetings of the Board of Managers.

ART. 12. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held in Boston, on the Friday succeeding the General Election, when, besides choosing the officers as specified in the ninth article, the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

ART. 13. The Managers shall meet, once in two months, or oftener if necessary, at such place, in the city of Boston, as they shall appoint.

ART. 14. At the meetings of the Society, and of the Managers, the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President first on the list then present, and in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, such member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside.

ART. 15. The Secretary, in concurrence with two of the Managers, or, in the absence of the Secretary, any three of the Managers, may call special meetings of the Board.

ART. 16. The minutes of every meeting shall be signed by the Chairman.

ART. 17. The Managers shall have the power of appointing such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society either Members for Life or Directors for Life.

ART. 18. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution except by the Society, at an annual meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

With devout acknowledgments of gratitude to Almighty God, for his continual smiles, and the unexpected success with which the efforts of this Society have already been crowned, the Managers present their First Annual Report. And while they offer praise to God for all the tokens of his favor, they would remember with resignation his righteous judgments, in removing two of their number by death. Deacon Josiah Salisbury, and Mr. Richard Chamberlain, were among the earliest and most constant friends of this Society, and were seldom absent, till they died, from the regular meetings of this Board. And though we cannot recall the sweet counsel, which we received from them, on such occasions, without grief, that we shall meet them here no more; we shall never forget how cordially they approved the object of this Society, how affectionately they sympathized in our joys and our sorrows, and how earnestly they implored the blessings of Heaven upon our labors. We hope to feel as they felt for the miseries of their fellow men, to imitate their lovely example, and to die with the same consolations which they experienced. We should love to linger at their tombs and weep; but we hear them say, weep not for us, but weep for those whose miseries you seek to alleviate, and prepare to follow us into the eternal world.

The object of the Society, in which they were associated with us, is "the improvement of public prisons." This object, we have reason to believe, is approved by the Savior of the world; for he will say to his disciples on the day of judgment, "*when I was hungry, ye gave me meat; when I was thirsty, ye gave me drink; when I was a stranger, ye took me in;* sick and in prison, ye visited me." These words we regard as our authority and our encouragement; teaching us to *go forward* in the work in which we are engaged, and to expect, if we do it with penitent and believing hearts, to meet the approbation of him whose favor is life. We learn also, from these words of the Savior, the guilt of those who neglect or oppose the performance of the duties, in which we are engaged. And, as we proceed, and see from month to month, the disclosure of facts of which we had never heard, or formed a suspicion, we feel that the Savior knew vastly better than we can ever know, how great the necessity of practical obedience to the duty implied, in the benediction which he has promised to pronounce upon those who, in memory of his sufferings, seek to relieve misery, wherever it shall be found. We earnestly

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pray, that we may be sustained, "*by looking unto Jesus, the Author and Finisher of our Faith, who, for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God; where he ever liveth to make intercession for us:*" for we are sure, that we must visit places and discharge duties, in the prosecution of this work, where there can be no sufficient support, but the presence of the Lord Jesus Christ. With this acknowledgment of the Divine Redeemer, as our support and our guide, we proceed to develope those principles and facts, concerning Prison Discipline, which we believe to be important. These are arranged under the following heads, viz.

1. *Construction of Prisons:*
2. *Rules and Regulations:*
3. *Progress of Crime, with some of the causes of it; including the evils of the Penitentiary system:*
4. *Remedy for these evils:*
5. *Brief History of the Society.*

1. CONSTRUCTION OF PRISONS.

In the *construction* of Prisons there should be particular regard to *Security, Solitary Confinement at night, Inspection, Ventilation, Light, Cleanliness, Instruction and Sickness.*

SECURITY.—In the construction of Prisons, particular regard to *security* requires that there should be a court or yard, surrounded with a high and strong wall. This is so obviously important, that it is surprising that so great a number of Prisons in this country, particularly in the Southern States, are exposed to persons in the streets. It is a general fact, in regard to the County Jails, in the Atlantic States, south of the Potomac, that they are destitute of courts. In these, and in all others like them, the windows are exposed to persons without, and implements of mischief or escape, as well as ardent spirits to excite the turbulent passions, and money to bribe the turnkey, may be furnished secretly to the prisoners by their friends. From a Jail of this description in Virginia, probably by means furnished in this manner, all the prisoners made their escape in the winter of 1824—5. From other Jails, in other parts of the country, escapes have been effected, in consequence of the same defect in construction. And what renders the defect more palpable, is the fact, that the business of stealing and passing counterfeit money is already reduced to system in this country, and when one of the villains from any of the gangs thus systematically organized, is confined in such a Jail, if he can hold communication with his accomplices, without the knowledge of the keeper, he can procure those means, which in one way or another will usually release him. An accomplished villain from a family of counterfeiters, offered a jailer, in an obscure town, in one of the Northern States, one thousand dollars for his liberty. If the jailer had been corrupt, he could have released his prisoner without suspicion. This same villain was removed to a Jail which was supposed to be more secure, from which he soon made his escape. Against such villany, Jails without courts are not secure.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.—Particular regard to security requires, also, a sufficient number of apartments to confine each prisoner by

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himself. In this case, there can be no concert, and therefore the purpose of one is not strengthened by another. Besides, if any injury is done to the apartment, or any implements of mischief are found in it, the responsibility rests on an individual, and thieves do not like individual responsibility. It may, also, be remarked, that solitary confinement (if any thing will do it) is likely to lead such men to reflection and remorse, which is a state of mind unfavorable to mischievous designs. But, even if we could suppose that a prisoner in solitary confinement should gather resolution enough to attempt his escape, and the time fixed upon should be when the turnkey comes to unlock his door, the prisoner is alone, and he must encounter the turnkey alone. Such cases rarely occur, and, even then, the purpose of the prisoner is generally thwarted; but, when several prisoners are in the same room, cases frequently occur, in which they escape by concert in action, or by rushing upon the turnkey. Provision for solitary confinement, therefore, increases the security of a Prison.

It also prevents prisoners from forming an acquaintance with each other. An acquaintance formed in Prison has led many youth to houses of ill fame; to a familiarity with the names, places of abode, principles of trade, and language of counterfeiters; to the arts of pickpockets and thieves; to dangerous combinations in villany, and to personal degradation, which the most hardened prisoner has blushed to name. All this evil communication may be prevented by proper regard to solitary confinement in the construction of the Prison.

Inspection.—In order, however, to prevent these great evils by the construction of Prisons, it is necessary to arrange the apartments in such a manner as that they can be inspected while the prisoner is ignorant of the fact that he is under inspection. For want of attention to this principle, there are many important Prisons, in this country, where the keepers cannot approach the apartments of the convicts without giving notice of their approach by the unlocking and moving upon its hinges of some heavy door. In such cases, whatever illegal or nefarious designs or acts occupy the prisoners, the moment the great door is heard to move, all cards, dies, implements of mischief, false keys, plates, and materials for altering bills, &c., are concealed, and the keeper, when he comes, finds all things in order. It is therefore necessary so to arrange the apartments that the keeper can inspect the convicts without being himself inspected.

Ventilation.—While proper attention is given in the construction of Prisons to prevent crime among the convicts, all should be done which humanity requires to prevent suffering and sickness. It is therefore necessary to provide sufficient ventilation. In several Jails which have been visited, there are apartments without windows, without chimneys or pipes, and with no other places for the admission of air, except a small orifice in the doors, and a few apartments have been found, in which there was no orifice in the doors, and the only place where the convicts within could get breath was through the cracks around the door. In one of these dungeons three men were placed, and the keeper, after a few hours, found them apparently lifeless. They were brought into the fresh air, and, in a few minutes, revived. It is apparent from this fact, as well as from another ascertained by careful experiment, that a man requires, to sustain life, about four

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barrels of fresh air in an hour, that every apartment in a Prison should have a chimney, pipe, or window, communicating with the open air. A small orifice in a door, much less the cracks of a door, opening into a close and narrow passage, do not afford sufficient air to sustain life. There should, therefore, be particular care, in the construction of a Prison, to provide free ventilation.

Light.—It is also important that prisoners should have sufficient light to enable them to read. There are a considerable number of dark dungeons, in the Prisons which have been visited, where no light can ever enter except from a torch or candle. It is not, however, a common thing, in the Prisons in this country, to find convicts immured in dungeons. In those Prisons where such apartments are found, they are not frequently used, but are kept as places of terror to the disorderly. It has been represented in Europe that the solitary cells in the Prison at Auburn, New York, are dark dungeons, such as that humanity would shudder to see persons confined in them. This is an important mistake in point of fact. Out of five hundred and fifty-five cells, only a few are dark, and these are seldom used. All the others are lighted sufficiently to enable the convicts to read the small print in their Bible, with which they are furnished by a law of the State. The wisdom of so constructing a Prison, that the convicts may have sufficient light to enable them to read the scriptures, will not probably be questioned.

Cleanliness.—It is also important that there should be particular regard to cleanliness in the construction of a Prison. In many Prisons in this country, both in the Northern and Southern States, there has been an effort so to construct the different apartments that there might be a vault in each. All the Prisons constructed in this manner, which have been examined, are excessively offensive. In some, a person from the wholesome air without is scarcely able to breathe; in others, vomiting is produced; in all, the filthiness is such as to lead to the conclusion that there should never be a permanent vault in a room where human beings are expected to live and breathe, to sleep and eat. It is almost impossible that there should be any cleanliness where they are.

Want of a sufficient supply of water is another cause of filthiness in Prisons. In some large Prisons there is no bath, and the prisoners' clothing is seldom washed, and consequently they are covered with vermin. In others, prisoners have not been allowed water enough to wash their hands and face, and scarcely enough to quench their thirst; and this their suffering condition has been permitted, because water was not convenient. In the construction, therefore, of a Prison, there should be particular regard to a good supply of water.

Instruction.—It is also important to provide a convenient place for communicating instruction. In many large establishments there is no place of the kind. In one State Prison the chapel has been converted into solitary cells; in another, into a weaver's shop; in many large Jails there is no way of addressing the men except through the holes in the doors. In such cases, instruction is not regularly communicated to the convicts, and, when it is occasionally communicated, it is under circumstances so unfavorable, as to lose a part or all its effect. There should therefore always be a chapel, or a convenient hall, where the convicts may be assembled for divine worship.

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SICKNESS.—There should, also, be a place for the sick. Instead of this, the sick are not unfrequently found in rooms thronged with other prisoners. In three of the most important towns in this country, the Jails have no sick room, and the sick prisoners were found lying, in their filth, on the floor, surrounded by convicts, whose noise and filthy communication were not restrained by the sickness and sufferings of their fellow prisoners. In one instance, a man was lying on the floor, apparently dead, without a bed, and without covering. About twenty of his fellow prisoners were standing around the room, apparently indifferent whether he was dead or alive. No physician had visited the sick man for several days. As a general fact, in those Prisons where no hospital is provided for the sick, there is a corresponding inattention to them in regard to medicine, and an attendant Physician; and their situation is deplorable. If, in the construction of the Prison, there is particular regard to the sick, these evils are greatly diminished.

These considerations and facts render it apparent, that in the construction of a Prison, there should be particular regard to *security*, *solitary confinement*, *inspection*, *ventilation*, *light*, *cleanliness*, *instruction*, and *sickness*.

For a Prison securing the important advantages required, we recommend the plan exhibited in this engraving. It represents a building, designed to contain four hundred cells, on the plan of the north wing of the Prison at Auburn, in the State of New York. Retaining the same principle of building, it may be enlarged for a Penitentiary, or diminished for a Jail.

The external wall, in the first figure, is two hundred and six feet long, forty-six feet wide, and three feet thick. In this wall are three rows of windows, which are four feet by six, except the lower row, which are four feet square. These windows are glazed, and secured by a strong grating of iron. They are sufficiently large and numerous to afford perfect ventilation and light to the cells.

The ground view, in the second figure, exhibits the foundation of the cells, and the open area around them. The centre is a solid wall, two feet in thickness, on each side of which the cells are arranged. The walls between the cells are one foot in thickness; those between the cells and the open area, which are broken by the doors, are two feet. The cells are seven feet long, seven feet high, and three and an half feet wide. The only opening from the cell, except the ventilator, is the door, in the upper end of which is an iron grate, about eighteen by twenty inches. The bars of this grate are round iron, three fourths of an inch in diameter, placed about two inches asunder, leaving orifices smaller than a man's hand. Through this grate all the light, heat, and air, are admitted to the cells. The ventilator, which is about three inches in diameter, extends from the back of the cell to the roof of the building. The door of the cell, of which the grate is a part, closes on the inner edge of the wall, leaving a recess between the door and the outer edge of the wall, two feet deep. This recess, in front of each door, increases the difficulty of conversation between the prisoners; prevents them from making signs to each other, or from seeing far to the right or left on the galleries; and furnishes a convenient place for an officer of the Prison to converse with the prisoner, without being seen or heard by those in the adjoin-

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ing cells. The fastening of the door is by a strong latch, connected by a hook, with a bar of iron placed over it. This bar extends from the latch, two feet horizontally to the outer edge of the wall, thence at a right angle eighteen inches horizontally to the lock, which is beyond the reach of the prisoner, three and an half feet from the door.—The area around the cells, which is ten feet wide, is open from the ground to the roof, in front of five stories of cells. Of this area, three feet adjoining the cells, is occupied by the galleries. A convenient Hospital may be formed in this building, by dispensing with the partition walls between four cells in the upper story.

The breastwork of cells, in the third figure, exhibits all the cells, on either side of the centre wall; that is, half the cells in the building, together with the galleries and staircase.

The advantages of this mode of building (besides that of solitary confinement) are its security and economy.

The security is fourfold; for the prisoner must first escape from his cell; then avoid the sentinel in the open area, who has every advantage for seeing him; then force the external wall; and after all he is in the yard. The security is such, that, during two years, in which the men have been confined, at night, in these cells, at Auburn, no breach has been made upon one of them.

The economy is great in regard to the space occupied, and, also, in heating, lighting, and guarding. Four hundred cells will cover only 206 by 46 feet of ground. At Auburn, five small stoves, and six large and twelve small lamps, placed in the open area, in front of the cell, beyond the reach of the prisoners, afford heat and light for five hundred and fifty-five cells; and one sentinel is found sufficient to guard four hundred prisoners, and cut off communication between them. The space in front of the cells is a perfect sounding gallery; so that a sentinel, in the open area, on the ground, can hear a whisper from a distant cell, in the upper story.—This experiment has been tried again and again, in the presence of the person furnishing this description.

A building, in which these important advantages are secured with so much economy, is great gain.

2. RULES AND REGULATIONS.

These should relate to a *thorough Cleansing, when the convicts enter the Prison; to Classification, Clothing, Diet, Employment, mode and power of Punishment, Government.*

CLEANLINESS.—*The Rules and Regulations should relate to a thorough Cleansing when the convicts enter the Prison.* This remark is particularly applicable to the State Prisons. A case occurred, as we are credibly informed, in which an old negro, who was covered with sores, whose clothes were filthy rags, and on whom were seen afterwards swarms of vermin, was thrust into a State Prison, and locked up, night after night, and week after week, in a narrow and filthy dungeon, with blacks and whites, old and young, and made their constant companion. Nothing was done, when this poor old man entered the Prison, either to cleanse or clothe him. He groaned out a miserable existence for several months, among his fellow prisoners, when it became necessary to remove him to the Hospital, where for the first time his body was cleansed and comfortably clothed; but he soon died.

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In the Prison of an adjoining State, where this poor old man died, it is no part of the regulations ever to change the clothing, or cleanse the bodies of the prisoners when they enter it; and the consequence is, what might be expected, according to the statement of the Commissioners in their last Report, "vermin of various kinds abound;" and when the prisoners can endure it no longer, they carry their clothes to the forge of a smith's shop, and there smoke and bake them till the vermin are mostly destroyed.—This process was repeated several times the last season; but it was not effectual for the extermination of this plague. Nor is it believed to be possible, in a State Prison, where a great number of convicts are to be confined continually in narrow and crowded rooms, to keep the place clean, without a standing rule, that every prisoner shall be thoroughly cleansed when he enters the Prison. Where this is done, there is no complaint of the evil above described.

Classification.—It should be a part of the Rules and Regulations, that there should be some classification of the prisoners. It would be better, if Prisons were so constructed, that there could be a perfect separation, at least by night; but till they are so constructed, it is necessary that there should be some classification. The obvious principles of classification require that males and females, old and young, condemned and uncondemned, blacks and whites, debtors and criminals, should be separated. This is so evident, that it would not be supposed that it is in any case neglected, where the Prison admits of its being done: but the fact is not as we should suppose. Even the first mentioned classification, *the separation of men and women*, is neglected. In a principal town in one of the Northern States, the door of one of the apartments of the Jail was opened to a Clergyman, who found confined in the room, a female with a base villain, from whom, she entreated him, that she might be separated. Several other cases might be mentioned, in which men and women have been found, in the different Prisons, confined in the same apartment, whose guilty countenances indicated their character and habits. Even in the State Prisons, cases are not wanting to prove that female convicts should be separated from the men, and put under the care of a Matron.

The old and young should, also, be separated. In the arts of villany, there are men who have grown old. The first principles of the art are as familiar to them as the alphabet. These principles are perfectly simple; and if the object to be attained by the knowledge of them was good, they would be as beautiful as the first principles of any art. They are principles, too, which time alone, and powerful intellect, have developed. There are men in Prison, (it were to be wished that they were not so numerous,) to whom these principles are familiar, who are never so happy as when they are teaching them. From such men, the novice in crime may learn more in a week, than he could discover by his unassisted reason in an age. A man of powerful mind, who had been ten years in league with wicked men, said that he learned more in five days after he was committed to Prison, than he ever knew before. How great then is the folly of having classes, or congregations, or committee rooms, in Prison; where the old and young are mixed together; where such men are teachers, and such things are taught!

It must also be added, that in numerous instances, the youth in

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Prison, who are the attentive pupils of these old villains by day, are their injured companions by night.

In view of this fact, the National Gazette says, "we have before us a letter of recent date, which exhibits a view of the interior of Prisons, such as that, if we durst unveil even a part, would strike aghast every virtuous citizen and practical Christian, and at once compel the respectable classes of society to a common and decisive effort towards a complete reform of these schools of fell and hideous depravity." While enough has come to our knowledge to justify the strong language of Mr. WALSH, it is to be remembered, that these are deeds of darkness of which very few ever come to the light. There are enough, however, and more than enough, to show that the old and young should never be associated in Prison.

The condemned and uncondemned should also be separated. It not unfrequently happens in this country, that this is not the fact. A man condemned to several years' imprisonment for robbing the United States' Mail, who escaped the gallows, while his companion was hung, has been found in the same apartment of a Jail, in one of our principal cities, with others who had not yet been proved guilty. This man appeared like the captain of the room, and complained that HE was liable to have any body put in the same room with HIM.

In another instance, a man condemned to death, who was to be executed in a few days for murder, was found in the best apartment of a Jail, reading newspapers, with his fellow prisoners, some of whom might have been uncondemned, and others imprisoned for debt.

In another instance still, a man condemned for murder was found roving about the different apartments of the Prison, enjoying the liberty of the yard, accompanied by an attendant, and apparently feeling more self-complacency and pride, than most men feel, who are not accused of crime. These are a few only of the numerous instances which might be mentioned, in which the purposes of justice are thwarted, by a want of those rules and regulations, which separate the condemned and uncondemned.

Blacks and whites should also be separated. The propriety of this rule arises from circumstances which it is not necessary to mention; but the fact is not as propriety demands that it should be. In a populous town in the Northern States, in a Jail which contained a large number of apartments, unoccupied, a black man was found without a garment, in a room with ten or eleven prisoners. This had been a subject of frequent complaint by a benevolent gentleman, who had visited the jail; but still the evil was permitted.

Instances of a similar kind have been frequently found, in which there was not that classification of prisoners of which the building would admit. It is apparent from these facts, that the standing rules and regulations of Prisons, should require as much classification as the construction of the building will admit. That males and females, old and young, blacks and whites, condemned and uncondemned, murderers and witnesses, debtors and criminals, should be crowded together, is as inconsistent with the purposes of justice, as the principles of religion. The interests of society require, that prisoners should be classed, if they cannot be separated.

CLOTHING.—The feelings of humanity require, that prisoners should

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be clothed.—In many Jails, in the larger towns, the prisoners are furnished by law with no clothing, and, in many Penitentiaries, where they are required to labor hard during the week, they are furnished with no change of clothing for the Sabbath. In the former case, prisoners are often found with no other covering than blankets, and these blankets very filthy and ragged. In some cases, persons have been found in this situation who were detained as witnesses; and, in other cases, children, who were not accused of crime; and, in the Penitentiaries, where no change of clothing is allowed, there is a filthiness which the community would not justify if it was acquainted with the fact. It is an act of justice, however, to the Penitentiaries generally, to state, that but one has been found where vermin abounded, and this, it is believed, will be soon purified. But there are several (and, among them, some of the best) where the men have not a change of raiment for the Sabbath, and they consequently appear in the place of worship in a dress not corresponding with the duties of the place. This is a subject of complaint, in some instances, by the officers, who are perfectly aware of the good effect of cleanliness, but who have not been able to obtain for the convicts this indulgence. In those cases, in which the indulgence has been granted, the good effects of it have been seen in the greater propriety of behavior, on the part of the prisoners, during the religious services of the Sabbath, and in the more cheerful and faithful performance of the duties of the week.

The expense of doing this should not be made an objection to it; because the whole expense of a prisoner's clothing and bedding for a year, in the New Hampshire Prison, which is very superior in these respects, was, during the year ending May 31, 1822, only $5 27. A mere change of clothing for the Sabbath would increase this expense very little, and this trifling additional expense would probably be more than repaid in the encouragement it would afford to industry during the week. That the prisoners, then, should be clothed, and furnished with a change of clothing for the Sabbath, seems to be required by the feelings of humanity, if not of sound policy.

Diet.—They should also be fed with wholesome food, in sufficient quantities to preserve life and health. This subject is not introduced here because prisoners have been found in this country complaining of hunger. Very few, if any, cases of this kind have been known to exist, except where food has been taken away as a punishment. The common allowance of food in the Penitentiaries is equivalent to one pound of meat, one pound of bread, and one pound of vegetables, per day. It varies a little from this in some of them, but it is generally equivalent to it. It should also be stated, that this food is generally wholesome and well prepared. The subject is therefore not introduced because there are known to be great abuses, in this country, in regard to the food of prisoners, but because an opinion prevails extensively that the convicts in our Penitentiaries have *too much* food, of a quality better than they ought to receive. This opinion, which is entertained by highly respectable individuals, may lead to an evil widely different from that of which they complain, and of greater magnitude. In the Milbank Penitentiary, in Great Britain, an experiment has been made on man, as to the quantity of food necessary to keep him alive.

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In such extensive establishments a step once taken may lead to fatal consequences before it can be retraced. In this establishment, near London, the advocates of a severe discipline demanded a reduction of the diet of the prisoners, and a calculation was made, about the close of the year 1822, to ascertain how little food would sustain human life. There was at that time, in the Prison, about 800 convicts, and their diet was reduced to half a pound of bread per day, and the soup made of ox heads, in the proportion of one ox head to one hundred males, and the same to one hundred and twenty females. A general decay of health was apparent; but the scurvy did not appear till January, 1823. The cases of disease increased rapidly, and on the 28th of February, one hundred and eighteen were sick, and on the 10th of April, more than four hundred. It was found, on inquiry, that the meat of an ox head weighed only eight pounds, which, being divided among one hundred, allows only one ounce and a quarter to each prisoner. To this diet, the College of Physicians, after long delay, ascribed the production of the disease. It became necessary, at length, to remove every prisoner from the establishment, which was done, and the whole was purified. In consequence of this sickness, the House of Commons resolved to give to the future inmates a full and nutritive diet, as to quality and amount. This experiment on human life may be of great use on this side of the Atlantic, by preventing a severity as dangerous to life as excessive indulgence is injurious to morals. The experiment shows that eight ounces of bread, and one and a quarter of meat, cannot sustain life; it does not show, however, that three pounds of food per day is necessary to life and health, and it may still be a question of great importance, whether the Milbank Penitentiary was not in one extreme, and the Penitentiaries in the United States in the other; so that the subject is still open for consideration and experiment; though it is apparent from the experiment at Milbank, that it should be conducted with great discretion when human life is at stake.

There has been an experiment at Lamberton, New Jersey, upon the men in solitary cells, which resulted differently from that at Milbank. At Lamberton, the men on whom the experiment was tried, were confined the whole term of their sentence in solitary cells. Some of them had been confined eighteen months, and some two years. Their allowance of food was only half the allowance of the men who were employed in the shops, and the allowance of the men in the shops was only half a pound of meat, together with one pound of bread, one gill of molasses, and about half a pound of vegetables per day; but even this reduced allowance had no other effect upon the men than to subdue their passions; it did not injure their health. They appeared as well, at least, as any class of prisoners, who have been visited, in this country; and the keeper, who has been thirteen years in the institution, stated, that the effect of solitary confinement, with this diet, had been very good, and that the prisoners all left the cells with a strong determination never to return to them, and no one had yet returned, nor did he believe that any one would ever return. If he was correct in this opinion, and there was every thing in the appearance and conversation of the prisoners in the cells to induce the belief that he was correct, then this mode of punishment, with reduced allowance of food, is much better than where one half, or one third, of the whole number

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of prisoners are committed a second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth time, which is the fact in several penitentiaries in the United States, where the men are fed abundantly.

The subject, therefore, of the prisoner's diet, is one of great importance, concerning which, there is a considerable diversity of opinion and experiment; but which seems not yet to be established by any common rule of acknowledged worth.

Employment. The best mode of employing prisoners next claims our consideration. And on this subject, the first thing that demands our attention is the variety of curious trades, which are introduced into some of our Penitentiaries; particularly in the metals; such as whitesmiths, locksmiths, gunsmiths, brass founders, coppersmiths, &c. &c., which are all admirably adapted to furnish implements of mischief and skill, in the arts of conterfeiting money and picking locks. For instance, in a Penitentiary in an adjoining State, a convict of many years' experience in the arts of villany, who had been associated with gangs of counterfeiters, and was possessed, at the time of his arrest, of great quantities and varieties of curious tools, and plates, and bills, was located, in the Prison to which he was condemned, at the head of the whitesmith's shop. This shop was well furnished, at the expense of the State, with all the instruments which such an artist would desire to use, and had a window in it, opening into the street, through which he could deliver any altered or counterfeit money, and receive materials to alter it.

Take another instance. A copper plate printer was arrested for being possessed of copper plates for making counterfeit bills, and for being largely engaged in the trade.—He was sentenced to the State Prison, and there, as a matter of particular favor, he was permitted to have a room fitted up by himself, where he could place his copper plate press, and carry on his former occupation of copper plate printer.

Take another illustration. The locks for Leverett-street Jail, Boston, were made in the State Prison, at Charlestown. The reason for this was, that locks of more curious construction could be obtained there, than elsewhere. Of course, the first principles of this curious art were better understood; and if understood, taught; and if taught, tested. These principles, thus tested in Prison, might afterwards be reduced to practice, wherever the pupils in so good a school should have their lot cast; not so much, however, to furnish locks, which no keys could open, as to furnish keys, which no locks could resist. We only allude to this subject, in this place; as our only object here is, to illustrate an obvious principle, viz. that all curious arts, in the metals, are out of place in a Penitentiary.—They greatly facilitate the means of rendering Penitentiaries, what they have often been called of late years, schools of vice.

Against other trades, which are pursued in these institutions, no such objection is found. Coopers, weavers, shoemakers, tailors, hatters, and stone cutters, cannot so easily pervert the design of their employment. The instruments which they use are few and simple, and not easily converted into implements of mischief. These trades, therefore, are much more safe in a Penitentiary, than the curious arts of whitesmiths, lockmakers, and copper plate printers.

Another objection to the latter class of trades is, that the tools,

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necessary to a successful prosecution of them, are numerous, complicated and expensive. Not so with the tools used in the other arts; they are few, simple, and cheap.

Besides, the curious arts are difficult to learn, while the simple arts are not. And the more curious arts are not in the same general demand, after the convicts leave the Prison. A shoemaker, tailor, or stone cutter, may easily find employment. A whitesmith, lockmaker, or any other curious artificer in the metals, not so easily. Besides, the most simple arts are the most profitable. In those Penitentiaries, where there is a great variety of employment, the expense to the State is much greater than where some one simple and useful trade occupies the time of a majority of the men. This shows not only the inexpediency of introducing a great variety of curious arts into a Penitentiary; but brings to view another principle, of great importance in the successful management of these institutions, viz.

Unity of employment is of greater importance than variety. If the employments are various, the overseers of the shops must be numerous, and this is expensive. The number of men, too, engaged in each branch of business, must be small, and the profits from their labor will not pay the master of the shop. A few shoemakers, a few hatters, a few comb and brush makers, a few nailmakers, &c., requiring in each shop a superintendent, employed at considerable expense, will explain in part the fact, that Penitentiaries have been so great a burden in regard to expense: while either of the trades, occupying the attention of a majority of the men, under one superintendent, might have yielded an income.

If the correctness of these remarks be admitted, the question may still arise, Which of the most simple and common arts is, on the whole, to be preferred? And in answer to this question, there is no hazard in saying, that where the material is easily obtained, and the market good, the stone cutting is the best. In regard to this business, it is worthy of remark, that the raw material is cheap; it is not easily injured; the art of cutting it is soon learned; it is laborious and healthy; it requires little superintendence; the tools are few and simple; the demand for the work is great; the business, on the whole, more profitable to the institution; and the knowledge of the art very useful to the convicts after they leave the Prison. This is the principal employment in the New Hampshire and Massachusetts' Prisons, which are the least expensive, or, rather, which yield the greatest profit to the State.

Another employment, to which there are few objections, which has been found profitable in several Penitentiaries, is weaving. This is the principal employment in the Vermont and Maryland Penitentiaries. The article is such as cannot be manufactured in the steam loom, or by water power; it therefore pays well for manual labor. It is, besides, a business which furnishes the old and infirm, as well as the young, a profitable employment. It also permits the men to be so located in the shop, that it is not difficult to prevent communication between them. It is, too, a safe employment, easily learnt, requiring but few, simple, and not expensive tools, and it is useful when the men leave the Prison. With this business, the Vermont Prison has nearly supported itself, for five years, and the Baltimore Prison has been less expensive to the State than many others.

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The other common trades, in the Penitentiaries, in this country, such as the shoemaker's, cooper's, tailor's, hatter's, have never been pursued with much profit, and in some instances they have involved the State in heavy annual expenditures. Whether this is to be attributed more to the nature of the employment, or the mismanagement of the business, is doubtful.

If these statements in regard to the employment of the convicts in our Penitentiaries are correct, it appears that the curious arts in the metals are out of place; that stone cutting is the best business where it can be pursued; that weaving has been found very good; and that the business of shoemakers, tailors, hatters, coopers, &c., though they are not particularly objectionable, have not been found very profitable.

Mode of Punishment.—The punishments used in these institutions now claim our attention. These are stripes, chains, and solitary confinement, with hunger. In regard to these different modes of punishment, there is a considerable diversity of opinion and practice, in this country. In some extensive establishments, chains and stripes are dispensed with altogether. In others, both are used severely. In others still, stripes alone are used. At Auburn, stripes are almost the only mode of punishment. In Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York city, Charlestown, and Concord, solitary confinement mostly, with a small allowance of bread and water. In Connecticut, stripes, chains, solitary confinement, and severe hunger. If the efficacy of these different modes of punishment were to be judged of by the discipline of the respective institutions, punishment by stripes, as at Auburn, would be preferred. The difference, in the order, industry, and subdued feeling, as exhibited by the prisoners, is greatly in favor of the prison at Auburn. This difference, however, is to be attributed, not so much to the mode of punishment, as to the separation of the convicts at night, and several other salutary regulations, which are not adopted elsewhere. At the same time, a part of the difference is supposed by the friends of this system, to arise from the mode of punishment. In favor of this mode, the advocates of it urge the following reasons; it requires less time; the mind of the prisoner does not brood over it, and settle down in deliberate resentment and malignity; it is in some cases more effectual; it is less severe; it can be more easily proportioned to the offence.

That it requires less time, there can be no doubt; and if in other respects, it is as good or better, it is for this reason to be preferred.

That the mind of the prisoner does not brood over it, as over solitary confinement and hunger, there can be no doubt. But then it would be said by the advocates of solitary confinement, that this is an argument against stripes, because the effect is not so permanent. It may be said in reply, that if the effect of punishment is bad, it ought not to be permanent, and men often appear subdued by solitary confinement and hunger, merely for the sake of being relieved, while in their hearts, there is a rankling enmity against the mode of punishment, and the person inflicting it. If this effect is produced, the punishment, so far as the convict is concerned, is injurious. That this is the fact, in many instances, those who have been conversant with prisoners have melancholy evidence.

But while this is admitted, it is also true, that the instances are nu

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merous, in which solitary confinement, with low diet, have not failed to subdue men, who appeared to be hardened against every other mode of punishment. The officers of the New Hampshire and Philadelphia Penitentiaries bear testimony to this. And moreover, that the end is often gained, in much less time, than it was supposed would be necessary.

It is objected, however, to solitary confinement, that it is a mode of punishment which operates unequally. If a man has been fond of society; if his mind has been cultivated; if his sensibility is acute; solitary confinement is a terrible punishment. If, on the contrary, the man is a mere animal; if he is stupid, and ignorant, and carnal; if the operations of his mind are dull and sleepy; if, in one word, he is like the torpid animals, (and there are men of this description,) solitary confinement is much less severe than stripes.

Nor is solitary confinement, in the former case, a more severe and effectual mode of punishment, especially if the convict is a proud man; nor is it as much so, as stripes. A man in a narrow cell, which was almost a dungeon, where he had been in heavy chains, on a small allowance of food, three months, was asked whether he had rather remain three months longer, in the same situation, than receive a small number of stripes on his bare back. He said he had rather remain.

It should be stated, however, that his allowance of food had not been so much diminished, as greatly to reduce his body, as is sometimes the case. In those cases, where the allowance of food is six or eight ounces of bread per day, with water only; and in those cells, which in winter are warmed by no fire, solitary confinement produces the most intense and aggravated suffering. In such cases, there is nothing but death, which the most obdurate villain would not endure to be relieved from it, after a confinement generally of less than thirty days. In these cases, it is difficult to tell, whether the cold, the hunger, the pangs of a guilty conscience, the fear of death, the wretchedness of being subject to revenge and malignity, is the greatest cause of suffering, and whether each of them is not equal to the pain of solitary confinement. Stripes, in comparison with solitary confinement, in such circumstances, are not severe.

It is obvious, from these remarks, that the severity, and effect, and adaptation of punishment to crime, depends more on the manner, than on the kind of punishment. Stripes may be made, and it is believed in more instances than one in our Penitentiaries, have been made, to result in death. Solitary confinement has brought the men to a state of insensibility, and in some cases produced diseases, which have terminated in death. Chains so heavy have been used, and for so long a time, as to mar the flesh, and produce most painful wounds. It is perfectly obvious from these remarks, that punishment, of whatever kind, should be committed to persons of discretion, and that there should be some checks to prevent abuses.

It is, also, obvious, that different modes may be adapted to different individuals and circumstances, and that discretionary power, as to the mode, as well as the manner, ought to be left with the government of the Prison.

It is obvious, too, that the best security, which society can have, that suitable punishments will be inflicted in a suitable manner, MUST *arise*

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from the character of the men to whom the government of the Prison is intrusted.—There are men, whom no laws would restrain from indiscretion and cruelty, if not barbarity, in punishment. There are others, whose humanity is excessive, and they would never punish at all. To men of either class, the power of punishment, and the management of Penitentiaries, should not be intrusted.

POWER OF PUNISHMENT.—One question remains, of no small importance, viz. where the power of punishment should be vested; in the turnkey, in the warden, or in the directors. If in the directors, there is a want of promptitude, and sometimes a difference of opinion between them and the warden; if in the warden, great power is committed to one man; if in the turnkeys, they are, in numerous instances, possessed of too little judgment and character to use it wisely. From observation of the present state of the Penitentiaries, it is evinced, that there is not much discipline, if it is in the directors. There is not strict propriety of government, where it is assumed by the turnkeys; and there are not many objections to the discipline, where the power of punishment is vested in the warden, if he is a man worthy of the place. In New Hampshire, in New York, at Sing Sing and Auburn, the power of punishment is in the warden, and in these Prisons the discipline is admirable. It is to be remembered, however, that there are other causes to produce this admirable discipline in these institutions, of which we shall have occasion to say more hereafter. If these statements are correct, it appears, that in those cases where the warden has the power of punishment, the fewest evils exist, and the security that they will not exist, is found *in the character of the officer to whom the power is intrusted.*

These remarks on punishment have been made to show the difficulty of the subject and the VAST *importance of committing the power to wise and good men.*

GOVERNMENT.—Having made the above statements and remarks upon the mode and power of punishment in Prisons, the next subject which claims our consideration is the government of these institutions. On this subject, the following remarks from a commissioner of a Penitentiary, in an adjoining State, are worthy of particular consideration. "One of the most serious difficulties," he says, "which has presented itself, is the subject of the prison government. Where shall it be lodged? If in a warden only, subject to no supervision, except that of the Legislature, or the Council, we have a board to examine, not acquainted with the subject, selected without reference to their qualifications for the task, and holding their offices but for a short period. This control will therefore amount to very little. The advantages of this plan will be, great efficiency, the concentration in the hands of one man of all the responsibility and all the power. And if he is a good and faithful man, I should expect greater prosperity to the institution in this way than in any other. This is substantially the case with the New Hampshire Prison—but how rarely do we see a man like the superintendent of that Prison, who can so manage such an institution!

If we create a board of directors, acting concurrently with the warden, but who do not possess the power of appointing the warden, we must expect that state of things, which must result from divided

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responsibility, jealous if not hostile feeling, and distracted counsel; but we secure the advantages of mutual inspection and watchfulness. This, if I mistake not, is the condition of the Prison at ———.

If, on the contrary, we constitute a board of directors, who appoint and control and direct the warden, and who take an active part in the management of the Prison, the warden will become their creature and tool; one of the directors will insensibly become the acting man, and the others mere ciphers, and there is then no intermediate board who can inspect or control, the responsibility is divided, and every species of abuse will creep in. And this is the condition of the Prison at ——.

What can be done? Can a board of visitors or a committee of humanity be instituted?—if they are invested with any power, will they not interfere with and embarrass the warden? I should fear it, and yet the prisoner ought to have some protector against the mal-treatment of his keeper.

I have on the whole come to the conclusion, that a permanent board of three directors was best. This board to overlook the warden, to approve or reject the by-laws proposed by him, and to leave all the management to him, who should be solely responsible for the condition of the institution. As a check upon him, I would have the directors in succession attend at the Prison every Monday morning, and settle with the warden the concerns of the preceding week, look carefully to the condition of the Prison and the prisoners, have frequent private examinations of the prisoners, and act in all respects as a committee of humanity.

I believe, after all, this simple arrangement will accomplish more than a complicated arrangement; but I would on no account allow the directors to control the warden, as to employment of prisoners, government, purchases or sales; I mean in individual cases or articles."

The plan of vesting the government as proposed in this communication, is proposed by a gentleman of careful observation, who has devoted much time to this subject, and whose judgment is worthy of particular consideration. The plan is simple, it is well provided with checks and balances, and with men of integrity to fill the places of directors and warden, it will without doubt be successful. Without such men, neither this plan nor any other can save the State from continual fraud. In all Penitentiaries, and in every plan for their government, the officers, if they are destitute of moral principle, can find opportunities for deception and iniquity. This is sufficiently apparent from the history of the past. It is therefore of the utmost importance, that men of great integrity should be intrusted with the execution of the plan, or even the plan proposed will fail.

In regard to the choice of proper men to assist the warden in the government, as subordinate officers, there has been great difficulty. Men destitute of humanity, men of violent and virulent passions, men of obscene and profane conversation, men who have been detected in acts of villany and nefarious plans of wickedness with prisoners, men who would accept a bribe, men who would make a league with counterfeiters, men who would defraud the State, such men *have been* connected with the government of these institutions. These declarations are founded in fact, in facts which *have been proved*, and the guilty perpetrators of such wickedness have been accused, condemned, dis-

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charged, and left to feel the stings of their guilty consciences. In saying this, no allusion is made to those who have not been *proved* guilty. These are sufficient for the present purpose, and show the immense importance of intrusting the government of these institutions to men of integrity. To no officer, in any one of them, who has not *been proved* guilty, is any allusion made in the above statement. If any offence, therefore, is felt, it should be with the condemned, whose conduct has laid the foundation of it, and not with the illustration of an important principle. It is perhaps unnecessary to say any thing to guard against being misunderstood, for the statement is perfectly plain, and, if men are conscious of integrity, they will not be suspicious that allusion is made to them; and, if they have not *been proved* guilty, the statement *does not* apply to them. At the same time, it would be improper to make any explanation of what has been said, which should have a tendency, in any degree, to relieve a guilty conscience. If men of the character described are still in places of trust, in our Penitentiaries, it is time that their consciences should prompt them to change their character and conduct, or to leave their station; for they must know, better than we, that none but men of integrity ought to hold the offices of which they are incumbents.

Having considered the place where the power should be lodged in the government of a Penitentiary, and the character of the men who should hold these places of trust, we make a single remark concerning the *number* of men proper to be employed in the government. There are instances in our Penitentiaries of extravagant expenditure to support a number of men altogether disproportionate to the duties, and the number of prisoners. In one Penitentiary, with nearly one hundred convicts, is found five keepers; and, in another, with about the same number of convicts, twenty-two keepers; and, in another, with more than four hundred convicts, twenty-three keepers: if, therefore, the first and last have a sufficient number, the second has many more than a sufficient number. If it be said that the construction of the Prison, and the employment, in the second, make it more difficult for twenty to guard one hundred than for five to guard the same number in the other Prisons, this affords a strong argument for a reformation in regard to construction and employment, especially when it is added, to the above statement, that, in the institution where the keepers are as one to five, the expense to the State is seven thousand dollars for one hundred convicts, and, in the institution where the keepers are to the convicts as one to fifteen, the income to the State is five thousand dollars from sixty. It is evident, from this statement, which might be confirmed by many more, if it were necessary, that the keepers should be to the convicts as one to fifteen or twenty, which is enough, if the construction of the Prison, and the employment of the prisoners, is as it should be.—We have now finished our remarks concerning the government of a Penitentiary, and proceed to a consideration, as proposed,

3. OF THE PROGRESS OF CRIME, WITH THE CAUSES OF IT, INCLUDING THE EVILS OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

PROGRESS OF CRIME.—And first, concerning the *number* of prisoners in the country, *at the present time*, and a comparison of the present

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number with the number in former years, in order to ascertain *the progress of crime.* The whole number of prisoners in the Penitentiaries in the United States, at the present time, is about three thousand five hundred; of whom one third part, at least, are in the State of New York; one sixth part in Pennsylvania; and one tenth part in Massachusetts. In several of the States there are no Penitentiaries, and we have not the documents necessary to ascertain the number of prisoners in the Jails of those States, under sentence of the Court. Among the States near the seaboard, there are no Penitentiaries in Delaware and North and South Carolina. Among the Western States, there are no Penitentiaries, except in Kentucky and Ohio. Our statements, therefore, must relate to those States where there *are* Penitentiaries, and to the progress of crime, as it appears from the records of these institutions. And, to arrive at some satisfactory results concerning the progress of crime, it will be necessary to take the history of particular institutions, and to connect with all the statements an accurate account of the increase of population, in the State where the institution is located.

In Vermont, the number of convicts to the Penitentiary, during the first five years, ending in 1813, was 131
five years ending 1818, was 175
five years ending 1823, was 182

During this period of fifteen years, the population of Vermont increased about 50,000, so that crime increased in Vermont faster than the population, between the two first mentioned periods, but not so fast between the periods last mentioned.

In New Hampshire, the number of convicts to the Penitentiary, during the first five years, ending 1817, was 99
during the five years ending 1822, was 100

During the same period, the population increased about one eighth, so that in New Hampshire the population increased faster than the commitments.

In Massachusetts, the average number of convicts to the Penitentiary, during the fourteen years ending 1819, was 93; the average number during five years ending 1825, 121; the population during the same time increased about one eighth, so that in Massachusetts the convicts have increased faster than the population.

In the State of New York, the number of convicts to the Penitentiary, in five years ending 1801, was 693
five years ending 1806, 881
five years ending 1811, 882
five years ending 1816, 1338

During this period of twenty years, the number of convicts did not increase two fold. But the population, in 1800, was 586,000; in 1810, 959,000; so that the population increased almost two fold in ten years; but the number of commitments did not increase two fold in twenty years. In New York, therefore, the number of commitments has not multiplied as fast as the population.

We have not brought this statement concerning New York down to a later period, because some of the convicts were sent, for the first time, to Auburn, in 1817, and we have not the numbers committed annually to that Prison.

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In Pennsylvania, the average number of convicts to the Penitentiary, from 1790 till 1815, was 105; the average number from 1810 to 1819, 282; the average number in 1820 and 21, 265; showing the increase of convicts was about two fold and an half. The increase of population was about the same. The population in 1790 was 434,000, in 1820, 1,049,000; so that in Pennsylvania the number of commitments has multiplied no faster than the population.

In New Jersey, during the twenty years ending 1819, the average number of convicts to the Penitentiary was 38; during the six years ending 1825, the average number was 40. The population had increased, during the same time, at least one sixth, while the number of commitments had increased only one twentieth; so that in New Jersey, the number of commitments has not increased as fast as the population.

From these facts it is apparent, that the increase of crime has not so far exceeded the increase of population, as has been sometimes represented. If this be true, notwithstanding the great defects in the Penitentiary system, the inference is reasonable, that *the Penitentiary system* IMPROVED, if it does not answer all the valuable purposes which its early advocates anticipated, *will retard the growth of crime.*

But though the increase of crime has not exceeded the increase of population, still it has greatly exceeded the desires and hopes of all benevolent men, and it becomes a subject of earnest inquiry and deep interest, what have been the causes of this increase? Some of them are found in the state of society, and some in the defects of the Penitentiary system. It will be practicable in this Report to present only those which are most obvious and important.

DEGRADED CHARACTER OF THE COLORED POPULATION.—The first cause, existing in society, of the frequency and increase of crime, is the degraded character of the colored population. The facts, which are gathered from the Penitentiaries, to show how great a proportion of the convicts are colored, even in those States where the colored population is small, show, most strikingly, the connexion between ignorance and vice.

In Massachusetts, the whole population is	523,000
The colored population less than	7,000
The whole number of convicts	314
The colored convicts	50

that is, 1–74th part of the population and nearly 1–6th part of the convicts are colored.

In Connecticut, the whole population is	276,000
The colored population about	8,000
The whole number of convicts	117
The colored convicts	39

that is, 1–34th part of the population is colored, and 1–3d part of the convicts.

In Vermont, the whole colored population is only 918 souls, from whom twenty-four have been furnished for the Penitentiary.

In New York, the whole population is	1,372,000
The colored population	39,000
The whole number of convicts in the State Prison in the city is	637
The colored convicts	154

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that is, 1–35th part of the population is colored, and about 1–4th part of the convicts.

In New Jersey, the whole population is	277,000
The colored population	20,000
The whole number of convicts	74
The number of colored convicts	24

that is, 1–13th part of the population is colored, and 1–3d part of the convicts.

In Pennsylvania, the whole population is	1,049,000
The colored population	30,000
In 1816, the whole number of convicts	407
The number of colored convicts	176
In 1819, the whole number of convicts	474
The number of colored convicts	165

that is, 1–34th part of the population is colored, and more than 1–3d part of the convicts.

It is not necessary to pursue these illustrations. It is sufficiently apparent, that one great cause of the frequency and increase of crime, is neglecting to raise the character of the colored population.

We derive an argument in favor of education from these facts.—It appears from the above statement, that about one fourth part of all the expense incurred by the States above mentioned, for the support of their criminal institutions, is for the colored convicts.

We will, therefore, look a moment at the amount of the expense thus incurred.

In Massachusetts, the whole expense of the State, for the support of its convicts, in the last ten years, has been $106,405; of which, one sixth part, or, $17,734 has been expended for the support of its colored convicts.

In Connecticut, the whole expense of the State, for the support of its convicts in the last fifteen years, has exceeded $118,500; of which one third part, or $37,166, has been expended for the support of its colored convicts.

In New York, the whole expense of the State, for the support of its convicts, at the city Prison, in the twenty-seven years ending December, 1823, was $437,986; of which one fourth part, or $109,166, was for the support of its colored convicts.

The whole colored population of the three States above mentioned, viz. Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, has been less than 54,000, and for the support of the convicts from this small population, in the time specified above, the three States have expended $164,066.

Could these States have anticipated these surprising results, and appropriated the money to raise the character of the colored population, how much better would have been their prospects, and how much less the expense of the States through which they are dispersed, for the support of their colored convicts!

The expenditure of $164,000, in so short a time, for the purposes of education, among a people consisting of only 54,000 souls, would very soon raise their character to a level with that of the whites, and diminish the number of convicts from among them, about ten fold.

If, however, their character cannot be raised, where they are, a powerful argument may be derived from these facts, in favor of colon-

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ization, and civilized States ought surely to be as willing to expend money on any given part of its population, to prevent crime, as to punish it.

We cannot but indulge the hope that the facts disclosed above, if they do not lead to an effort to raise the character of the colored population, will strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of all the friends of colonizing the free people of color in the Northern States.

Crowded Night Rooms.—Another cause of the increase of crime, is the crowded state of the night rooms, in the Penitentiaries. In the New Hampshire and Vermont Penitentiaries, from two to six are lodged in each room; in Massachusetts, from four to sixteen; in Connecticut, from fifteen to thirty-two; in New York city, twelve; in New Jersey, ten or twelve; in Pennsylvania, twenty-nine, thirty and thirty-one; in Maryland, from seven to ten; in Virginia, from two to four.

The rooms, in which so many convicts are lodged, are none of them large, and some are very narrow and insufficiently ventilated. In Philadelphia, the rooms are eighteen feet by twenty, and it is a common rule, to allow to each convict, a space on the floor, six feet by two; as large as a coffin. In Massachusetts the rooms are so narrow that the only mode of lodging all the men, in some of them, is by swinging hammocks one above another; and in Connecticut, during the hot weather, in July, 1825, thirty-two men were lodged, in a basement story room, twenty-one feet long, ten feet wide, and less than seven feet high. All the ventilation of this room was one small window, and a narrow space over the door. It would have been said, before the experiment was tried, that thirty-two human beings could not live in this room a single night.

At the same time, the whole number of prisoners at Newgate, i. e. 109, were lodged in five rooms. These rooms are all in the basement story, and the dimensions of each of the rooms, are less than the dimensions of the room above described.

These rooms are not only narrow and crowded, but filthy in the extreme; and the commissioners of the Legislature, in their recent report, state, that "vermin of various kinds abound in them."

If a convict is not already lost to virtue, it is difficult to conceive, in what manner his ruin can be consummated more speedily than by thrusting him into such a place. Accordingly we find great unity of opinion among all well informed and practical men, in regard to the evils of this miserable system, and the importance of solitary confinement, at least by night.

The superintendent of the New Hampshire Penitentiary, Moses C. Pilsbury, who has been seven years in that institution, says, he has thought much of the benefits, which would result from solitary confinement at night. The plots which have been designed, during his term of service, have been conceived, and promoted, in the night rooms. He has spent much time in listening to the conversation of the convicts at night, and thus has detected plots and learned whole histories of villany.

Judge Cotton, the superintendent of the Vermont Penitentiary, says, I feel satisfied, that great evils might be avoided, could our State Prison be so constructed, that the convicts might lodge separately from

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each other. Solitary confinement, during the night, would be an effectual bar, and have a great tendency to suppress many evils, which do exist, and ever will exist, so long as prisoners are allowed to associate together in their lodging rooms.

The Directors of the Massachusetts Penitentiary, in their last Report, say, that the erection of an additional building, within the Prison yard, where each convict may be provided with a separate apartment for lodging, has long been a favorite object with the government of this institution.

The Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature, say, that the great and leading objection to Newgate, is the manner in which the prisoners are confined at night—turned in large numbers into their cells, and allowed an intercourse of the most dangerous and debasing character. It is here, that every right principle is eradicated, and every base one instilled. It is a nursery of crime, where the convict is furnished with the expedients and shifts of guilt, and, with his invention sharpened, he is let loose upon society, in a tenfold degree, a more daring, desperate, and effective villain.

The superintendent of the New York Penitentiary, Arthur Burtis, Esq. speaking of the crowded state of the night rooms, said, how can you expect reformation, under such circumstances? As well might you kindle a fire, with a spark, on the ocean, in a storm. If a man forms a good resolution, or feels a serious impression, it is immediately driven from him in his night room.

The superintendent of the New Jersey Prison, Francis S. Labaw, says, the greatest improvement, that has been made, or can be made, in Prison Discipline, is by solitary confinement. The solitary cells in this Prison, in which one fourth part of the whole number of prisoners are placed under sentence of the Court, have answered all the purposes, which it was ever expected they would, so far as trial of them has been had. No person, who has been once confined in them, has ever returned to the Prison.

The Senate of Pennsylvania say, for want of room, the young associate with the old offenders; the petty thief becomes the pupil of the highway robber; the beardless boy listens with delight to the well told tale of daring exploits, and hair breadth escapes of hoary headed villany, and from the experience of age, derives instruction, which fits him to be a terror and a pest to society. Community of design is excited among them, and, instead of reformation, ruin is the general result.

The superintendent of the Virginia Penitentiary, Samuel O. Parsons, says, I consider separating convicts at night, of all others, the most important feature in the Penitentiary system of punishment, and one, which should every where claim the first consideration in erecting such institutions.

With the opinions thus expressed, of the practical men placed at the head of these institutions, the opinions of the governors of the respective States, of the judges, and legislators, and benevolent men, so far as they have been expressed or known, perfectly coincide.

Governor Plumer, of New Hampshire, says, effectual measures should be adopted to separate, in the Penitentiaries, old offenders from the young and inexperienced.

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Governor LINCOLN, of Massachusetts, in a late message, recommended, that immediate provision be made for the erection, as soon as may be, in the prison yard, of a building, with sufficient cells for the separate confinement of the present, and any future probable number of convicts.

Governor WOLCOTT, of Connecticut, stated to the Legislature, in May, with reference to the improvements at Auburn, that there were few subjects upon which their deliberations could be bestowed with higher advantage to the best interests of the State.

Governor CLINTON has formerly expressed his opinion of the importance of solitary confinement, and in his late message to the Legislature, he expresses an opinion concerning the institution in New York city, for the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, which is constructed on the plan of the building at Auburn, that it is probably the best Prison in the world.

Judge WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, says, that "Prisoners, during the night, should be wholly separated from each other."

Mr. HOPKINTON, of New Hampshire, says, "a novice, who, if kept from company worse than himself, might have been reclaimed from his first attempts, is here associated with old, hardened, and skilful offenders; he hears with envy and admiration the stories of their prowess and dexterity; his ambition is roused; his knowledge extended by these recitals; and every idea of repentance is scorned; every emotion of virtue extinguished."

Judge THACHER, of Boston, says, "by the confession of those who administer our Penitentiaries, it is found, that most of the evils of this system of punishment flow from the almost free and unrestrained intercourse, which subsists among the convicts."

THOMAS EDDY, of New York, says, "if a number of ingenious men were requested to suggest the best possible mode of increasing the number of thieves, robbers, and vagabonds, it could scarcely be in their power, to fix on any plan, so likely to produce this effect, as confining in one collection, a number of persons already convicted of committing crimes of every description."

Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON says, "it is a great point to produce the conviction of the important and obvious truth, denied only by a false economy, that Prisons, where there is not a complete separation of their inhabitants, are seminaries of vice, not schools for reformation, nor even places of punishment."

ROBERTS VAUX, of Philadelphia, lays down five fundamental principles of Prison Discipline, the *first* of which is, "that convicts should be rigidly confined to solitary life."

There is no disagreement between the opinion of these distinguished individuals, and the opinions of various commissioners, directors, &c. who have written on this subject.

The Commissioners of the Massachusetts Legislature, in 1817, ask, "how it is to be reconciled, that in any civilized country, convicts are brought into promiscuous association, to pass years together, all united under the influence of a public opinion, as strong in its support of vice, as that which rules the community, is, in its support of virtue?"

The Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature, in a very able Report, written by MARTIN WELLS, Esq. say, "it is in the cells, that

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every right principle is eradicated, and every base one instilled. They are nurseries of crime, where the convict is furnished with the expedients and shifts of guilt, and, with his invention sharpened, he is let loose upon society, in a tenfold degree a more daring, desperate and effective villain."

The Commissioners, SAMUEL M. HOPKINS, STEPHEN ALLEN, and GEORGE TIBBETS, of the New York Legislature, say, "we believe that we do but repeat the common sentiment of all well informed men, when we say, that as long as it is necessary to confine several prisoners in the same room, our State Prison at New York can be no other than a college of vice and criminality."

A highly respectable committee of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, in the city of New York, in a Report on the Penitentiary System, which is one of the most valuable documents ever published on the subject in this country, have the following language, "Our Penitentiaries are so many schools of vice, they are so many seminaries to impart lessons and maxims calculated to banish legal restraints, moral considerations, pride of character, and self-regard." "They have their watchwords, their technical terms, their peculiar language, and their causes and objects of emulation. Let us ask any sagacious observer of human nature, unacquainted with the internal police of our Penitentiaries, to suggest a school, where the commitment of the most pernicious crimes could be taught with the most effect; could he select a place more fertile in the most pernicious results, than the indiscriminate society of knaves and villains, of all ages and degrees of guilt?"

The correctness of these opinions, in relation to the evils arising from a crowded state of the night rooms, is supported by a comparative view of the Penitentiaries in the United States, in regard to the recommitment of convicts, where the night rooms are crowded, and where they are not.

In New Hampshire Penitentiary, the whole number of prisoners received from November 23, 1812, to September 22, 1825, was two hundred and fifty-seven; of whom eleven only were committed a second time.

Twenty-one have been pardoned; of whom only one has been guilty of a second offence.

The number of prisoners, Sept. 22, 1825, was sixty-six; of whom only three were for a second offence, and none for a third.

In this Prison from two to six are lodged together; generally, however, not more than two.

In the State Prison at Auburn, New York, the whole number of prisoners, in August, 1825, was four hundred; of whom less than twenty were committed a second time.

In this Prison, the convicts are lodged separately: there are more cells than men.

In the Penitentiary, in New York city, the number of females, in November, 1825, was sixty-six; of whom twenty were committed a second time; six a third; two a fourth; and one a fifth.

Here they are lodged ten and twelve in a room.

In the State Prison, in New York city, in 1802, out of one hundred and ninety-one convicts received, forty-four were committed a second time, and two a third.

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The whole number of recommitments to that prison, for a second offence, is four hundred and ninety-four; for a third or more offences, sixty-one, and the number pardoned, after having been convicted two, three, or more times, is one hundred and eight.

In this Prison, the average number in the night rooms is twelve.

In the Philadelphia Penitentiary, the number of prisoners, August 24, 1819, was four hundred and sixteen; of whom seventy-three had been twice convicted; twenty-five, three times; seven, four times; and two, five times.

In the female department, the number of convicts was sixty-three; of whom seventeen had been convicted twice; and two, three times.

Of the whole number of convicts in this Prison, from 1810 to 1819, four hundred and nine had been convicted twice; fifty-four, three times; and two, six times.

Of four hundred and fifty-one convicts, in this Penitentiary, in 1817, one hundred and sixty-two had been before committed or pardoned.

In this Prison, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, are lodged in most of the night rooms.

In the Massachusetts Penitentiary, in 1817, out of three hundred convicts, then in Prison, ninety were under commitment for the second, third, or fourth time.

In this Prison, from four to sixteen are lodged in each of the night rooms.

In view of these facts, the question arises, whence so great a difference in the number of recommitments?

In New Hampshire, the recommitments are less than one to twenty.

At Auburn, less than one to twenty.

In the New York Penitentiary, almost one to two.

In the State Prison in New York city, almost one to four.

In Philadelphia Penitentiary, in 1817, more than one to three.

In Massachusetts Penitentiary, nearly one to three.

Again, then, we ask, whence so great a difference? Without controversy, one great reason is, the difference in the night rooms. Where the recommitments are numerous, the night rooms are crowded; where the recommitments are few, the night rooms are not crowded.

In view of these strong expressions of opinion, from sources so respectable, supported by so many facts, concerning the evils of a crowded state of the night rooms in the Penitentiaries, the question arises why a defect so great and obvious, so justly and universally deprecated, and so easily removed, why is it not removed? There may be several reasons, and the following, among others, afford encouragement to our exertions.

The opinions here collected may not have been collected before, or if collected, not published, or if published, not extensively circulated; and as public opinion is the only power in this country, and public attention has not been strongly and perseveringly turned to the magnitude of the evil, it has not been corrected. If any thing has been said on the subject by the superintendent of a Penitentiary, he is but an individual; his time is much occupied with other subjects; he could not, alone, so far produce conviction in the minds of the members of the Legislature, as to cause them to appropriate the money necessary for the erection of solitary cells.

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If a board of directors have said any thing on the subject, they may have expressed an opinion merely, without stating facts; and they could not devote themselves to the work of reformation till it was accomplished.

If the committee of a society or a board of commissioners have taken pains to prepare an elaborate report, in which they have exhibited, with great ability, the enormous evils arising from a promiscuous intercourse of villains of all ages and degrees of guilt, these reports have been of very limited circulation: few men have known that such reports existed, unless they were making the subject an object of particular attention.

If the Executive of a given State has incurred considerable expense to obtain information from different Penitentiaries, the information, thus obtained, though valuable, has not been brought to bear upon the public mind; it has remained in the Secretary's Office, on file, ready for examination whenever an individual sought the information in question.

It is not to be admitted for a moment, if there had ever been any systematic, persevering exertion to lay before the public mind the enormous evils growing out of this great defect in the Penitentiary system, it would have been suffered to remain as it is. And the opinions of the wise and practical men, collected above, expressed in language so strong, each corroborating what the other has said, and all agreeing, that the crowded state of the night rooms is one of the greatest evils of the Penitentiary system, could not fail to produce the conviction, that there must be a strong necessity for reformation.

And if these opinions had ever been followed by a disclosure of facts from the interior of these schools of fell and hideous depravity; if the community had known *what* is *taught* in these seminaries of vice, and what is *done* in these places of darkness, it is not to be supposed that there is so little virtue in this country as to neglect the remedy. This is evident from the fact, that so soon as it is known that dreadful personal vices are practised among the convicts, which are not fit to be named among Christians; that crimes are engendered within the walls, which are perpetrated by convicts after they obtain their enlargement; that false keys and various implements of extraordinary ingenuity and contrivance for breaking houses and stores have been and are fabricated in Prison; that tools and instruments for counterfeiting bank bills and for making and debasing the current coin, are also made; and that, owing to the construction of the Penitentiaries, and other causes, the ingenuity and contrivance of the makers and dealers in these prohibited articles, exceed the vigilance of their keepers and escape detection; so soon as these things are known, the proper authorities have applied themselves to correct the evil.

In Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the District of Columbia, efficient measures are already either adopted or in progress for a thorough reformation.

Daily Tasks.—Another cause of the increase of crime is what is called in the Penitentiaries *overstint*. It is customary to assign the men daily tasks, to be done for the State. After their tasks are done, their time is their own. An account is kept of all their earnings in the leisure time, and for these earnings, they receive a liberal compen-

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sation. It is often the fact that a convict can (if he chooses) earn as much for himself as for the State. Cases not unfrequently occur, in which prisoners earn for themselves from three to five dollars per week, and in which they can do all the work which they are compelled to do for the State, by twelve or one o'clock. The amount of monies earned by the prisoners, in one of our Penitentiaries, in their leisure time, exceeds three thousand dollars annually.

The objections to this overstint are numerous. It induces the prisoners to practise deception in relation to the work, which they are able to perform, before their task is assigned. Accordingly, prisoners, who honestly do what they are able to do before they know what their task will be, are a by-word among their fellow prisoners. After their task is assigned, it induces them to slight their work, that they may redeem time for themselves.

It is a fruitful source of complaint against the officers, because they have not assigned the task on equitable principles, or have not had sufficient regard to the circumstances of the case.

It is a laborious business to open accounts with so many laborers,—to ascertain every day when the task is done, and how much credit is due to each prisoner for the labor performed after he has done his task.

It requires the utmost vigilance to prevent deception. There are various modes of cheating in relation to their tasks.

It is productive of great insubordination; for if a prisoner chooses to lounge, or play, after he has done his task, how can it be prevented? The time is his own. He has done all which is required of him. He is master of himself the remainder of the day.

It is a fruitful source of corruption; for three thousand dollars a year, in a single Penitentiary, distributed among the prisoners, can purchase many indulgences, and bribe those who have access to prisoners to do many unlawful acts. If a few packs of cards, or a little rum, or a few bills to be altered, and the materials to alter them are wanted, money will purchase these things.

Should it be said, this money is not paid to the prisoners; it is paid to their order for the use of their families, and the prisoners do not receive it. How then is the fact to be explained, that individuals among the prisoners have some sixty, some one hundred, and some two or three hundred dollars? so much money, that a brisk trade is carried on among them, and gambling, for a considerable amount, is not uncommon? Some of these things are familiarly known to some of the officers, and are spoken of not with that surprise which many citizens will feel at the bare suggestion, but as a thing which cannot be prevented, nor the manner in which it is effected satisfactorily explained.

A director of a Penitentiary, which has stood high among its sister institutions, mentioned that several dollars had just been taken from one of the convicts, but it was only a drop to the ocean in comparison with what he had in his possession. With this testimony in relation to this convict, there is undesigned coincidence of testimony, proving the same thing from many witnesses.

That a considerable part of this money came into the prison indirectly, as the reward of labor performed by the prisoners, after their

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tasks were done, is evident from the fact, that in those Penitentiaries where there is no overstint, there is little or no complaint of the mischiefs resulting from the use of money in the Prison.

Hence the question arises, whether the overstint is necessary; for if some Penitentiaries are conducted successfully without it, others may be. And of this fact there can be no question. The obedience, industry, subordination, and profit, of those institutions where overstint is not allowed, are extremely satisfactory.

It is an important question, therefore, whether this regulation does not defeat its own object. It was intended for good; is it not productive of evil? The former superintendent of the Prison at Auburn, Captain Lynds, whose skill in Prison Discipline is great, does not introduce it, nor admit its necessity.

Inadequate Support of Subordinate Officers.—Another cause of the increase of crime is the inadequate support of the subordinate officers in these institutions. This is a reason suggested by a keeper, who stated that the men received a compensation so small, from the State, that they were obliged to do favors for the prisoners, and sometimes they would be led to do that which is forbidden, and then the prisoners, having got a hold upon them, would say, if you refuse to do what we require, we will blow you up, i. e., inform against you, and thus the subordinate officers would become the tools of the convicts. As money to the convicts is of comparatively little value, till this system is introduced, no price is too great to introduce it, and afterwards it will proceed at a reasonable rate.

It is true that no evil would arise from this source if the men obtained for these places of trust were men of incorruptible integrity. This brings us to another cause of the increase of crime, viz., the want of sufficient care and scrutiny in the selection of the subordinate officers. A regulation, therefore, requiring that the men who are to fill these places of great responsibility should come from the different counties in the State, and should bring with them the certificate of the selectmen and clergymen of the town where they live, concerning their high and well known character, as men of peculiar integrity and faithfulness, might afford some security that the institution would be what it was designed to be. It would at least furnish to the different counties some confidence that the system was well administered.

Want of Moral and Religious Instruction.—Another cause of the increase of crime is the inadequate supply of moral and religious instruction to prisoners.

In the New Hampshire Penitentiary, which has afforded to the State from one to five thousand dollars income for the last six years, twenty-five dollars only are appropriated annually, to supply the institution with the means of grace.—It is worthy of remark, however, that the warden, of his own accord, causes the scriptures to be read publicly to the men, twice every day; and, on the Sabbath, if no clergyman can be obtained to perform the service of the sanctuary, the warden does it himself. The influence of these measures, which have been adopted voluntarily by the warden, has been powerful in raising the institution to its present elevated character.

In the Vermont Penitentiary, which has nearly defrayed all the expense of its management for five years, one hundred dollars only are

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appropriated for religious instruction. The chapel has been converted into a weaver's shop. The service on the Sabbath is irregular, and the scriptures are not daily read to the assembled convicts. This may be one reason why there are so many more recommitments in Vermont than in New Hampshire, and why there are so many more prisoners in proportion to the population.

In the Massachusetts Penitentiary, which has given an income to the State of more than thirteen thousand dollars in the last two years, two hundred dollars a year only are appropriated for the religious instruction of more than three hundred convicts. There is only one short service on the Sabbath, and the remainder of this holy day, the men are locked up in their cells, and left to their wicked inclinations. There is no reading of the scriptures daily to the men; nor is such provision made by the State for the chaplain, as to enable him to devote much of his time, during the week, to the appropriate duties of his profession.

In the Connecticut Penitentiary, which has been a continual and heavy burden to the State, from its first establishment, a liberal provision, in proportion to the number of convicts, has been made for their religious instruction; but the chaplain has not resided in or near the Prison, and for various causes not suitable to mention, the moral and religious influence exerted over the prisoners has been very far from what it should have been.

In the State Prison in New York city, the duties of the chaplain have devolved upon the Rev. Mr. STANFORD, a venerable man, more than seventy years of age, who has been relied upon to supply the following institutions, containing the following number of inmates: State Prison, more than six hundred; Penitentiary, more than three hundred; Bridewell, from one to two hundred; Debtors' Jail, number variable; City Hospital, from one to four hundred; Alms House, from one to two thousand. Vast as is the praise and honor of this worthy and venerable man, who preaches regularly, at least ten times a week, how inadequate is the provision of religious instruction for all these humane and criminal institutions! Clergymen from the city sometimes preach at the State Prison.

In the New Jersey Penitentiary, there is no provision whatever by the State, for the moral and religious instruction of the convicts, and not unfrequently, month after month has passed, without a religious service on the Sabbath.

In Pennsylvania, no provision is made by the State for the religious instruction of the wretched inmates of their almost incomparably wretched County Prison. The Prison here spoken of is the old County Prison in Philadelphia, used by the State as a State Prison, for which the new one now building, but not yet finished or occupied, is intended as a substitute. In this old Prison, almost four hundred men were found occupying sixteen rooms, which, in the night, were an emblem of the pit, and on the Sabbath the men came forth from their rooms into the yard, and were there seen engaged in various sports, without regard to the sanctity of the day or the presence of the officers. All the religious instruction given to these men is given gratuitously, by benevolent individuals or societies.

In the Baltimore Penitentiary, no provision is made by the State for

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moral and religious instruction. The friends of the Methodist church have gratuitously and very regularly supplied most of the instruction which has been communicated.

In the Virginia Penitentiary, no provision is made by the State for religious instruction; the scriptures are not read to the men daily; nor has there been a religious service on the Sabbath, sometimes, for three months together. The chapel has been converted into solitary cells.

It is believed that the exhibition of the condition of the Penitentiaries, in regard to moral and religious instruction, furnishes the second, if not the first great cause of the partial failure of the Penitentiary system.

But the most overwhelming view of this subject is still to be presented. It appears from a careful examination of authentic documents, that the whole number of convicts, who have been condemned to the Penitentiaries, in the last twenty years, is about twenty thousand, and from the best estimate which we are able to make, about six thousand of them are now abroad in society. If the increase of crime shall be equal for twenty years to come, to the increase of population, the number of convicts condemned to the Penitentiaries, in the twenty succeeding years, will be about forty thousand, of whom, at the close of that time, about ten thousand will be in society. What will be the state of society, when ten thousand men, trained in these seminaries, shall be let loose upon it?

In view of these facts, we should be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the evils in the present system, and should be driven to the conclusion, that the whipping-post and the gallows must again be resorted to, were we not furnished with another view of the subject, as delightful as the above is distressing; by which it appears, with the demonstration of experience, that there is a remedy for the enormous evils of the present system.

4. REMEDY FOR THE EVILS OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

The facts showing what this remedy is are derived from the Female Department of the Baltimore Penitentiary, the Penitentiary in New Hampshire, and that at Auburn, in the State of New York; but principally from the latter.

In the Female Department of the Baltimore Penitentiary, a work has been done within three years, which, if it had been done in Europe, would probably have caused the name of the person who has done it to resound through the world. Mrs. Rachel Perijo entered this Prison in February, 1822, and took charge of about sixty female convicts. There had been, previously, some vile abuses practised among them, and, as the directors state, this department was wretchedly managed. The Records show, that the average annual expense before the matron came into office, was $1099 51; and that the annual average income since, has been $492 51; making a difference to the institution, from her services, of $1581 66 annually.

There has been, not only a saving of expense, but a saving of health. An examination was made of the Records of the Hospital, for four periods, of twenty-seven weeks each; by which it appears, that the matron has prevented, in three years, more than seventeen years' sick-

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ness—i. e. the number of days spent in the hospital by the sick, has been diminished, what is equal to the sickness of one person, more than seventeen years.

The convicts have not only been saved from sickness, and made profitable to the State; but they have been taught those useful arts, by which they can earn a subsistence when they leave the Prison. The division of labor is complete; some are engaged in knitting, some in sewing and spinning; and all arranged, in an apartment, under an assistant, presenting a specimen of as much subordination, neatness, and cheerful and quiet industry, as can be found in any place of labor.

They have also been taught to read. On the Sabbath, in a Sabbath school, by the matron and her daughter, two hours in the morning, and two in the afternoon, in summer; and one in the morning, and one in the afternoon, in winter, have been devoted to their instruction. Fifteen, who could not read, have been taught to read the scriptures, and all, except two aged persons, to read in the spelling book. In some instances, the desire to learn has been so great, that the convicts would give a part of their daily bread to their companions for teaching them.

They have also been encouraged in the discharge of religious duties. On the Sabbath, except when engaged in the Sabbath school, or in the public exercises of religious worship, they assemble together, of their own accord, to spend the time in reading the scriptures, and in prayer among themselves; they regularly implore a blessing at the table, and in every room except one, attend prayers morning and evening.

This system of industry, and instruction, and religious duty, has had the effect to render the number of recommitments unusually small. In three years preceding January, 1825, forty-seven had left the department of the Penitentiary; of whom only seven had returned. In New York city, in November, 1824, the tread wheel, which has been regarded, in Europe, as more effectual than any other mode of punishment in preventing recommitments, had employed on it, out of sixty-six women, twenty for a second time; six a third; two a fourth; and one a fifth.

All these surprising and delightful results, in favor of the Female Department of the Baltimore Penitentiary, have been produced without any peculiar advantages in the construction of the Prison, by the goodness, vigilance, and skill of the Matron.

The inference is, that nothing is more important in such an institution, than the character of the person engaged as the immediate superintendent.

Similar results to the above, and for similar reasons, have been gained in the New Hampshire Penitentiary. Moses C. Pilsbury, Esq. took charge of this institution, in May, 1818. The loss to the State, on the business of the institution, in one year preceding the time when Mr. Pilsbury took charge of it, was $4235 61. Since that time, the total gain, from the labor of sixty-four convicts, after defraying every expense, has been $6305 44. During the same time, the Connecticut Prison, with about one hundred convicts, has drawn from the treasury of the State more than sixty-four thousand dollars.

This surprising difference, in favor of the New Hampshire Prison,

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is to be explained principally by the character of the warden. He is always at his post. He is a man of unceasing vigilance. He does the duties of contractor, keeper, and clerk. He is prompt and efficient in correction; but in his general character, humane; and in sickness, particularly kind. He spares no pains in instruction; either reading himself, or causing the scriptures to be read to the men, twice every day, and devoting much of his time with the convicts, on the Sabbath, to the appropriate duties of the sanctuary. In consequence of this system of vigilance and instruction, the pecuniary interests of the institution are in the highest degree prosperous; the industry and obedience of the convicts cheerful; and their moral character is not greatly debased, if their hearts are not changed. This is evident from the fact that the number of recommitments is very small: only three out of sixty-six, or eleven out of two hundred and fifty-seven, having been returned for a second offence, and none for a third. It will be recollected, that in several of the Penitentiaries, the recommitments are one fourth, one third, and in some one half the whole number of convicts. This admirable state of things in New Hampshire, which gains so much by comparison with many similar institutions, has been the result, not of any peculiar advantages in the construction of the Prison, but of the unremitted and faithful superintendency of a man peculiarly qualified to discharge the duties of his station.

These examples from the New Hampshire Penitentiary and the Female Department of the Baltimore, we regard as full of encouragement; showing what can be done among convicts, without any peculiar advantages of construction, by wisdom and goodness in management.

At Auburn, we have a more beautiful example still of what may be done by proper discipline, in a Prison well constructed. It is not possible to describe the pleasure which we feel in contemplating this noble institution, after wading through the fraud, and material and moral filth of many Prisons. We regard it as a model worthy of the world's imitation. We do not mean that there is nothing in this institution which admits of improvement; for there have been a few cases of unjustifiable severity in punishment; but, on the whole, the institution is immensely elevated above the old Penitentiaries.

The whole establishment from the gate to the sewer is a specimen of neatness. The unremitted industry, the entire subordination and subdued feeling of the convicts, has probably no parallel among an equal number of criminals. In their solitary cells, they spend the night, with no other book but the Bible; and at sunrise, they proceed in military order, under the eye of the turnkeys, in solid columns, with the lock march, to their workshops; thence in the same order, at the hour of breakfast, to the common hall, where they partake of their wholesome and frugal meal in silence. Not even a whisper is heard; though the silence is such that a whisper might be heard through the whole apartment. The convicts are seated in single file, at narrow tables, with their backs towards the centre, so that there can be no interchange of signs. If one has more food than he wants, he raises his left hand; and if another has less, he raises his right hand, and the waiter changes it. When they have done eating, at the ringing of a little bell, of the softest sound, they rise from the table, form the solid columns, and return under the eye of their turnkeys to the work-

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shops. From one end of the shops to the other, it is the testimony of many witnesses, that they have passed more than three hundred convicts without seeing one leave his work, or turn his head to gaze at them. There is the most perfect attention to business from morning till night, interrupted only by the time necessary to dine; and never by the fact that the whole body of prisoners have done their tasks, and the time is now their own, and they can do what they please. At the close of the day, a little before sunset, the work is all laid aside at once, and the convicts return in military order to the solitary cells, where they partake of the frugal meal, which they were permitted to take from the kitchen, where it was furnished for them, as they returned from the shops. After supper, they can, if they choose, read the scriptures undisturbed, and then reflect in silence on the errors of their lives. They must not disturb their fellow prisoners by even a whisper. The feelings which the convicts exhibit to their religious teacher, as he passes from one cell to another, are *generally* subdued feelings. Sometimes, however, a man is found who hardens his heart, and exhibits his obduracy even here; but the cases are comparatively few. The want of decorum, of which the commissioners of the State of New York complain, in their visit to the city Prison, where they were met by the bold staring of the prisoners after they left their work to gaze at them, and by looks, whether in smiles or in frowns, which indicated an unsubdued and audacious spirit in the culprits; this is never seen at Auburn. The men attend to their business from the rising to the setting sun, and spend the night in solitude.

Under these circumstances they are provided with the word of God, by a law of the State, which requires that every cell shall be supplied with a Bible or a Testament. They also receive the undivided attention of a most wise and faithful religious teacher, who spends all his time in the Prison, visiting the sick, teaching those who cannot read, preaching in the chapel, on the Sabbath, the unsearchable riches of Christ, and afterwards in going from cell to cell, to administer the reproofs and consolations of religion to individuals. The influence of the chaplain, according to the testimony of all the officers, is most salutary and powerful, and the various expressions of confidence and affection, exhibited towards him by the convicts, is most cheering to himself.

What then ought this institution to be that it is not? and how widely different from that in Connecticut, which the commissioners, in their last Report, say, "is all that it ought not to be, and nothing that it ought to be."

What could with propriety be done for criminals which is not done at Auburn? They are, from necessity, temperate and frugal in their diet; they are busily employed in some useful business from morning till night; they are kept in perfect subordination, and provided richly with the means of knowledge and of grace, which may make them wise to salvation.

It is hardly necessary to add, that at Auburn there is an exclusion of all the positive evils of the old system, which arise from crowded night rooms, evil communication, instruction in all the arts of pickpockets, thieves, incendiaries, and counterfeiters, and, above all, from the existence of a crime which is not fit to be named among Christians.

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These great ends are gained, partly by discipline, and partly by construction.

The peculiarities of the discipline are, that the men, by a military movement, are required to keep the same relative position; as a general thing, they are placed back to face; and they are forbidden all conversation with each other.

The peculiarity in construction is seen in the engraving.

With this plan of building, and the system of discipline and instruction introduced at Auburn, the great evils of the Penitentiary system are remedied. Here then is exhibited, what Europe and America have been long waiting to see, a Prison which may be made a model of imitation.

5. HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

It only remains to give a brief history of the Society.

The Society was organized in Boston, June 30, 1825.

The object of the Society has already been mentioned, to wit: the improvement of Public Prisons.

The receipts of this Society, to enable it thus far to prosecute its object, have been twelve hundred and twenty dollars; the disbursements, eleven hundred and thirty dollars and ten cents. The salary of the Secretary, on condition that he devote all his time to this object, and defray his travelling expenses from his salary, was fixed by the Managers, for the last year, at one thousand dollars.

The principles which have governed the Managers, in the prosecution of this object, have been partially developed, and will be more fully, in the Resolutions about to be offered. It has been considered of fundamental importance, to obtain accurate knowledge, from personal observation, of the present condition and character of Prisons. The evils which have been found to exist, as the Prisons, one after another, have been visited, in thirteen different States, and the District of Columbia, have made the necessity of exertion to remove them obvious. This is the foundation of the Society. The evils are enormous, and it has been necessary in the disclosure, which has often been made of them, to use special precaution, lest persons of improper character should be made acquainted with facts of which they had better remain ignorant. The plans of mischief are so simple, the alphabet of villains is so beautiful and curious, that we have greatly feared lest we should furnish injurious suggestions to depraved minds. Many things to which we allude have not been written in this Report, because it may fall into the hands of those for whom it was not intended. The plan adopted, therefore, has been this; to invite gentlemen of well known character and incorruptible integrity, to assemble for the purpose of receiving a confidential communication on the subject of Prison Discipline. Many of our Rulers in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the District of Columbia, have been made acquainted with the facts to which we refer. This mode of operation, it has been thought, would sooner secure the ultimate object, and be attended with less danger, than publishing all, which we have been compelled to learn. Several circular letters, however, have been printed, and directed to a few men in authority, and a few friends of the Society. The letter concerning Juvenile Delinquents, it is be-

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lieved will tell, as long as a boy shall remain in Prison, associated with an old offender. The letter, too, concerning the Jails in the District of Columbia, we believe, has never been read without deep indignation. The representations which have been made, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, have not been without effect: and we are happy to know, that there is a cheering prospect of a thorough reform, in the Prison Discipline of each of these States, and also of that in the District of Columbia. The amount of appropriations already made, within a few months, for this object, in the places specified, is $72,000. The work, therefore, is begun, and we hope not to rest from our labors, till we see a more wise and effectual system of Prison Discipline, in the United States, than can be found in any other country; till Christianity has done what its authority requires it to do for prisoners; not to screen them from merited punishment; but to protect society from their depredations; to save them, if possible, from further contamination; and, more than this, to preach to them "CHRIST AND HIM CRUCIFIED."

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TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 2, 1826.

DR. ASA WARD, *in account with the* PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY. CR.

To amount received from four gentlemen, to constitute them Directors for life, $100 each, . . .	$ 400 00	By cash paid for Secretary and Treasurer's books, circular letters, copper plate engraving, &c.	$ 52 61
" " received from three gentlemen, their annual subscription of $10 each, ...	30 00	" " " Rev. Mr. Curtis, for services rendered at Auburn, ...	108 33
" " received sixteen life subscriptions, of $30 each,	480 00	" " " Rev. Dr. Jenks, Rev. Mr. Fay, and Rev. Mr. Jackson, for services at Charlestown, .	37 50
" " received one subscription of $50, ...	50 00	" " " for services rendered in the State Prison at Lamberton, N. J.	15 00
" " received in donations of $10 and $20, . . .	160 00	" " " the Secretary, his salary and travelling expenses for eleven months, ending June 1, 1826, ...	916 66
" " received in small donations and subscriptions,	100 00	By balance on hand, ...	99 88
" " received interest, ...	9 98		
	$1,229 98		$1,229 98
1826. *June* 2. To balance, ...	$99 88		

ASA WARD, TREASURER.

We have examined the above account, and find it correct and property vouched.

WILLIAM G. LAMBERT,
GERARD HALLOCK.

BOSTON, JUNE 2, 1826.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

The Society held its First Annual Meeting in the Vestry of Hanover Church, Boston, on Friday, June 2, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Hon. George Bliss, President of the Society, took the chair, and at his request, the Rev. William Jenks, D. D. addressed the Throne of Grace.

The Treasurer, Mr. Asa Ward, read his Report, and the certificate of its correctness by the Auditors, Mr. William G. Lambert and Mr. Gerard Hallock. By a vote of the Society, the Report of the Treasurer was accepted.

The Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, and the Society adjourned, to meet in the Church at 4 o'clock, to hear the Report of the Managers, and Addresses.

The Society met according to adjournment. The Hon. George Bliss took the chair, and, at his request, the Rev. Francis Wayland addressed the Throne of Grace.

The Report of the Managers was then read by the Secretary.

On motion of Rev. Rufus Anderson, *seconded by* William Ropes, *Esq.*

Resolved, That the Report which has now been read, be accepted, and referred to the Committee to be published, or used in any other way, as, in their judgment, shall best promote the interests of the Society.

On motion of Rev. William Jenks, *D. D. seconded by Rev.* Francis Wayland,

Resolved, That the facts presented in this Report, showing that one cause of the increase and frequency of crime is the degraded character of the colored population, deserve the particular consideration of the friends of Africa.

On motion of Rev. Richard S. Storrs, *seconded by Rev.* Warren Fay,

Resolved, That the object of the Prison Discipline Society, as expressed in the 2d Article of its Constitution, to wit, "the improvement of public prisons," claims the attention of the community, because the evils existing in these Institutions, and not necessarily connected with them, are inconsistent with the purposes of justice and the principles of religion.

On motion of Rev. Francis Wayland, *seconded by Rev.* Heman Humphrey, *D. D.*

Resolved, That solitary confinement, at least by night, with moral and religious instruction, are an obvious remedy for the principal evils existing in Prisons.

On motion of Alden Bradford, *Esq. seconded by* William Ropes, *Esq.*,

Resolved, That the Managers be requested to inquire whether any, and if any, what measures ought to be adopted to encourage good conduct in convicts when they leave the Prison?

Addresses most animating to the officers and friends of the Society were made by Rev. Mr. Storrs, Rev. Mr. Wayland, and Rev. Dr. Humphrey.

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OFFICERS.

HON. GEORGE BLISS, PRESIDENT.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HON. WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
HON. WILLIAM BARTLETT,
HON. WILLIAM REED,
REV. LEONARD WOODS,
REV. WILLIAM JENKS,
REV. ELIJAH HEADING,
REV. EBENEZER PORTER,
REV. B. B. WISNER,
JEREMIAH EVARTS, ESQ.
S. V. S. WILDER, ESQ.
JOHN TAPPAN, ESQ.
SAMUEL H. WALLEY, ESQ.
REV. EDWARD D. GRIFFIN,
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY,
REV. WARREN FAY.

MANAGERS.

REV. SAMUEL GREEN,
REV FRANCIS WAYLAND,
REV. JUSTIN EDWARDS,
REV. R. S. STORRS,
REV. RUFUS ANDERSON,
HENRY HOMES,
WILLIAM ROPES,
HENRY HILL,
JAMES MEANS,
SAMUEL FARRAR,
DANIEL NOYES,
THOMAS VOSE.

ASA WARD, TREASURER.
LOUIS DWIGHT, SECRETARY.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

William Phillips,	$100
Richard Chamberlain,	100
Nathaniel Willis,	100
Edward Tuckerman,	100

LIFE MEMBERS.

Peterboro', N. Y.

Gerret Smith,	$30

Utica.

Samuel Stocking,	30
Abm. Varrick,	30

Boston

John Tappan,	30
Henry Homes,	30
George J. Homer,	30
Henry Hill,	30
John C. Warren,	30
John Randall,	30
Francis C. Gray,	50
William Ropes,	30
Ann M'Lean,	30
William B. White,	30
John C. Gray,	30
Thomas L. Winthrop,	30
Catharine Codman,	30
Israel Munson,	30
Thomas Vose,	30

ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Boston.

Josiah Bumstead,	$10
Gerard Hallock,	10
Josiah F. Bumstead,	10
Charles Cleveland,	2
Asa Ward,	2
T. R. Marvin,	2

Springfield.

George Bliss, Esq.	2

DONATIONS.

Boston.

Richard Cobb,	$20
Daniel Webster,	10
A Friend,	10
A Friend,	$20
Joseph Jenkins,	10
Josiah Salisbury,	20
Mrs. Daniel D. Rogers,	20
Henry Gray,	10
Daniel Safford,	10
Ebenezer T. Andrews,	5
Benjamin Seaver,	5
Samuel Train,	5

Rochester, N. Y.

Harvey Ely,	10
William Atkinson,	10
Frederic F. Backus,	10
Levi Ward, Jr.	10
Jacob Gould,	5
Ira West,	5
Thomas Kempshall,	5
N. Rochester,	5
Silas Smith,	5
Everard Peck,	5
Benjamin Campbell,	3
A Friend,	3
Ashley Sampson,	3
A Friend, 1; A Friend, 2; A Friend, 1	4

Washington, D. C.

John Coyle, Jr.	10

Auburn, N. Y.

Horace Hills,	10

Utica.

A Friend,	5
James Richards,	5
William Williams,	5
J. W. Doolittle,	3
A Friend,	3
A. Seymour,	3
A. B. Johnson,	2
A Friend,	2
Jno. Bradish,	3
Ira Merrill,	2
Thomas Hastings,	2
Abijah Thomas,	2
Bildad Merrill,	2
Charles Morris,	3

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APPENDIX.

EXTRACT FROM GOV. LINCOLN'S MESSAGE, JAN. 1826.

The interesting subject of State Prison concerns demands your earnest attention. The annual report of the Directors, shows the economical and successful management of the pecuniary and business affairs of the institution. The receipts from the labor of the convicts have yielded the unlooked for result of *ten thousand and fifty-one dollars and thirty-two cents*, beyond all the expenses which are a charge upon the establishment for the year ending on the 30th of September last. To this may be added the sum of *three thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents*, the balance from the accounts of the preceding year for the earnings of the convicts over and above the expenses of that year, making an aggregate of *thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and nineteen cents*, of credit, by the Prison to the Commonwealth, at the commencement of the last quarter. But there is a melancholy reverse to the picture. There is much reason to believe, that, as a Penitentiary, the system is utterly ineffectual to purposes of reform or amendment. Indeed, in nothing else than as a place of personal labor and restraint, is it a place of terror or punishment. The report of the Directors distinctly points to the construction of the Prison, and the want of apartments for the separate confinement of the convicts, as a continued source of infinite moral evil. So few are the number of cells, that, in many of them, from four to sixteen convicts are locked together by night. In, emphatically, these committee rooms of mischief, the vilest schemes of profligacy are devised, and the grossest acts of depravity are perpetrated. Confederacies and combinations are here formed, by the practised veteran, with the novitiate in crime, and to complete the infamy of the association, a horrible offence is here committed between wretches, who are alike destitute of moral sentiment, and without the reach of physical restraint. Nature and humanity cry aloud for redemption from this dreadful degradation. Better, even, that the laws were written in blood, than that they should be executed in sin!

Subsequent to the autumnal visitation and inspection of the Prison by the Executive, much public feeling was excited by rumors of unusual defects in the character of its interior discipline, and in the conduct of its inmates, and some of the subordinate officers. An official inquiry on the subject was immediately addressed to the Directors. Their full, frank and explicit answer will show the result of a strict scrutiny into the suggestions which were made, and will further enforce the necessity of the only effectual remedy for the abuses which were found to exist, by a separation of the convicts, except while at labor, and by prohibiting and preventing them, at all times, from private communications with each other, the Under-keepers, Overseers, or strangers. This latter regulation is indeed within the present authority of the government of the Prison, but it would be utterly idle to attempt to enforce it, to any salutary end, while the opportunities for intercourse exist, which the state of the cells will now freely allow.

In view to the inevitable conclusion of your own minds, upon the papers which will be submitted to you, that something is imperiously required to be done, I recommend, that immediate provision be made for the erection, as soon as may be, in the Prison yard, of a building, with sufficient cells for the separate confinement of the present and any future probable number of convicts.—As the best model of a structure of this description, securing the most entire solitude of person, with an effectual arrangement for detecting the slightest attempt at correspondence, by conversation, the Prison at Auburn, in the State of New York, is particularly to be preferred. A rough, but sufficiently accurate plan of this edifice, with such explanations as will render its construction perfectly intelligible, furnished by a philanthropic gentleman, who has taken deep interest in the subject, will be found with the papers which are

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transmitted. The whole expense of the proposed building, constructed, as it should be, of unhammered stone, may be estimated not to exceed thirty-five thousand dollars. To meet this, the present balance due from the Prison to the Commonwealth, of almost fourteen thousand dollars, may be made applicable, to which may be added the specific labor of a portion of the convicts upon the building, the next season, or their earnings, if otherwise employed, which, with less of success than the last year, may yet be relied upon, for making up the sum to *twenty thousand dollars*:—and for the residue, a grant must be had from the Treasury, which the future earnings of the Prison may be held pledged to replace. This grant, however, will be expedient, in the first instance, from the consideration that the Prison balance results altogether, or in a great part, from stock on hand, which may not be converted into money in sufficient time for the disbursements, which will be required by economy in the work.

No apology can be necessary for the particularity with which I have called your attention to a subject, which is of such high concern to religion and morals, to the character of the Commonwealth, and the duties of its law-givers.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE, FEBRUARY, 1826.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Statement of the Warden of the State Prison, made in pursuance of an order of the House of Representatives, passed June 18, 1825, having attended the duties assigned them, ask leave respectfully to Report:

That they have carefully examined the Statement made by the Warden, of the expenditures of the Institution, for pay and salaries of officers, per centage, &c., and the whole amount for the ten years last past, is $91,715 75, together with $14,689 47; a per centage paid to one of the officers in the stone department.

In the several expenditures of the Prison, your Committee see little that is inconsistent with the most rigid economy, except in the amount received by one of the officers, Overseer in the stone department. This officer receives a salary from the government of $354 per annum. In addition to which, he received, the last year, the sum of $3002 25, as commission upon the sale of wrought stone, besides an additional income derived from contracts made on his own account, out of the Prison. —Your Committee have received the most satisfactory evidence, that the skill, industry, and activity of the Overseer referred to, has greatly contributed to the income of the Prison during the past year, and that his knowledge of the business makes it desirable to retain him in that department. Yet they cannot believe it necessary or expedient, to allow to an under officer of the State Prison, a yearly income greater than any other officer in the Commonwealth. They are of opinion that the salary of this officer should not only be diminished, but fixed to a sum certain. While the salary of this officer is made certain and limited, your Committee think it advisable, that his *duties* should be so regulated and defined, that, in the discharge of them, he should not interfere with those which are appropriately delegated to the Warden. It has appeared to your Committee, that the officer referred to, has considered it within the scope of his authority to *make contracts* for manufactured stone. This duty, it is believed, is delegated to the Warden. And there is manifestly a propriety in confining the power to contract to the Warden; inasmuch, as he is the only officer in the Prison, of whom the government has required bonds, for the faithful administration of the duties of his office, and from whom it exacts a strict account of all the pecuniary concerns of the Institution. It would seem, therefore, to be unjust to permit one officer to exercise an authority, which might involve the Prison in a heavy and unnecessary expense, and hold another officer responsible for that very act, which he could neither control nor prohibit.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the Laws which already exist, (if properly understood,) would sufficiently explain the relative duties of each of the officers in the Prison.

By the law of June 25, 1811, the Directors are empowered to make, ordain and establish rules, &c. for the purchase of materials, &c. and for the sale of articles manufactured at the Prison. By the statute of June 16, 1813, it is made the duty of the Warden, with the consent of the Directors, to make all contracts for the supply of articles of food or manufacture. And there is no statute which authorizes the Directors to empower any person to make contracts in relation to the Prison. It is the Warden's duty to make contracts, if those contracts be approbated by the Directors. If your Committee are correct in their conclusions, it would follow, that the officer who is at the head of the stone department, has not authority, and cannot derive

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from the Directors any authority to make contracts, or in any way to interfere with that part of the Warden's duty.

In the examination to which your Committee have attended, it has appeared to them, that the salary which several of the under officers now receive, is inadequate to their support, and is not a sufficient compensation for their arduous duties.

Your Committee would therefore recommend, that the salary of the principal Keeper be raised one hundred dollars, and the salary of the Turnkeys, and Overseers, fifty dollars each, in addition to their present pay. It will be perceived, that by reducing the present receipts of the Overseer of the stone department, to something like a reasonable compensation, enough, and more than enough, can be obtained from this reduction of his salary to meet the increase of salaries thus proposed.

It appeared that from six to sixteen of the convicts were lodged in one room, that they are permitted occasionally the use of musical instruments, with lights in their rooms. That their rooms or cells are so constructed, that the Keepers cannot inspect them at night, without giving to the prisoners such notice of their approach, that they have ample opportunity to conceal from them their employment, of whatever nature it may then be. That cards have been conveyed to the prisoners—and a number of packs have, at different times, been found concealed in their cells. That ardent spirits have been conveyed over the walls to the prisoners, and though it is oftentimes discovered and seized by the officers, yet there is no doubt but some reaches the convicts. That the prisoners have, almost all of them, more or less money in the hands of the commissary, earned by their overstint; which money is subject to their direction; and is frequently expended by them in obtaining solicitors to procure pardons, &c. &c.

Here they catch and communicate the elements of every crime; to be matured at the expiration of their sentence, by practical operations upon the theories, with which they have become familiar during their confinement.

The man whose principles have been formed upon the benign precepts of our religion, shrinks back from an habitual intercourse with vice and shameless effrontery, but when the pride of character has been broken down, and the hope of regaining the confidence of society is lost, the wretched being finds no society so consoling, as that which contemns all restraint, and is deeply ingrained with the lessons of depravity. He would seek such society as a comfort; therefore to be condemned to it is no punishment.

If the convict who is sentenced to the State Prison, have any spark of virtue left when he enters its walls, he will soon learn to forget the distinction between virtue and vice, and assimilate himself to his companions.

If he be the hardened profligate, he goes to his own place. What purposes then of a Penitentiary are answered by this institution?

Your Committee, while they are satisfied that the discipline of the Prison is radically defective, do not believe that the blame is to be attributed to the officers intrusted with its management.—The defect arises from the system pursued:—and to produce a reformation, it must be renovated.

To this end your Committee recommend that measures be taken, to reorganize the discipline of the State Prison, upon principles that shall better comport with the end proposed in its establishment.

All which is respectfully submitted by order of Committee.

THOMAS J. GOODWIN, *Chairman.*

EXTRACT FROM THE STATE LAW.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

An Act for the erecting of another building within the limits of the State Prison in Charlestown, and for the better government thereof.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That there shall be erected within the limits of the State Prison yard in Charlestown, in the County of Middlesex, a building of unhammered stone, adapted to the separate confinement of three hundred convicts, upon such plan as shall be first approved by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, and that it shall be the duty of the Warden of said State Prison to prepare the plan, make the necessary contracts, and personally superintend the erection and completing of the same.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the money now in the hands of the Warden of said Prison, or which may accrue from the labor of the convicts beyond the amount necessary for defraying the current expenses of said Prison, there

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be and hereby is appropriated for erecting said building the sum of five thousand dollars, and that his Excellency the Governor by and with the advice of Council be and he hereby is authorized and requested to draw his warrant on the Treasury of this Commonwealth for the same, in such sums and at such times as the same may be required.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That if any officer, contractor, teamster, boatman, truckman or wagoner, employed in or about the said State Prison, or any other person, shall deliver or cause to be delivered, or have in his or her possession with intent to deliver to any person under sentence of confinement in said Prison, or shall deposit or conceal in any of the yards or wharves of said Prison, or in any cart, team, sled, boat, or other vehicle going into the premises of said Prison, any article of any kind with intent and design that any convict therein should obtain the same without the knowledge and consent of one of the directors or the warden of said Prison, every person so offending, shall be liable to indictment before any Court, competent to try the same, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to confinement to hard labor in said Prison, or to confinement in the County Gaol for a term not exceeding two years, or be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Court before whom such conviction shall be had.

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR WOLCOTT'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT, MAY 1826.

"A reorganization of Newgate Prison will doubtless occupy your attention. As this subject is already under the consideration of a Committee, I take the liberty to refer, for many interesting details, to an intelligent Report, which was made to the last General Assembly. By still more recent communications, it is rendered apparent that there are but few subjects upon which your deliberate reflections can be bestowed, with higher advantages to the best interests of the people, than to a proper arrangement and system of discipline in this Prison.

Experience has at length demonstrated, that with no other expenses than those which must attend the first establishments, the expenses of penal justice may be wholly avoided, without inflicting, unless for contumacy within the Prison, any physical or mental sufferings, which necessarily abridge life, or impair the exercise of rational faculties. These benefits may further be rendered compatible with means of moral and religious instruction, and with that public inspection, which affords the best security against cruelty and oppression.

It cannot be asserted that this or any other system of punishment will change the heart of convicts, and produce sincere repentance;—but it will protect society, during the periods to which they are doomed; it will deprive offenders of the power of transmitting new vices to their fellow criminals, and will at least afford them an opportunity for reflection, by inculcating habits of order, industry and temperance.

It is eminently a system of moral discipline, adapted to republican institutions. It is compatible with humanity, justice and economy, and resembles in no degree the bastiles and dungeons of despotic governments, or the gloomy cells of superstition, where men are frequently immured for their very virtues."

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE, MAY 1826.

"In our view the evidence is such as will warrant the belief, that in *some* of our Penitentiaries, if not *in all* in which the convicts are placed in large numbers together in the cells, the crime of Sodomy has been perpetrated in numerous instances with entire shamelessness and notoriety. If that unnatural crime is ever perpetrated, we should look for its commission among men shut up from all the enjoyments of society; among hoary headed convicts, condemned to long imprisonment, and whose passions and principles have been corrupted and degraded to the lowest point of debasement, and who are at night, in numbers of from four to thirty-two persons, locked together in cells which are not subjected to official inspection.

There is also evidence that in many Penitentiaries, the business of counterfeiting coin and bank bills is well understood, and in some instances practised by the prisoners. We have seen the coin which was found on the prisoners, and bank bills have also been found in every stage of alteration.

The making of false keys and curious implements for opening houses and stores is thoroughly understood. These implements and keys of most curious and beautiful workmanship we have seen, and do not hesitate to say that bars, and bolts, and locks, ought not to be considered as any security against these instruments in the hands of a well instructed convict.

In these rooms the prisoners are taught the best means of firing buildings, and the manner of preparing the match, and ascertaining the necessary length of match to enable the villain to escape before the explosion.

We also state that in some Prisons a regular and systematic intercourse is carried on with persons who have been discharged. Plans for plunder and escape are here matured, and as we are informed by one of the officers of the Massachusetts Prison, there is no doubt

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but the robbery and murder of the late Mr. Gould, of Stoneham, was concerted in the shoe shop of that Prison.

No efforts are spared to render the young convict unprincipled and profligate; he is taught to believe that society has cast him off, and shut him out from all the enjoyments of life, and this wrongfully—that this is accomplished by the wealthy and powerful, who have always waged war against the rights of the poor; and he is made to feel that society, having injured him, he has a natural right to revenge upon it. In these cells these topics have been so frequently discussed, and these principles so fully inculcated, that they have, when accompanied by the actual hardships and sufferings of his condition, produced in the breast of the convict the most deeply rooted hostility.

It is unnecessary for us to remark that on men cherishing these principles and feelings, punishment must fail of its effect—every new infliction is considered as a new injury to be hereafter avenged. In all these inquiries, the committee have uniformly found an entire coincidence of opinion among all persons connected with the prison government. They have, without exception, urged the necessity of separate night rooms, and deprecated the shocking and awful consequence of placing prisoners together; they have urged it as a measure of economy as well as a means of reformation, and have treated as chimerical, every idea of reformation in the convict, while this reprehensible practice is pursued.

Connected with this consideration is another fact of deep interest. From the best estimates we can make, but which we do not claim to be accurate, we suppose that there are at large more than 6,000 persons who have been convicts in our Penitentiaries, and who, with these habits and principles, are roaming over the country, and are frequently presenting themselves for employment in our families, our manufactories, or on board our vessels.

We have thought it right again to present this subject to the Legislature, as important in itself; and although alluded to in our former Report, yet that paper is probably in the hands of very few of the members of the present Legislature. We cannot therefore but feel that the declaration of the last Legislature, contained in the resolution under which we act, "that it is expedient that buildings should be constructed for Newgate Prison containing such a number of cells that each prisoner may be subjected to solitary confinement, at least during the intervals of labor," is one, which will receive the assent of every man who will yield his attention to the facts.

As to the plan of the buildings proposed to be erected, we are fortunately presented with one in the Auburn Prison in the State of New-York, which has stood the test of experience. This Prison has so entirely answered the views of its projectors, that the Legislature of that State have ordered the erection of another Prison on nearly the same plan at Sing Sing, near Hudson's river; and have decided to abandon the State Prison in the city of New-York, on which has been expended more than half a million of dollars. The Legislature of the State of Massachusetts have also, at their last session, passed a law authorizing the erection of a new Prison on the same plan; although, within a few years, very large sums of money have been expended in the construction of their present buildings. On this subject, therefore, we feel ourselves authorized to say with confidence, that the plan of the Auburn Prison should in its principal features be followed as a model."

A law providing for the erection of a new Prison at Wethersfield, on the Auburn plan, and making an appropriation of 25,000 dollars for the purpose, was passed by the Legislature in May, 1826.

EXTRACT FROM GOV. CLINTON'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LAST NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.—The best penitentiary institution which has ever been devised by the wit, and established by the beneficence of man, is, in all probability, the house of refuge in the city of New-York, for the reformation of juvenile delinquents. It takes cognizance of vice in its embryo state, and redeems from ruin, and sends forth for usefulness, those depraved and unfortunate youth, who are sometimes in a derelict state, sometimes without subsistence, and at all times without friends to guide them in the paths of virtue. The tendency of this noble charity is preventive as well as remedial, and during the short period of its existence, its salutary power has been felt and acknowledged in the haunts of vice and the diminution of our criminal proceedings. I cannot recommend its further encouragement in language too emphatic, and I do believe if this asylum were extended so as to comprehend juvenile delinquents from all parts of the State, that the same preserving, reclaiming and reforming effects would be correspondently experienced.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A bill was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, during the winter session 1826, giving the City Council of Boston, authority to send Juvenile Delinquents, who have been sent under the old law to the State Prison, to such place as they should provide, at South Boston, that they might be saved from the corrupting influence of old convicts, in the State Prison. The City Council, under this law, is making preparations for this class of offenders, and has appropriated $3,500 to be expended for their benefit at South Boston.

This class of miserable beings are, also, exciting much attention in Philadelphia, and efficient measures are in progress to establish an institution, in that city, similar to the House of Refuge in New-York, which Gov. Clinton so highly commends in his message.

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EXTRACTS FROM MR. THOMPSON'S SPEECH TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 1826.

"In the District, on the south side of the River, there are above thirty crimes punished by the dreadful penalty of death; and on this side of the River, there are above fourteen for which the same punishment is provided. It is unnecessary for me to recite the whole of these bloody enactments. It will be sufficient to mention two or three, to illustrate the spirit of the whole code. Feloniously breaking and entering a store or warehouse, by day or by night, and stealing there to the amount of four dollars; breaking out of prison, if the prisoner were confined under the charge of a capital felony, whether he were guilty of that felony or not; a slave, preparing or administering any medicine with ill intent, or attended with any bad consequences; maliciously burning *any* house, whether it be a mansion house, or whatever may be its use. On this side of the River, breaking and entering a ware-house, store-house, or tobacco-house, and there stealing to the value of five shillings, is punished with death. Thus, on the one side of the River, the life of a man is valued at four dollars, while on the other, the law fixes its price at but five shillings. But the most horrid of all the bloody denunciations of the law here, is, the judgment which it requires to be pronounced on a slave, convicted on petit treason, murder, or arson. It requires that he should be hanged, his head cut off, and his body divided into quarters, and his head and quarters set up in the most public places of the District. Future generations will scarcely believe that in this enlightened age, after the District had been under the exclusive government of the United States for thirty-five years, its laws would tolerate such a dreadful spectacle. What will they say when they are informed that the law not only tolerates but commands it? How should we feel reproved for our supineness, in legislating for this District, if, unfortunately, a poor slave should be convicted of murder or arson, and we should be compelled to witness the execution of the dreadful penalty, by seeing the bleeding and mangled quarters of the unhappy malefactor exposed on the public avenues of the city.

The Prison of this city, for every purpose of health and comfort necessary to the existence of human beings, is, perhaps, the worst on this whole continent. The expression is strong, but he had not used it, without duly considering its full import. Here, just under the eye of Congress, not half a mile from the Hall in which we legislate, we have the worst Prison on this side the Atlantic. The building is divided by a passage, which runs directly through the middle, from one end to the other, on each side of which are eight cells. Under each of these cells is an arched sewer; and in the corner of each cell, which is 8 feet square, a hole is cut through the brick pavement into the sewer, which is used for purposes he would not here name.

In these 16 cells, the Marshal has frequently been compelled to confine 70 and sometimes 80 individuals; 70 or 80 persons confined in this abominable place, and, among these, many innocent individuals, against whom no bill was afterwards found; and these not imprisoned for an hour, for a day, but for months. Nay, it sometimes occurs that witnesses, for the purpose of securing their attendance, have been confined in the same cells with the very criminals against whom they are required to give evidence."

"In the beginning of last winter, one of the cells was condemned as wholly unfit for use, one was vacant, and three occupied as lumber rooms; eleven only were used. In these eleven cells were confined day and night, without being permitted to leave them at all, 44 persons, among whom were 5 women and 4 children. Two of these were detained as witnesses against a defendant, who was discharged at the court, no bill being found against him. In one of these cells were confined at that time 7 persons—3 women and 4 children. The children were confined under a strange system of law in this District; by which a colored person, who alleges he is free, and appeals to the tribunals of the country to have the matter tried, is committed to Prison till the decision takes place. They were almost naked; one of them was sick, lying on the damp brick floor, without bed, pillow, or covering. In this abominable cell, these 7 human beings were confined, day by day, and night after night, without a bed, chair, or stool, or any other of the most common necessaries of life; compelled to sleep on the damp floor, without any covering but a few dirty blankets. The prisoners in the other cells were in no better condition. I forbear to describe more minutely the uncleanliness of this abominable place.

"I am sorry that I have been compelled to state these facts, and to say, that in this city, and almost in the very presence of the Congress of the United States, such a Prison exists. I have not exaggerated its horrors—the description falls short of the reality.

REFORM IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A bill was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress near the close of the session, appropriating $5000 to repair the Jail in Washington, $10,000 to build a Jail in Alexandria, and $40,000 to build a Penitentiary in Washington, containing 160 separate cells, on such plan as the President of the United States shall approve.

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SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,

BOSTON, JUNE 1, 1827.

STEREOTYPED AT THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

Boston:
PUBLISHED BY PERKINS & MARVIN.

1829.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Prison Discipline Society.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

ART. 2. It shall be the *object* of this Society to promote the improvement of Public Prisons.

ART. 3. It shall be the *duty* of this Society to take measures for effecting the formation of one or more Prison Discipline Societies in each of the United States, and to co-operate with all such Societies in accomplishing the object specified in the second article of this Constitution.

ART. 4. Any Society, having the same object in view, which shall become auxiliary to this, and shall contribute to its funds, shall thereby secure for the Prisons, in the State where such Society is located, special attention from this Society.

ART. 5. Each subscriber of two dollars, annually, shall be a Member.

ART. 6. Each subscriber of thirty dollars, at one time, shall be a Member for Life.

ART. 7. Each subscriber of ten dollars, annually, shall be a Director.

ART. 8. Each subscriber of one hundred dollars, or who shall by one additional payment increase his original subscription to one hundred dollars, shall be a Director for Life.

ART. 9. The Officers of this Society shall be, a President, as many Vice-Presidents as shall be deemed expedient, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, to be chosen annually, and a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the business of the Society. This Board shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen, of whom nine shall reside in the city of Boston, and five shall constitute a quorum. One fourth part of the whole number, in the order of appointment, shall go out of office at the expiration of each year, but shall be re-eligible.

Every Minister of the Gospel, who is a member of this Society, shall be entitled to meet and deliberate with the Board of Managers.

The Managers shall call special meetings of the Society, and fill such vacancies as may occur, by death or otherwise, in their own Board.

ART. 10. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be, ex officio, members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 11. Directors shall be entitled to meet and vote at all meetings of the Board of Managers.

ART. 12. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held in Boston, on the Friday succeeding the General Election, when, besides choosing the officers as specified in the ninth article, the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

ART. 13. The Managers shall meet, once in two months, or oftener if necessary, at such place, in the city of Boston, as they shall appoint.

ART. 14. At the meetings of the Society, and of the Managers, the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President first on the list then present, and in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, such member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside.

ART. 15. The Secretary, in concurrence with two of the Managers, or, in the absence of the Secretary, any three of the Managers, may call special meetings of the Board.

ART. 16. The minutes of every meeting shall be signed by the Chairman.

ART. 17. The Managers shall have the power of appointing such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society either Members for Life or Directors for Life.

ART. 18. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution except by the Society, at an annual meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Society held its Second Annual Meeting, in the Vestry of Hanover Church, Boston, on Friday, June 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Rev. WILLIAM JENKS, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the chair, and, at his request, the Rev. ELI BIRCHARD addressed the Throne of Grace.

The Treasurer, Mr. ASA WARD, read his Report, and the certificate of its correctness by the Auditors, Mr. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, and HENRY HILL, Esq.

The Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, and the Society adjourned to meet in the Church at 4 o'clock, to hear the Report of the Managers, and Addresses.

The Society met according to adjournment. JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq. took the chair, and, at his request, the Rev. HOWARD MALCOLM addressed the Throne of Grace.

The Report of the Managers was then read by the Secretary.

On motion of LEWIS TAPPAN, *Esq. seconded by Hon.* SAMUEL M. HOPKINS,

RESOLVED, That the Report which has now been read be accepted, and referred to the Managers to be published.

On motion of Rev. DANIEL SHARP, *seconded by* JEREMIAH EVARTS, *Esq.*

RESOLVED, That the attention which this object has received from the Chief Magistrates and Legislatures of several States is a source of great gratification and encouragement to all the friends of the Society, and demands their special gratitude to the Saviour of the world.

On motion of Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, *seconded by Rev.* HOWARD MALCOLM,

RESOLVED, That the success which has thus far attended the Society's efforts, demands our fervent gratitude to Almighty God, and affords the same evidence as the success of all benevolent Societies, that this is an age in which the feeble efforts of man for the improvement of the world will be attended by the power of God.

On motion of Rev. WARREN FAY, *seconded by Rev.* B. B. WISNER

RESOLVED, That the object of this Society is one which commends itself to the attention of the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ as an object of PRAYER, because the wisdom and power of God alone are sufficient for its accomplishment; and, as these are given liberally in answer to prayer, it is of great importance that the objects of this Society should be more frequently and more earnestly remembered at the Throne of Grace.

On motion of Rev. ASA RAND, *seconded by Rev.* JOHN W. ELLINGWOOD,

RESOLVED, That the measures adopted by this Society for introducing the means of grace more systematically and thoroughly in Prisons, are worthy to be sustained and greatly extended by the approbation and patronage of the churches at large; because the church is required by the authority of the Saviour to "*preach the Gospel to every creature.*"

Addresses most animating to the officers and friends of the Society were made by the Hon. Mr. HOPKINS, and others. We are authorized to say, that the address of Mr. Hopkins will be published in a pamphlet.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

The Managers acknowledge, with gratitude, the continued smiles of Providence. Enough has occurred, during the year, to convince us of the favour with which the object of this Society is regarded by the Almighty. The arrangements of God have been such, in regard to it, as to excite continual gratitude and hope: so that, if we had opposition to meet, we should not be disheartened; but opposition we have none. Most heartily, therefore, do we offer praise for the merciful allotments of the year, and, for the future, commit our ways to the same Providence, which has thus far guided our steps.

We had written this acknowledgment of gratitude to God, and were just ready to enter upon a new year, without any providential dispensation, in regard to the Society, of a different character from those already described. But on Saturday last the Hon. William Phillips, First Vice President of the Society, died. Before this Society was formed, when it was generally supposed, that there could be no necessity for such a Society in this country, he was first to give his name and patronage, that an examination might be made. After it had been ascertained, that great evils existed in Prisons, and that combined efforts must be made to correct them, he was among the first to sanction the existence of a Society, and to give his name and liberal patronage to aid in the prosecution of its object. From that time till the present, he has watched its progress, and has not failed to extend to it his cheering approbation. What is said of him, in regard to this Society, is true in regard to almost all others of a similar character. His name was generally first, his subscription largest, and his patient continuance in well doing was as remarkable as the extent of his means and his cautious and judicious selection of the objects of his charity. In all these respects, he was so greatly useful, that our hearts sicken within us at the remembrance of his death. But we must repress our grief, for he has gone "*to receive his reward.*" We will endeavour, therefore, to forget "*our loss,*" and think of "*his gain;*" we will be grateful, that we were permitted so long to share in his munificence; we will pray that we may imitate his example; and we will hope to meet his departed spirit in Heaven, where there is no more death; and where we shall unite in the praise of Him, who, "*though he was rich, became poor, that we, through his poverty, might be rich;*" saying, "*Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing.*" Having thus noticed the death of our departed friend, we present,

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I. A Review of the Year.

1. *First Annual Report:*
2. *Journeys Performed:*
3. *Funds Collected:*
4. *Funds Appropriated:*
5. *Attention of Legislatures:*
6. *Valuable Documents.*

1. *First Annual Report.*—The First Annual Report of the Board of Managers has been published in four editions. A part of three editions have been purchased by the Legislature of some one or other of the United States; 500 copies by the Legislature of Massachusetts; 300 copies by the Legislature of Maine; and 250 copies by the Legislature of New York. The remainder have been distributed in North and South America, and in Europe.

2. *Journeys Performed.*—Journeys have been performed in the Northern and Middle States, amounting, in all, to nearly 3000 miles. The object, in these journeys, has been to visit Prisons, and collect facts; to excite the public attention to the object of the Society, and collect funds; to raise committees in the Legislatures of different States, and lay before such committees and other members the facts already collected.

3. *Funds Collected.*—Funds, amounting to $2238 18, have been collected in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey. In donations, $914 62: in annual subscriptions, $269 00: in life subscriptions, $750 00: in books for the Chaplain at Auburn, $120 00: in payment for the First Report, from the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, and New York, $180 00: from other sources, $119 46. Total, $2238 18.

4. *Funds Appropriated.*—Funds have been appropriated, for the salary, travelling expenses, stationary, and postage of the Secretary, $1200: for the salary of the Chaplain at Auburn, $533 34: for religious services in other Prisons, $60 50: for printing four editions of the First Report, $559 75: for copperplate engraving, and other incidental expenses, $86 22. Total, $2430 79: leaving a balance against the Society, in favor of the Treasurer, of $201 61.

5. *Attention of Legislatures.*—In the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, Committees on Prisons have been raised; by whose attention an opportunity has been afforded to the Secretary of the Society to meet many members of the Legislature in each of the States mentioned, for the purpose of stating such facts, concerning the interior of Prisons, as have been disclosed in the progress of our investigations. This operation has led to important results.

6. *Valuable Documents.*—Among the valuable documents published during the year are the following:

Annual Report of the State Prison, Thomaston, Maine; by Daniel Rose, Keeper.

Report of the Commissioners of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Prison at Charlestown, accompanied with a bill; by Messrs. White, Leland, and Sumner.

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Report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on County Prisons, accompanied with two bills; one for the improvement of Prisons, and one for the relief of Lunatics; GEORGE BLISS, Chairman.

Report of the Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature, proposing the abandonment of Newgate, and the building of a new Prison at Weathersfield; by MARTIN WELLS.

A brief account of the New York State Prison at Auburn, together with a compendium of criminal law; by G. POWERS, Agent and Keeper.

Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Auburn, January, 1827; containing an account of the reformation of 52 convicts who have been discharged.

Report of the Commissioners of the Legislature of New York, appointed to examine the Prison at Auburn, and report to the Legislature whether any abuses had existed in regard to the mode of punishment; by SAMUEL M. HOPKINS and GEORGE TIBBETS.

Notices of the original and successive efforts to improve the discipline of the Prison in Philadelphia, and to reform the criminal code of Pennsylvania; by ROBERTS VAUX.

Report of the Superintendent of the Public Buildings in Washington, D. C., on the Penitentiary system; by CHARLES BULFINCH, Esq.

Observations on Penitentiary Discipline, addressed to William Roscoe, Esq., of Liverpool, Eng.; by STEPHEN ALLEN.

Second Annual Report of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York.

II. PRINCIPAL EVILS.

1. *Bad Officers:*
2. *Great Expense:*
3. *A Community of Villains:*
4. *Unrestrained Intercourse:*
5. *Corrupt Teachers:*
6. *Arts of Mischief:*
7. *Unnatural Crime:*
8. *Combinations against Society:*
9. *Imprisonment of Youth and Children:*
10. *Imprisonment of Lunatics:*
11. *Mortality in the Prisons of New York and Philadelphia:*
12. *Causes of Crime:*
13. *Inattention of the Christian Community.*

1. *Bad Officers.*—In the Maine Prison, which has been in operation only three years, Dr. ROSE, the superintendent, stated, that three or four cases of malepractice had already occurred among the assistant keepers; such as intemperance, furnishing forbidden articles to convicts, &c., for which they had been discharged.

In the New Hampshire Prison, Mr. PILSBURY, the former superintendent, mentioned, as one of the greatest difficulties in the Penitentiary system, the insubordination occasioned by the frequent changes among the assistant keepers, and the difficulty of obtaining men of proper

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character for the compensation allowed them. Escapes have been effected in that Prison, either through the negligence or connivance of assistant keepers, and improper familiarity has been contracted between them and the convicts.

In the Massachusetts Prison, a keeper was detected, three times in succession, by Mr. Soley, one of the Directors, in furnishing bills to be altered, and materials to alter them, to a convict. A warrant was issued for him; but he made his escape. Another keeper was discharged soon after, on suspicion of improper conduct; and in a communication, made by the Directors to the Governor, in the autumn of 1825, and by him submitted to the Legislature, several other cases are mentioned of malepractice by contractors and assistant keepers, and discharge for the same.

In Newgate, the Old Prison in Granby, Conn., there has been great complaint on this ground.

Thomas Eddy, of New York, in a pamphlet on Prison Discipline, mentions a case, in which a number of desperate villains, in one room, within the walls of a Prison, were engaged in the business of counterfeit money, and were enabled to prosecute it by the connivance and assistance of a keeper.

Even in the Prison at Auburn, which is in many respects so worthy of commendation, the Commissioners mention, in a late Report to the Legislature, that "one Terrence Heeney, who was never fit for the trust of a guard, was three times appointed to that place, and three times removed for misconduct." They also say, that "several other cases have been proved of the appointment of incompetent or unfit men; but, in general, they were removed as soon as their unfitness became known."

Mr. Lynds, the superintendent of the Prison at Sing Sing, speaks of the character required in this situation as peculiar: viz. equanimity, quick discernment of character, impartiality, resolution, vigilance, promptitude, besides honesty and temperance, and, more than all, a habit of seeing much and saying little. He has not been without his difficulties in getting the right men. He mentions a case, in which an assistant keeper at Auburn was detected in employing convicts to steal for him.

Roberts Vaux, of Philadelphia, in a pamphlet entitled "Original and successive Efforts to improve the Condition of Prisons," &c., mentions, that, in the Prison in Philadelphia, many years since, "the keeper had been a long time connected with criminals, under circumstances which caused him to be suspected of a more intimate knowledge of the depredations committed in the city, than comported with that unblemished reputation, which ought to belong to such an officer."

In the Baltimore Penitentiary, an officer was understood to say, that two assistant keepers had been discharged for circulating counterfeit money for convicts.

2. *Great Expense.*—The New Hampshire Prison in 1819 cost the State $4,235 61. The average number of prisoners does not exceed 70. The whole annual expense for food, clothing, and bedding, in the Prison, for the year ending May 1, 1822, was $19 52 per man: i. e. $1,366 40, for 70. Salary of the officers, $1,565, and board of three men, say $100 each; making a sum total of expenses for food,

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clothing, bedding, salary of the officers and their board, of $ 2,931 40. For what, then, was the remaining expense of $ 1,304 21 incurred? and what was done with the proceeds of the labor of the convicts? In 1825, in the same Prison, the gain to the State, from the labor of the same number of convicts, after defraying every expense of food, clothing, bedding, salary and board of officers, was $ 5,340 61.

In the Massachusetts Prison, the total expense to the State of supporting the Prison nine years, from 1814 to 1824, was $ 78,328 44. The average number of convicts was 303. During the last three years, the total income, after defraying every expense, has exceeded $ 20,000. And, even during the latter period, it was ascertained, by a Committee of the Legislature, and so published in their Report, that one of the assistant keepers, whose nominal salary is $ 354, received, in addition, in one year, the sum of $ 3,002 25, from the Prison; "a yearly income greater than that of any officer in the Commonwealth." The Report containing this extraordinary fact is signed by THOMAS I. GOODWIN, Chairman of the Committee.

In the Connecticut Prison, the total expense to the State of supporting the Prison from 1790 to 1826 was $ 214,611 38. The number of convicts has seldom equalled 100. The expense of this wretched Prison the last twelve years, the average number of prisoners being less than 100, has been $ 101,552 30. In 1817, 18, and 19, the average expense was $ 12,192 50, annually. At this rate, if the number of prisoners had been equal to the number in Massachusetts, the annual expense of supporting the establishment would have been $ 36,577 50; while in Massachusetts the income from the Prison was more than $ 9,000 the last year, and more than $ 10,000 the year before. The Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature, in their late Report, say, "if the Prisons of other States can be thus advantageously managed, we have yet to learn the reason why it cannot be done in Connecticut."

In the State Prison in New York city, the total expense to the State, in twenty years, from 1803 to 1823, was $ 381,302 32. In five different years, during this period, the expense was $ 30,000, or more, each year. The Inspectors, in their last Report to the Legislature, state, that, from the year 1816 to 1822, inclusive, the average amount per annum, paid from the treasury, was $ 40,949. The average number of prisoners, during this period, was 603. The expense of their support, besides the proceeds of their own labor, was nearly equal to the annual expense of the public schools in Boston, in which are instructed about 7,000 children.

In the State Prison at Lamberton, N. J., the annual expense is about $ 4,000. The average number of prisoners does not exceed 70. At this rate, if the number of prisoners had been equal to the number in New York, i. e. 603, the expense to the State would have been $ 34,457, annually.

In the Old County Prison in Philadelphia, used as a State Prison, it is understood that the annual expense is about $ 30,000. It is very difficult, however, to obtain any authentic documents on this subject from this Prison.

In the Auburn Prison, which is a specimen of industry seldom equalled, and which affords specimens of work in different branches

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of mechanical business not easily surpassed, where the men are required to work all day, from an early hour in the morning till near sunset, for the benefit of the Institution, with only the exception of sufficient time to eat their meals, the Prison being located in a part of the country where provisions are cheap, 433 convicts labored hard, the whole of the last year, and did not earn enough to defray the expenses of the Institution by $ 10,195 88. The Commissioners report to the Legislature, as a great abuse in this Prison, the insufficient compensation for which men are hired to contractors, and on this part of the subject they say, in conclusion, "we adhere to the opinion expressed in our former Report, that this, and every other State Prison, ought to support its own expenses, and, with proper management, it can be made to do so."

3. *A Community of Villains.*—In the Maine Prison, the superintendent furnished the names of nineteen convicts, which is more than one fifth part of the whole number, from the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., and five from the State Prison in New Hampshire.

In New Hampshire, Mr. PILSBURY furnished the names of thirteen out of 66, the whole number of prisoners, who had been in the State Prison at Charlestown; three from that in Windsor, Vermont; and one from New York.

In Charlestown, more than ninety, out of about 300, are there for second, third, fourth, or fifth offences; also several from Newgate, Conn., and others from New York and Philadelphia.

In the Connecticut Prison, among 109 prisoners, were found old convicts from the Prisons in Massachusetts, New York, and Philadelphia.

In New York, they boast of having one or more prisoners from Auburn, and a police officer in the vicinity testifies, that they do not get one from Auburn where they get ten from other Prisons.

In New Jersey, out of seventy-two convicts, were found ten from the State Prison in New York city.

In Philadelphia, the clerk gave the initials of the names of thirty-four convicts in that Prison, of whom twenty-one had been in the Prisons in Philadelphia and New York; three in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore; two in Philadelphia and Baltimore; five in Philadelphia and New Jersey; one from Auburn; one from Richmond, Virginia; two from the Prison at Columbus, Ohio; two who had been whipped in Providence; and, above all, one who had been in the Prisons of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Ohio, New Orleans, New Jersey, Connecticut, and whipped in Providence.

4. *Unrestrained Intercourse.*—In this community of villains, INTERCOURSE IS WITHOUT RESTRAINT.

In the Maine Prison, several prisoners were found *alone* in the Hospital; two shoemakers in an upper loft, in a small apartment, removed from all inspection; seven or eight in the shoe shop, without a keeper; three or four in the cooking apartments, in the same situation; two lodged together in twenty-two small cells never designed for but one prisoner each. Dr. ROSE states, that there is a surprising difference in the character of this Prison since it became necessary to confine two in a cell.

In the New Hampshire Prison, there is such a construction of the shops, and such unity of employment, and such vigilant inspection,

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that the intercourse is prevented, in a great degree, during the day; but then it becomes necessary, at night, to confine five or six together in some of the sleeping rooms, over which there can be no effectual inspection.

In the Vermont Prison, there is less wisdom in the construction of the shops; the business is more divided; the men are more scattered; the inspection during the day less effectual; and at night the same intercourse without restraint.

In Charlestown, there is one long brick building, three stories high, containing nine apartments in the basement story, in which were found, on one visit to the Prison, forty men, scattered about in the different apartments, without a keeper or inspector for the whole. In these basement story rooms as hiding places, almost any mischief may be devised, or wickedness perpetrated without detection. In the Hospital, too, are several apartments, and many invalids, far removed from the eye and ear of a keeper. All these, and similar hiding places about the Prison, are fit appendages for night rooms, so constructed that a keeper cannot approach them without giving notice of his approach by the moving of a heavy door, with its compound fastenings and heavy iron hinges.

In the Old Prison in Connecticut, if the prisoners themselves had been permitted to build a Prison, where they could have the greatest facilities for concealment, with the least possibility of detection; where they could serve their master with none to molest them; it is difficult to conceive how the end could have been more effectually attained. In a Prison constructed as that is, it must require nearly as many keepers as prisoners to prevent communication between the latter. This remark is applicable to the shops, and other buildings, scattered about the yard. In the dungeons, seventy feet under ground, formerly used as night rooms, some of the prisoners volunteered to return to them, as places of confinement at night, and assigned as the reason, that they could there curse, and swear, and fight, and do other unutterable abominations, without having it known to any one. There probably has never been on earth a stronger emblem of the pit than the sleeping rooms of that Prison, so filthy, so crowded, so inclined to evil, so unrestrained.

In the State Prison in New York city, say the Commissioners, "the prisoners, when the cells are unlocked in the morning, flock confusedly into the yard, and at the sound of the bell for meals they move like an undisciplined mob to the mess room." "In the yard, during working hours, numbers of them are to be seen walking in pairs, in free and earnest conversation." "The opportunity which exists in the Prison for conversation among the prisoners, and for the circulation of opinions and intentions within, and information from without, is an evil destructive of all sound discipline."

In the New Jersey Prison, the prisoners may be seen in small companies, in the different shops, in the cook-room, and in the hospital, without a keeper, entirely removed and concealed from the eye of any officer of the Prison; and even in the solitary cells, so called, the prisoners are arranged on the side of a long, narrow passage, which gives them an opportunity of free and unrestrained intercourse, while

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the passage is well secured, by a heavy door and fastening, from the approach of a keeper.

In the Philadelphia Prison, the keepers stated, that the communication was so perfect in the Prison, that every thing which was done by the government of the Prison, in the Inspector's room, was directly known throughout the yard by all the prisoners.

5. *Corrupt Teachers.*—This community of villains, whose intercourse is unrestrained, is supplied with teachers of UNCOMMON EXPERIENCE AND CORRUPTION.

Andrew Buck, of Philadelphia, aged 33 years, was convicted of larceny, in 1806, and committed to prison for four years. He was pardoned in July, 1809. He was recommitted in December, 1810, for forgery, on three indictments, and sentenced for three years on each. After he was committed to Prison, he had another trial, on six indictments, for crimes committed before his conviction, and was sentenced for two years on each; making a sentence of twenty-one years. He was pardoned July 16, 1816. He was convicted again, by the name of George Green, December, 1816, and sentenced to seven years hard labor. He left the Prison at the expiration of his sentence. He was convicted again of forgery, in less than a year, under the names of Andrew Buck, John Wilson, A. B. Green, and sentenced to hard labor three years. In a month after, he had another trial, on two indictments, for crimes committed before his conviction, and received a sentence of five years on each. He boasts, notwithstanding he has been so often pardoned, that he has taken eighteen Christmas dinners in the *Penitentiary* in Philadelphia. This man's intercourse was unrestrained in a Prison containing nearly 400 convicts.

The records of our Prisons show, that even the female convicts have been associated with persons of similar hardihood in crime. In the Penitentiary in New York city, the number of females, in November, 1825, was sixty-six; of whom twenty were committed a second time, six a third, two a fourth, and one a fifth. Charlotte Thomas was condemned to the State Prison in January, 1797, for grand larceny, for four years. She was pardoned July 14, 1800. She was recommitted April 14, 1801, for petty larceny, and sentenced for two years. After her discharge, again convicted June, 1803, for three years. Again discharged, and recommitted, on two indictments, August 12, 1806. And, after her discharge, was condemned the fifth time for grand larceny, on the 19th of June, 1813, and sentenced for three years.

In the Massachusetts Prison, Henry Wood, from Acton, Mass., was sentenced for life, for burglary, December 11, 1800: received pardon November, 1811: was convicted again for theft in Boston, in May, 1812, and sentenced for six months. He was discharged at the expiration of his sentence in November, and recommitted December, 1814, for theft, and sentenced for three years. He was discharged in December, 1817, and convicted of theft in November, 1818, and sentenced for life. He was discharged by order of the Court, October, 1824, and was recommitted for larceny, May 6, 1825, and sentenced for seven years. Not long since, this man was placed at the head of the cook room, No. 1, where were generally associated with him, at night, ten young convicts, who were selected because they were comparatively innocent.

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These are selected as a few only of the many veterans in crime, who have been admitted, as teachers in our Penitentiaries, to a free communication with young convicts. Of course, they readily communicate the history of years to their young admirers, and through them this deadly poison to the extremities of the State.

6. *Arts of Mischief.*—THE THINGS TAUGHT IN THIS COMMUNITY ARE AS REMARKABLE AS THE CHARACTER OF THE TEACHERS.

The following table exhibits the proportion for counterfeit money in several Prisons:

	No. of Convicts.	*For Counterfeit Money.*	*Proportion.*
Maine,	93	3	1 to 31
New Hampshire,	257	24	1 to 10
Vermont,	534	51	1 to 10
Massachusetts,	297	26	1 to 11
Auburn, whole term,	997	119	1 to 8

Many of these men have been associated with gangs of counterfeiters, and are acquainted with their names, residence, principles of trade, language, and mode of operation. They can, of course, introduce their young pupils, when they leave the Prison, to this world of iniquity. Many of the men living in society, who are engaged in this traffic, are not suspected. They deal in this article on a large scale, and employ trusty runners, who are more likely to be detected than their employers. It is a little surprising, however, that these gentlemen at large have never suspected, that there might be such an undesigned coincidence of testimony concerning them, obtained from different Prisons, as to involve their character in suspicion, that would never be allayed till they were detected. The purport of this declaration will be better understood by the following testimony. The Commissioners appointed to visit the State Prisons of New York, in their Report to the Legislature, state, that one of their number endeavored, by an examination of the prisoners in solitary confinement at Auburn, to ascertain how far authentic information could be obtained, that might lead to the detection of others, and to a knowledge of their haunts, and the means by which systematic plans of villany are successfully carried on. The inquiries were directed chiefly towards the object of horse stealing, and the making and circulating counterfeit bank paper.

"It was soon found," say they, "that the prisoners made disclosures of a very interesting character, and that in important particulars there was often an exact agreement in the narration of those who had not seen each other in Prison. In some instances, these disclosures cast a new light upon cases which we knew of before, and explained facts which, on the trial, had not been suspected by either the counsel for the people or the prisoner. The examinations contain minute details of persons, names, places and employments, plans of villany and systematic operations, by which vast contributions are levied on society."

The Commissioners of the State of New York are not the only persons who obtain this information. About 700 convicts, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts; about 900 in the city of New York; and about twice as many more in the States south and west, are admitted to an uninterrupted intercourse with a community

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in which are teachers thoroughly acquainted with the art of counterfeit money. The Commissioners obtain the information to correct the evil: the young convicts to guide their lives.

But this is an evil which does not merely prepare convicts for a life of villany when they leave the Prison. There is evidence of all sorts, that this business has been carried on within the walls of our Penitentiaries. Several cases have been already mentioned in which assistant keepers have been engaged in circulating counterfeit money for convicts. Besides, in a general search of the Massachusetts Prison, in the autumn of 1825, bills already altered, bills in the process of alteration, and small bills suitable to alter, were found on the persons of the convicts. About the same time were found between twenty and thirty copperplate dies, prepared and neatly engraved for the purpose of altering bills;* and, some time before, other dies of a similar kind, and an iron or steel press, having upright posts, and a cross beam, and screws, with a platform for stamping bills, in possession of one Ross, a well known and accomplished artist in this line of business. The officers state that this man had been extensively acquainted in Europe and America; that he could imitate any signature; that he was a prince in this department of wickedness, and, when confined in Prison, had the same facilities as other convicts for communication with his fellow prisoners. Who among men has a greater opportunity to do good than this man to do mischief?

At the same time there were two other men in Prison, named Withington and Flanders, similar to Ross, who, together with him, were capable of communicating, in this seminary of vice, to its three hundred inmates, more curious designs of mischief, from all parts of the world, than could probably be obtained in any other place in the State. The great superiority of these men consisted in their knowledge of the arts of counterfeiters; and before they left the Prison, and since they have been at large in society, they have probably contributed as much as any other individuals in this country to swell the number of convicts for this crime to the surprising proportion of one eighth and one tenth part of the whole.

Counterfeiting Coin.—The moulds employed in this business, and coin so neatly made as to escape the notice of an ordinary observer, have been found, according to the testimony of the clerk, in the Prison at Charlestown. The clerk was so obliging as to furnish to the Secretary of this Society a specimen of the coin, and he sought among the rubbish in the store room for some of the moulds, which he said had been lying there, but did not find them. This is small coin, and neither so heavy nor so bright as silver; nor does it ring so well; but it would pass in the hurry of business for small change.

The receipt and particular directions for making it might probably be obtained where it was made. If this could not be done now, there are men in society, who have been in the Prison, who can furnish the information, and who, when they were in Prison, had every facility to communicate it to convicts from all parts of the State. It was probably the desire to obtain this and similar information, which, in one instance at least, induced a young criminal, whose sentence was

* The credit of making these discoveries was given at the time to the Hon. William C. Jarvis, one of the Directors.

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a fine of $500, or imprisonment in the State Prison, to refuse his brother the privilege which he sought of paying the fine, because, as he said, he wished to go to Prison to learn some things, which he could learn nowhere else.

THE ART OF PICKING LOCKS.—A young convict from the country has to learn, in a few days after he has joined his tutors in wickedness, that a lock and key are no more to be considered as security against thieves. A convict from that Prison offered, if any man would give him the impression of a key hole on a piece of wax, to furnish a key in twenty-four hours which would unlock the door. No such impression was furnished for him, nor had he any favorable opportunity to examine the doors of the house in which he made the proposal, and yet he furnished a single key which unlocks eight doors in that house.

The clerk of the Prison states, that Marshal Prince, formerly of Boston, lost the key of his iron chest, and after trying in vain a great many keys, and a great many smiths to get it open, he carried it to the Prison at Charlestown, where it was opened before he had scarcely time to look about him.

Mr. Harris, the superintendent, has had in his possession a great variety of keys, and single keys with a great variety of variations, taken from the convicts, which would open the greater part of the stock locks to which they might be applied. In the general search of the Prison already mentioned, and frequently at other times, keys of this kind have been found. The principle of the key is peculiar; which gives it the name *skeleton key*. The pod of the key is very open, so that it may avoid the wards of the lock; and it is so made that it may be removed from the stem, and another one, either wider or deeper, inserted. Connected with one stem are often found 20 or 30 variations, so that, by taking out one and inserting another, almost any lock of common construction may be opened. On a convict, who was expecting soon to obtain a pardon, a complete set of these keys was found, with which he had furnished himself, either as a convenience in the pursuit of his ordinary business, or as the means of getting access to his neighbor's wealth. This convict is since discharged on condition that he would leave the country; and it is understood that he is now in South America: a precious gift to these new Republics!

The art of making this key is not only understood, but the art of so altering small keys, that a small parcel of them will open a vast majority of all the trunks, chests, drawers, desks, bureaus, in a large city. The success in this art is so certain, that a merchant, living in State street, Boston, testifies that the large building of many apartments, in which he has a counting room, was opened within four months three times, and every door, desk, and drawer in it unlocked, by thieves, and the papers scattered in all directions.

Whether the Prison in Charlestown contributes at all to the accomplishment of these midnight robbers, may be inferred not only from facts already stated, but by an examination of the records of the Prison; by which it appears, that a great number of convicts, who have been several times in this Prison, were arrested and condemned for their first offence in the country; but, soon after their discharge, they

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were detected in the perpetration of villany in Boston. In regard to Henry Wood, from Acton, who was five times committed, all the convictions except the first were in Boston. John Williams, from the West Indies, who has been four times committed, was convicted each time in Boston or Cambridge. Charles Adams, four times committed, all his convictions, except the first, in Boston. Betty Cook, five times committed, all her convictions in Boston. James Chipman, from Cape Ann, five times committed, all his convictions, except the first, in Boston. This is but a specimen from the records of the Prison of the sufferings in Boston, and of the depredations upon its citizens from the Prison at Charlestown.

Picking Pockets.—This is an art, too, taught in Penitentiaries, which has its appropriate instruments, its technical terms, its successful mode of operation, all easily learned by apt scholars from good teachers. The instruments are forceps, to insert in long and narrow pockets, and an extremely thin, keen knife, to cut through coats and pockets without moving them. The technical terms apply to the watch and pocket book, the pantaloons and waistcoat, the person who is to take the pocket book or watch, and the person who is to detain the gentleman from whom it is to be taken. The mode of operation is learned by practice in Prison, where the convicts steal from each other, and where they practise the art by way of experiment merely, and where instances have occurred of success in stealing the pocket books of visitors. Three instances of this kind, at least, have occurred at Charlestown; one on a man who went into the yard to sell fish to the Commissary, and two others. The testimony concerning these three men was furnished by the clerk, and that concerning the instruments, language, and mode of operation, by men whose testimony in regard to this thing has been of great service to the community.

7. *Unnatural Crime.*—There is evidence from directors, keepers, and convicts, of the existence, to a melancholy degree, of this abomination in Prisons. It has been said by the Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts, who has bestowed great labor in the examination of testimony on this part of the subject, and who, with great magnanimity, assumed the responsibility of stating the results of this examination, that "a horrible offence is here committed between wretches, who are alike destitute of moral sentiment, and without the reach of physical restraint. Nature and humanity cry aloud for redemption from this dreadful degradation. Better even that the laws were written in blood, than that they should be executed in sin."

The Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature, also, having devoted much time to a patient examination of the evidence on this part of the subject, say, "that in some of our Penitentiaries, if not all, in which the convicts are placed in large numbers together in the cells, the crime of sodomy has been perpetrated, in numerous instances, with entire shamelessness and notoriety." "If that unnatural crime is ever perpetrated, we should look for its commission among men shut up from all the enjoyments of society; among hoary headed convicts, condemned to long imprisonment, and whose passions and principles have been corrupted and degraded to the lowest point of debasement, and who are at night, in numbers from four to thirty-two persons,

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locked together in cells which are not subject to official inspection."

A letter has been prepared on this subject, and sent as a circular to men in authority, with the expectation of rousing their indignation and strength, till Prisons shall be so constructed and managed, that this foul abuse can no longer exist in them. The detail of testimony in this letter is too horrible to be exhibited more publicly.

8. *Combinations against Society.*—An accomplished foreigner, a few years since, came to this country through Canada, and was arrested in the vicinity of New York for passing counterfeit money. He was condemned to the New Jersey Prison, at Lamberton, where he formed an acquaintance with a young convict, from whom he received information, that a family, living in a very retired situation, about four miles from Newark, was wealthy, and always had money on hand. Immediately after he was discharged from Prison, he went, in company with an Irishman, to the place described. He was dressed like a gentleman, and, when he came to the house, he found the man and his hired servant at home. He stated his name, residence, and object in calling, which was to borrow money on good security. The honest citizen, either suspecting the stranger, or choosing to loan money to an acquaintance, stated that he had no money to loan him. After viewing the premises carefully, he left the house, and concealed himself in a thicket not far distant, till the man and his hired servant had gone some distance from home. As soon as he thought it safe to return, he entered the house, seized the wife, who was the only person there, filled her mouth, so that she could make no noise, bound her arms, beat her head till she was senseless, rifled the chest, found between three and four hundred dollars, and made his escape. About six months after, he was arrested in New York, recognised by the woman on whom the violence was committed, and condemned to the Prison at Lamberton a second time, for 11 years. He is now in th t Prison, and appears like a prince among the prisoners, to whom he may give, or from whom he may receive, information as the basis of future proceedings.

A similar case is mentioned in the following manner, by a person who was acquainted with the circumstances. Concerning this case, the Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature state, that "they were informed, by one of the officers of the Massachusetts Prison, there is no doubt that the robbery and murder of the late Mr. Gould, of Stoneham, was concerted in the shoe shop of that Prison." A convict confined in Prison was acquainted very particularly in Stoneham, and to the immense stock of good chances for villany, which are known in that place, he contributed as one item of his share, that the family of Gould lived rather retired, had about one thousand dollars in cash by them, and such other information as the case required. Four prisoners, discharged nearly at the same time, robbed and murdered said Gould. More than a dozen stanch prisoners knew of the deed which had been contemplated, and could name every individual concerned. Two of the wretches were apprehended; Daniels hung himself in Prison, and Phillips, after one or two trials, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. The next morning after this murder, the clerk of the Prison said, within hearing of one of the convicts,

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"Mr. Gould, of Stoneham, was murdered last night." The convict replied immediately, I know who murdered him, for I heard such a prisoner say, before he was discharged, "a dead dog can't bark."

9. *Imprisonment of Youth and Children.*—The following table shows the proportion, in different Prisons, under 21 years of age.

	Whole No.	*No. under 21 years.*	*Proportion.*
In Maine,	116	22	1 to 5
" New Hampshire,	253	47	1 to 5
" Vermont,	534	75	1 to 7
At Auburn, whole term,	997	148	1 to 6
In Richmond, Vir.	201	30	1 to 7

From the above table it appears, that the proportion of those committed to Prison under 21 years of age, in all the prisons mentioned, is one-seventh part at least, and in some much more. It is sufficiently apparent, from the disclosure of the vices existing in Prisons, how great is the evil of bringing so great a proportion of young offenders within the corrupting influence of this wretched community. About three hundred youth are continually in a course of education in these high schools of iniquity.

The evil is not only apparent from the great proportion under 21 years of age, but from the tender years of a considerable proportion of this number. Children have been found in some of our Prisons under twelve years of age, who have been many months, and some of them more than a year, intimately associated with the most profligate and vile of the human race. The loathsome skin, the distorted features, the unnatural eyes of some of these boys, indicate, with a clearness not to be misapprehended, the existence of unutterable abominations, which it were better for the world if they had been foreseen and avoided. The greatness of the evil, if there is no injustice and criminality in it, of placing a child, and confining him there with strong bolts and bars, among a den of thieves, where he may be subject to any violence, and not be permitted to enter a complaint without the hazard of his life, has surely not been sufficiently contemplated. A case has been disclosed, as an illustration of this remark, which would be sufficient, if there was no other, to excite the sympathy of the world. But when we remember, that hundreds have been, and are now continually exposed to the same treatment, in these places of darkness, without the possibility of having even their complaint reach the ears of any except those who would rather put them to death than have their own guilt exposed, it presents an argument in favor of houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, which we are confident will not be unheeded.

10. *Imprisonment of Lunatics.*—According to the last census, there were thirty lunatics in JAIL, in the State of New York. The lunatic mentioned, in the last Report of this Society, as having been seen in a wretched condition in one of the Prisons in the State of New York, is since dead, and a coroner's inquest held over his body declares, that his death was in consequence of sufferings he endured in Prison from cold and nakedness.

The instance has occurred in which a young clergyman, who was educated at one of our most respectable Theological Seminaries, be-

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came deranged, and was found, by his friends, imprisoned in Bridewell, New York, in the common receptacle, hereafter described, of misfortune, disease, and guilt. As soon as the keeper knew who his friends were, information concerning him was communicated, and as soon as his friends knew that he was there, they procured his release.

In Massachusetts, by an examination made with care, about thirty lunatics have been found in Prison. In one Prison were found three; in another, five; in another, six; and in another, ten. It is a source of great complaint, with the sheriffs and jailers, that they must receive such persons; because they have no suitable accommodations for them. Of those last mentioned, one was found in an apartment in which he had been nine years. He had a wreath of rags round his body, and another round his neck. This was all his clothing. He had no bed, chair, or bench. Two or three rough plank were strowed around the room: a heap of filthy straw, like the nest of swine, was in the corner. He had built a bird's nest of mud in the iron grate of his den. Connected with his wretched apartment was a dark dungeon, having no orifice for the admission of light, heat, or air, except the iron door, about 2½ feet square, opening into it from his Prison. The wretched lunatic was indulging some delusive expectations of being soon released from this wretched abode.

The other lunatics in the same Prison were scattered about, in different apartments, with thieves and murderers, and persons under arrest, but not yet convicted of guilt. In this Prison it would seem difficult, with the same number of apartments, and the same number and variety of offenders and offences, to make a more indiscriminate and improper distribution.

In the Prison of five lunatics, they were confined in separate cells, which were almost dark dungeons. It was difficult, after the door was open, to see them distinctly. The ventilation was so incomplete, that more than one person on entering them has found the air so fetid as to produce nauseousness, and almost vomiting. The old straw on which they were laid, and their filthy garments, were such as to make their insanity more hopeless; and at one time it was not considered within the province of the physician's department to examine particularly the condition of the lunatics. In these circumstances, any improvement of their minds could hardly be expected. Instead of having three out of four restored to reason, as is the fact in some of the favored Lunatic Asylums, it is to be feared that, in these circumstances, some, who might otherwise be restored, would become incurable, and that others might lose their lives, to say nothing of present suffering.

In the Prison, in which were six lunatics, their condition was less wretched; but they were sometimes an annoyance, and sometimes a sport to the convicts; and even the apartment, in which the females were confined, opened into the yard of the men, and there was an injurious interchange of obscenity and profaneness between them, which was not restrained by the presence of the keeper.

In the Prison, or House of Correction, so called, in which were ten lunatics, two were found, about seventy years of age, a male and female, in the same apartment of an upper story. The female was

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lying on a heap of straw, under a broken window. The snow, in a severe storm, was beating through the window, and lay upon the straw around her withered body, which was partially covered with a few filthy and tattered garments. The man was lying in a corner of the room in a similar situation, except that he was less exposed to the storm. The former had been in this apartment six, and the latter twenty-one years. Such are the minutes taken from the keeper's testimony, in February, 1827.

Another lunatic, in the same Prison, was found in a plank apartment of the first story, where he had been eight years. During this time, he had never left the room but twice. The door of this apartment had not been opened in eighteen months. The food was furnished through a small orifice in the door. The room was warmed by no fire; and still the woman of the house said he "had never froze." As he was seen through the orifice in the door, the first question was, is that a human being? The hair was gone from one side of his head, and his eyes were like balls of fire.

In the cellar of the same Prison were five lunatics. The windows of this cellar were no defence against the storm, and, as might be supposed, the woman of the house said, "*we have a sight to do to keep them from freezing.*" There was no fire in this cellar, which could be felt by four of the lunatics. One of the five had a little fire of turf in an apartment of the cellar by herself. She was, however, infuriate if any other came near her. This woman was committed to this cellar seventeen years ago.

The whole cellar is 55 by 33 feet, and in it are five apartments, besides the space between them and the one already described. These apartments are about 6 feet by 8. They are made of coarse plank, and have an orifice in the door for the admission of light and air, about 6 inches by 4. The darkness was such, in two of these apartments, that nothing could be seen by looking through the orifice in the door. At the same time there was a poor lunatic in each. A man, who has grown old, was committed to one of them in 1810, and had lived in it seventeen years. The cracks of the door, as we opened it, were stuffed with hay or grass on the inside, to secure it against the cold. When the door was opened, and we entered the dungeon, he could be indistinctly seen in his cold and filthy bed. He said, however, that he was not sick or uncomfortable, and he appeared cheerful.

An emaciated female was found in a similar apartment, in the dark, without fire, almost without covering, where she had been nearly two years.

A colored woman in another, in which she had been six years; and a miserable man in another, in which he had been four years.

Amidst all this wretchedness, it was some consolation to learn, that sickness and death had been rare: a fact almost as incredible as the testimony of the senses concerning the various scenes already described.

Besides the lunatics here mentioned, others have been found in Jail, in different parts of the country, and considerable effort has been made to obtain data from which to ascertain the whole number of lunatics in Jail in the United States: by which it appears, that the number, in all probability, exceeds THREE HUNDRED.

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11. *Mortality in the Prisons in New York and Philadelphia.*—In the State Prison, in New York city, the average number of convicts for nineteen years, from 1805 to 1823, inclusive, was 520; the average number of deaths 28, i. e. 1 to 18, or 6 per cent.

In the Penitentiary, at Bellevue, on the East River, near New York, a fatal jail fever has raged twice within three years. This has been introduced from Bridewell, where the patients, before they were removed, were suffered to remain in a room with a large number of other convicts who were committed for trial. This wretched apartment in Bridewell is the common receptacle of all the males who are committed to that Prison, and has contained at one time, in a common mass of drunkenness, lasciviousness, obscenity, madness, filth, lunacy, and fever, 90 persons. Whether the jail fever was begotten in this common mass of putrefaction, or whether it was introduced from the city, is a point concerning which there is some difference of opinion. That Bridewell, however, is a public nuisance, within twenty rods of the City Hall, in a city which is, in many respects, the pride of our country, is a declaration often heard from the respectable citizens, and, as such, was presented many years since by a Grand Jury: and still there it is. In the fever which was introduced to this Penitentiary from Bridewell, two years since, the keeper of the Penitentiary, and Mr. BELDEN, an invaluable teacher in the Lancasterian school, connected with the Alms House, lost their lives. Mr. Belden fell a sacrifice to his voluntary and humane attentions to the sick in Prison. It was no part of his official duty to visit them, or to go near them; but his noble Christian feeling carried him, as an angel of mercy, to administer to their necessities, and the sequel we have already learnt. It is believed that a physician, also, at the same time lost his life.

In the sickness of the present season, introduced to the same establishment in the same manner from Bridewell, one of the physicians was dangerously sick in March; but it is not known to us whether he died. If it is proper to arrest men, of whom many are discharged from Bridewell without being found guilty, and thrust them into a common receptacle of filth, where they are exposed to the dreadful contagion of a jail fever; it is to be hoped, that the sickness and death of valuable public officers will cause Bridewell to be removed; so that it shall no longer remain a pest house. When the Secretary of this Society visited Bridewell, this season, he was told it would not be safe to risk his life, even for a few moments, in the room in which most of the persons committed were immediately confined by twenties.

The number of persons committed, annually, to this wretched Prison, was stated in a public meeting, by a gentleman who was formerly the Mayor of the city, to be about 2000: of whom, the same gentleman stated, about three fourths were found not guilty, and discharged. The Prison, concerning which these facts are stated, is in sight of most of the offices of benevolence and justice in the city of New York. We wish all benevolent institutions a hundred fold greater prosperity than they ever enjoyed, and we rejoice in the powerful combinations, which have been formed in this country to promote them; for, besides the good which they will accomplish, it

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indicates a public mind which will not disregard, after it is seen, so great a nuisance, such an utter abomination as Bridewell.

In the Old County Prison, in Philadelphia, it is stated, that the deaths the last year in the female department were about 13 per cent.; that boys had been confined in the hospital, diseased in a dreadful manner from a cause which may not be named; and, if the testimony of the keepers is to be believed, some lives have been lost in this Prison from the same cause. The average number of deaths in the Prison in Philadelphia, for six years, has been more than 36 out of 600—or more than 6 per cent. We have no heart for comment on these facts. We need only show that there is no necessity for such disease and dreadful mortality in Prisons.

In the Maine Prison, as late as August last, there had not been a death from a natural cause since the Prison was organized, though the average number of convicts exceeded 50, and the Prison had been organized nearly three years.

In the Vermont Prison, there have been seven years, in which, while the average number of prisoners was 108, there were only six deaths.

In the Massachusetts Prison the deaths in nine years were only as 1 to 49, or about 2 per cent.

In the Youth's Prison, in New York city, there has not been one death from a natural cause since it was organized in January, 1825—though the number of inmates has been constantly increasing, till they are in number more than 160.

In the Prison at Auburn, during the year from December 1823 to December 1824, the number of convicts being, at the commencement of this period, 310, and at the close 346, the deaths were only two. In six years, from 1817 to December 1823, the number of convicts exceeding, during each of the last three years, 310, the whole number of deaths was thirty. The Commissioners, in their last report, state, that a distinguished and venerable physician, from a neighboring State, visited the hospital with them, and saw all the prisoners from the shops pass in review before them, and then declared, without any reserve, that their health exceeded that of the country at large.

In the New Jersey Prison, the deaths in twenty-seven years, the average number of convicts being 70, was thirty-two, or less than 2 per cent.

12. *Causes of Crime;* viz. *Intemperance, Counterfeit Money, and Character of the Colored Population.*

Intemperance.—The superintendent of the Alms House and Penitentiary in New York, expresses an opinion, that nine tenths who are brought to that establishment are brought there in consequence of intemperance.

The keeper of the Jail and House of Correction in Boston, expresses an opinion, that three fourths who are brought to that place, are brought there in consequence of the same vice.

The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in New York, say, this may be considered the most productive source of human wretchedness, in all its complicated forms.

It has been computed, recently, that the number of drunkards in

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the United States is one hundred thousand, and the number of deaths, annually, ten thousand.

The following list of subjects from one of our Prisons will give a dreadful specimen of the iron teeth and jaws of this hundred-headed monster. It exhibits the name, time of commitment, time of discharge, time at liberty, of a select number of subjects, who were all committed to the House of Correction, in Boston, in every instance for intemperance. It is presented only as a specimen from the records.

MALES.

Name.	*Committed.*	*Discharged.*	*At liberty.*
H. A.	Feb. 1825.	April, 1825.	5 mo.
	Sept. 1825.	Mar. 1826.	24 hours.
	Mar. 1826.	April, 1826.	4 mo.
	Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	2 days.
	Feb. 1827.	April, 1827.	
P. C.	Jan. 1824.	May, 1824.	53 days.
	June, 1824.	Dec. 1824.	123 days.
	May, 1825.	Nov. 1825.	1 day.
	Nov. 1825.	May, 1826.	8 mo.
	Jan. 1827.		
G. C.	Feb. 1824.	May, 1824.	20 mo.
	Jan. 1826.	May, 1826.	9 days.
	June, 1826.	July, 1826.	6 mo.
	Jan. 1827.		
P. C.	May, 1824.	June, 1824.	38 days.
	Aug. 1824.	Oct. 1824.	14 mo.
	Dec. 1825.	June, 1825.	22 mo.
	April, 1827.		
R. L.	Oct. 1824.	Oct. 1824.	88 days.
	Jan. 1825.	Jan. 1825.	21 days.
	Feb. 1825.	Aug. 1825.	2 mo.
	Oct. 1825.	Nov. 1825.	2 mo.
	Jan. 1826.	April, 1826.	1 day.
	April, 1826.	July, 1826.	3 days.
	July, 1826.	Aug. 1826.	17 days.
	Aug. 1826.		
I. M.	July, 1826.	Aug. 1826.	2 mo.
	Oct. 1826.	Nov. 1826.	4 days.
	Nov. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	45 days.
	May, 1827.		
W. D.	Nov. 1823.	Jan. 1824.	5 days.
	Jan. 1824.	Mar. 1824.	11 mo.
	Feb. 1825.	April, 1825.	2 yrs.
	April, 1827.		
H. S.	Dec. 1823.	Jan. 1824.	18 mo.
	July, 1825.	Jan. 1826.	13 days.
	Jan. 1826.	April, 1826.	6 mo.
	Oct. 1826.		
W. H.	Oct. 1825.	Nov. 1825.	17 mo.
	Feb. 1827.		
J. T.	Jan. 1824.	Feb. 1824.	11 mo.
	Jan. 1825.	April, 1825.	11 mo.
	Feb. 1826.	Feb. 1826.	4 mo.
	June, 1826.	Dec. 1826.	1 mo.
	Jan. 1827.	Mar. 1827.	
J. P.	Nov. 1823.	Dec. 1823.	44 days.
	Jan. 1824.	April, 1824.	5 mo.
	Sept. 1824.	Jan. 1825.	20 days.
	Feb. 1825.	May, 1825.	114 days.
	July, 1825.	Jan. 1826.	19 days.
	Feb. 1826.	May, 1826.	6 mo.
	Nov. 1826.	May, 1827.	
S. S.	Dec. 1824.	Jan. 1825.	6 mo.
	July, 1825.	Nov. 1825.	15 days.
	Nov. 1825.	Dec. 1825.	70 days.
	Feb. 1826.	May, 1826.	4 days.
	May, 1826.	Aug. 1826.	4 days.
	Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	
R. W.	Aug. 1825.	Sept. 1825.	5 days.
	Sept. 1825.	Jan. 1826.	72 days.
	April, 1826.	Oct. 1826.	27 days.
	Nov. 1826.	May, 1827.	
M. G.	Dec. 1826.	Jan. 1827.	2 mo.
	April, 1827.		
P. N.	Aug. 1825.	Feb. 1825.	32 days.
	April, 1826.	Aug. 1826.	27 days.
	Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	
T. P.	Oct. 1824.	Dec. 1824.	2 mo.
	Feb. 1825.	April, 1826.	
	Sept. 1826.		
D. L.	May, 1824.	Aug. 1824.	10 days.
	Aug. 1824.	Nov. 1824.	8 mo.
	July, 1825.	Nov. 1825.	2 mo.
	Jan. 1826.	Mar. 1826.	
	Feb. 1827.	Mar. 1827.	

FEMALES.

C. W.	July, 1824.	Jan. 1825.	4 mo.
	June, 1825.	Dec. 1825.	7 mo.
	July, 1826.	Jan. 1827.	4 mo.
	May, 1827.		
M. S.	Feb. 1824.	April, 1824.	5 mo.
	Sept. 1824.	Jan. 1825.	5 mo.
	June, 1825.	July, 1825.	6 mo.
	Jan. 1826.	May, 1826.	4 mo.
	Sept. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	19 days.
	April, 1827.		
M. S.	May, 1824.	Sept. 1824.	33 days.
	Nov. 1824.	Feb. 1825.	7 mo.

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Name	Committed.	Discharged.	At liberty.
	Sept. 1825.	Dec. 1825.	14 days.
	Dec. 1825.	June, 1826.	50 days.
	Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	51 days.
	April, 1827.		
O. B.	Sept. 1825.	Sept. 1826.	5 days.
	Sept. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	49 days.
	May, 1827.		
M. R.	Sept. 1825.	Nov. 1825.	9 mo.
	Aug. 1826.	Feb. 1827.	50 days.
	April, 1827.		
S. G.	June, 1824.	July, 1824.	3 mo.
	Oct. 1825.	April, 1826.	8 mo.
	Dec. 1826.		
M. C	Dec. 1824.	Mar. 1824.	10 days.
	April, 1824.	May, 1825.	1 mo.
	June, 1825.	Oct. 1825.	6 mo.
	April, 1826.	Sept. 1826.	42 days.
	Nov. 1826.	May, 1827.	17 days.
	May, 1827.		
A. L.	Sept. 1824.	Oct. 1824.	2 days.
	Oct. 1824.	Dec. 1824.	34 days.
	Jan. 1825.	April, 1825.	33 days.

Name.	Committed.	Discharged.	At liberty.
	June, 1825.	Dec. 1825.	2 mo.
	Mar. 1826.	Sept. 1826.	2 mo.
	Nov. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	34 days.
	April, 1827.		
A. H.	May, 1824.	Nov. 1824.	16 days.
	Nov. 1824.	Jan. 1825.	8 mo.
	Sept. 1825.	Nov. 1825.	16 days.
	Nov. 1825.	May, 1826.	4 mo.
	Sept. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	11 days.
	April, 1827.		
E. A.	Sept. 1824.	Nov. 1824.	8 days.
	Nov. 1824.	May, 1825.	36 days.
	June, 1825.	July, 1825.	2 mo.
	Oct. 1825.	Jan. 1826.	2 mo.
	Mar. 1826.	Sept. 1826.	13 days.
	Sept. 1826.	Mar. 1827.	41 days.
	May, 1827.		
G. W.	Sept. 1823.	Oct. 1823.	5 mo.
	Mar. 1824.	Mar. 1824.	3 mo.
	June, 1824.	Dec. 1824.	6 mo.
	May, 1825.	Aug. 1825.	2 mo.
	Oct. 1825.	Feb. 1826.	14 mo.
	May, 1827.		

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—We have procured the names of a great number of individuals, in different parts of the United States, who are engaged in this traffic.

We have ascertained, also, the great fountain from which it is issued; the rate for which it is sold; and the various arts used to draw innocent men into the business.

We have a list of 237 different kinds of counterfeit notes of the banks of 18 different States, and Canada. 37 in New York city; 43 in other parts of the State of New York; 22 in New Jersey; 25 in Connecticut; 17 in Rhode Island; 14 in Massachusetts; 11 in New Hampshire; 26 in Pennsylvania; 10 in the District of Columbia; 12 in Virginia; 11 in North Carolina; 10 in Georgia; and 45 in other parts of the country.*

* *Canfield's List of altered, counterfeit, and spurious Bank Notes.*

MAINE.—*Kennebec Bank*, 5's, dated May 1, 1818, letter C, poorly done.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Cheshire Bank*, 5's, dated November 6, 1820.—*Concord Bank*, 2's, dated July 1, 1820.—*Coos Bank*, 3's and 5's.—*Exeter Bank*, 5's.—*Grafton Bank*, 3's and 10's.—*Portsmouth Bank*, 1's, old emission.—*Union Bank*, 4's and 5's.

VERMONT.—*Burlington Bank*, 1's altered to 10's.—*Windsor Bank*, 1's altered to 3's.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Agricultural Bank at Pittsfield*, 5's, letter A, payable to H. Burr, January 1, 1819.—*Berkshire Bank at Pittsfield*, 10's, August 15, 1806, payable to E. Arden.—*Bedford Commercial Bank*, 1's. 2's, dated September 7, 1820. 5's and 10's.—*Boston Bank*, 5's, payable to N. Bond, dated September 24, 1824.—*Concord Bank*, 1's, payable to Roger Vose, letter A, July 1, 1820. 10's.——— 1819.—*Farmers' Exchange Bank at Gloucester*, 5's, July 6, 1808, payable to J. Russell, letter C, and January 4, 1808, letter H, payable to J. Russell.—*Hampshire Bank at Northampton*, 1's, September 4, 1818. 1's, 2's and 5's.—*Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of Boston*, 2's, of old emission.—*Phenix Bank, Nantucket*, 3's, letter B, dated 1st, 2d Mo. 1823. 3's, letter B, of 2d Mo. 1823, pay T. Jefferson.—*Suffolk Bank of Boston*, 5's, dated May 3, 1809; Parker, Cashier; Francis, President. 5's, letter C, dated September 22, 1818. 5's, dated May 1, and 8, 1818 and 1820. 10's, dated April 9, 1821.—*Union Bank of Boston*, 5's, May 13, 1823, payable to N. Emmons. 5's.—*Worcester Bank*, 2's and 3's.

RHODE ISLAND.—*Bank of Kent*, 3's, letter A, dated April 1, 1819.—*Commercial Bank at Bristol*, 10's.—*Central Bank at East Greenwich*, 2's.—*Cumberland Bank*, 2's, letter C, dated September 12, 1826.—*Exchange Bank at Providence*, 3's.—*Eagle Bank of Providence*, 3's,

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We have already stated the proportion of convictions for this crime to several different prisons; in some 1 to 10, and in others 1 to 8.

We shall, in the sequel to the Report, show in what way the evil has been, to a great extent, prevented, in some of the States.

dated May 1, 1823, letter F. 3's, June 4, 1818, letter F, payable to James King.—*Franklin Bank at Chepachet*. 1's, letter B, dated October 1, 1821. 2's and 3's.—*Franklin Bank at Providence*, 5's. [☞ there is no such bank.]—*Landholder's Bank at South Kingston*. 2's, letter A, dated October 1, 1818. 2's, October 1, 1818, payable to R. Clarke, letter A. 3's, letter A, dated June 1, 1823. 5's, letter A, dated November 19, 1818.—*Manufacturers' Bank of N. Providence*, 3's, letter A, dated January 7, 1825.—*Merchants' Bank of Newport*, 2's, [spurious] letter A, dated May 1, 1824.—*Merchants' Bank of Providence*, 10's, letter A, dated May 29, 1818. 10's, 1819.—*N. E. Commercial Bank of Providence*, 1's.—*Pawtucket Bank*, 1's, letter A.—*Providence Bank at Westerly*, 5's.—*Rhode Island Union Bank*, 2's, letter F, dated 1 January, 1815.—*Roger Williams' Bank*, 1's, President and Cashier's names engraved.—*Smithfield Bank of R. I.*, 1's, November 15, 1821, payable to C. Earles. 2's.—*Warren Bank*, 1's, January 1, 1822, payable to Samuel Angell. 1's, vignette bad.—*Washington Bank at Westerly*, 2's, dated July 1, 1821. 2's, payable to B. Pomeroy, July 1, 1822. 3's, dated March 4th, and some 7th, 1821.

CONNECTICUT.—*Eagle Bank of New Haven*, 3's, letter C, December 1, 1818. 5's, letter D.—*Hartford Bank*, 3's, dated September 5, 1819; Fox, Cashier, Caldwell, President. 3's, letter B, payable to H. Hendricks, July 1, 1823. 3's, dated September 9, 1819; William M. Cobb, Cashier, J. Caldwell, President. 3's, dated January 1, 1820; H. Burr, Cashier, John Caldwell, President. 3's, payable to H. Hendricks, dated 1 July, 1823. 10's, [spurious,] payable to D. Watkinson, letter B, dated August 1, 1819, and January 1, 1824; Horace Burr, Cashier, and Nathaniel Terry, President.—*Middletown Bank*, 10's, payable at Mechanics' Bank in New York, dated May 1, 1817. 10's, May 1, 1819, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New York.—*Mechanics' Bank, New Haven*, 5's, letter C, payable to S. F. Lambert, October 3, 1825.—*New Haven Bank*, 3's. 10's, payable at the City Bank of New York.—*New London Bank*, 2's, 1820, other marks same. 2's, letter A, November 1, 1821, Thatcher, Cashier; Dennison, President. 5's, January 1, 1820, letter C. 5's, payable to E. Perkins and J. Monson, letter C, November, 1821. 10's, [spurious,] letter C, payable to J. Jones, July 7, 1823.—*Phenix Bank of Hartford*, 1's, dated March 1, 1818; George Beach, Cashier, N. Knox, President, engraved. 1's, dated August 1, 1821, letter A. 1's, payable at Litchfield, August 1, 1821, letters A and O. 2's, January 1, 1818, letter D, well done. 3's, payable at Litchfield, dated August 1, 1818. 3's, dated August 1, 1818. 3's, dated August 1, 1819. 3's, payable to H. Hendricks, letter B, July 1, 1823; Sigourney, President. 5's, payable at Litchfield, August 1, 1821. 10's, letter D, 1 January, 1819, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New York. 10's, letter B, No. 1322, dated 1 January, 1821. 10's, payable to S. Sloan, letter B, July 21, 1821. 20's, altered from a 1 of March 1, 1820, letter P.—*Stonington Bank*, 5's, letter A, payable to W. R. Palmer, November 4, 1822. 5's, dated November 4, 1822, vignette coarse and light.—*Union Bank of New London*, 1's, letter G, dated July 1, 1821. 5's, payable to J. Mannene, January 1, 1812, letter C. 5's, letter C, dated January 1, 1822.—*Windham County Bank*, 3's, letters C c, dated January 2, 1823. 5's, payable to G. Cobb letter A, February 2, 1823.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—*Bank of America*, 5's, payable to James Monroe, letter F, Sept. 1, 1819. 5's, payable to S. Howland, letter A, May 1, 1824.—*Bank of New York*, 1's, dated Aug. 1, 1819. 1's, old plates, payable to bearer, Dec. 1, 1819: none of this plate now in circulation. 2's, letters A and B, dated Dec. 1, 1819. 3's, old plate, payable to bearer: no notes of this plate now in circulation. 5's, letter D, dated Jan. 4, 1820. 5's, letter D, dated Jan. 4, 1825, payable to C. Stone or bearer. 10's, altered from 1's, letter B.—*City Bank*, 3's, letters A a, Nov. 1, 1819; very close imitation.—*Delaware and Hudson Canal Company*, 5's, altered from 1's.—*Franklin Bank*, 1's, payable to H. Astor, letter A, January 1, 1821. 2's, letter C, well executed. 3's, payable to D. Burlas and Lafayette, letter D, October 20, 1819. 3's, October 20, 1819, payable to C. Rodgers, letter D. 3's, letter D, dated July 13, 1818. 5's, payable to William Underhill, letter C, November 25, 1823. 5's, payable to R. King, letter A, February 23, 1822.—*Manhattan Company*, 1's, June 1, 1821, letter L, pay bearer. 1's, letter J, January 1, 1822. 1's, dated February 11, 1824. 1's, letters I i, dated June 1, 1822. 3's, very well executed, letter H, July 4, 1826. 3's, letter K, and some letter I, payable to William Bayard and J. McBride; closely imitated, dated May 1, 1825. 5's, payable to H. Rutgers, letters G g, June 1, 1823. 5's, payable to H. Rutgers, letter E, June 1, 1814.—*Mechanics' Bank*, 1's, dated November 1, 1823. 2's, January 1, 1814, letter H, payable to D. Mark. 2's, dated February 22, 1819. 3's, payable to J. Fleming, dated November 1, 1823. 3's, payable to H. C. De Rham, letter C, dated February 22, 1819. 5's, dated February 22, 1821. 5's, payable to F. Cooper, letter D, February 22, 1819. 10's, letter H, payable to De Witt Clinton, September 14, 1813, old plate. 10's, letter C, dated February 22, 1819.—*Merchants' Bank*, 1's, [spurious,] dated May 1, 1824; E. Dudley, President, S. S. Clay, Cashier; [real] L. Catlin, President, Walter Mead, Cashier. 2's, letter B, signed Walter Mead, Cashier, Lynde Catlin, President, dated Nov. 1, 1823. [☞ Observe in the bad notes the letter t, in the words "to pay the," is not crossed.] 2's, letter A, Sept. 4, 1824; Vroom,

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CHARACTER OF THE COLORED POPULATION.—In the last Report, this subject was exhibited at considerable length. From a deep conviction of its importance, and an earnest desire to keep it ever before

Cashier, Watson, President; no such President. 3's, letter F, payable to bearer, August 4, 1815. 3's, letter F, payable to bearer, [☞ just out.] 5's, payable to B. S. Colt, letter E, March 1, 1826.—*Phenix Bank*, 2's, letter C, No. 1513, dated August 20, 1822. 2's, letter C, No. 2319, dated November 25, 1822. 2's, letter C, November 25, 1822, payable to J. Robins. 10's, [spurious,] letter B, dated April 1, 1822, Ross, Cashier, Low, President. 10's, [spurious.] payable to J. Pinckney, dated May 1, 1822; E. Cuyler, Cashier, H. Slidell, President. 500's, payable to Rufus King, letter B, closely imitated.—*Union Bank*, 1's, letter H. 2's, payable to L. Cheeves, July 19, 1818. 2's, letter A. 3's, letter E, and some of letter F, payable to G. Howland, dated May 1, 1825, closely imitated. 5's, letter D, June 4, 1818, payable to J. Platt, signed Jno. Low, and Amasa Jackson.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—*Bank of Albany*, 5's, old plate, June 1, 1807, letter E, payable to J. Sunders.—*Bank of Auburn*, 5's, letter A, dated April 1, 1817, and October 8, 1817.—*Bank of Chenango*, 3's, payable to F. Mead, letter E, September, 1818. 3's, payable to D. Woods, January 4, 1819. 3's, payable to Truman Enos, letter D, September 4, 1821. 3's, payable to J. C. Yates, dated November 1, 1823. 3's, letter D, payable to E. Williams, May 2, 1825; Milner, President, Birdsall, Cashier. 3's, payable to T. Enos, September 4, 1821, letter D.—*Bank of Columbia at Hudson*, 5's.—*Bank of Geneva*, 1's, letter A, dated January 1, 1819. 1's, payable to H. Bogart, dated July 1, 1821. 2's, payable to R. Troup, letter A, October 1, 1818. 2's, letter A, October 1, 1818; Rees, Cashier, Dwight, President. 5's, letter A, No. 1370, dated March 1, 1818. 10's, payable to R. Troup, dated August 1, 1823. 10's, August 1823, payable to R. Troup, letter A. 10's, payable to R. Troup, letter A. January 1, 1824.—*Bank of Newburgh*, 5's, payable to H. Miller, letter G dated 4 January 1817; poorly done. 5's, payable to N. Paterson, letter G, August 1, 1817. 5's, dated September 9, 1819; Walworth, Cashier, Belknap, President.—*Bank of Orange County*, 2's, November 10, 1815, payable to E. Burrell, letter B. 2's, dated July 1, 1820, letters B b, also 1's and 3's. 3's, letter C, November 10, 1818. 5's, letters C c, January 1, 1820; others, C, November 10, 1815. 5's, January 1, 1820, letter C, payable to N. Denton.—*Bank of Plattsburgh*, 5's, October 7, 1817, letter B, payable to S. Wells. 5's, October 16, 1817, letter A, payable to E. Platt.—*Bank of Troy*, 2's, letter Y, dated May 2, 1814, and August 7, 1814. 3's, letter Z, dated April 7, 1819 and 1821. 10's, letter T, and others, letter F. 10's, payable to Jesse Mott, letter X, dated January 3, 1812. 10's, B. Joslin, other marks same as paper.—*Branch Bank at Waterford*, 2's, letter A, dated September 6, 1823.—*Catskill Bank*, 2's, dated April 4th, letter A.—*Central Bank at Cherry Valley*, 1's, payable to P. Mayher, letter A, dated February 4, 1824. 1's, letter B, dated September 1, 1823. 1's, May 1, 1826, letter B. 3's, letter F, dated May 14, 1818. 3's, January 4, 1820, letter E, payable to D. Woods. 5's, letter E, January 8, 1819; Schermerhorn, Cashier, White, President.—*Farmers' Bank of Troy*, 1's, letter E.—*Jefferson County Bank*, 3's, dated June 4, 1824.—*Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany*, 2's, dated February 2, 1819; Olcott, Cashier, Knower, President. 2's, dated November 1, 1819, letter X; Olcott, Cashier, Knower, President. 3's, payable to C. E. Dudley, letter R, June 12, 1820.—*Middle District Bank*, 5's, letter B; A. G. Storm, President, D. Cooledge, Cashier.—*New York State Bank at Albany*, 2's, letter Q, dated May 1, 1819. 2's, letter O, dated July 1, 1817. Letters T t, payable to R. J. Livingston, dated June 4, 1820. 5's, payable to R. Livingston, letter T, May 1, 1821; signature poorly done. 10's, letter O, dated Nov. 1 and 25, 1820.—*Ontario Bank*, 1's, payable at Utica, July 4, 1823, Aug. 4, 1815, letter B, payable to J. Parker. 2's, Feb. 1, 1820; other marks same as paper. 2's, payable to B. Johnson. 5's, payable to F. Chapin, letter F, February 1, 1820.—*Ontario Branch Bank at Utica*, 1's, letter B, May 1, 1820 and 1821. 1 1-2's, payable at Utica, letter A, May 1, 1820. 2's, No. 1563, letter C, dated February 1, 1820. 3's, letter B, dated February 1, 1820. 5's, Johnson, President, J. H. Lathrop, Cashier.—*Utica Bank*, 10's, payable to R. Brent, letter A, July 1, 1819.—*Washington and Warren Bank*, 1's, payable to A. Bell, letter A, August, 1824. 1's, 1824, other marks same as paper. 2's, payable to I. Corse, letters B b, August 1, 1824.

NEW JERSEY.—*Bank of New Brunswick*, 3's, signed C. W. Dunham, Cashier, J. R. Raenburgh, President; payable to L. Dunham, March 6, 1817, letter A: no such plates. 3's, payable to J. Pool, letter A, February 1, 1822; well done.—*Commercial Bank at Perthamboy*, 5's, payable to W. Bruen. 3's, payable to John Bruen, letter A, dated May 12, 1823, and July 1, 1823; Whitehead, Cashier, Parker, President.—*Hoboken Banking and Grazing Company*, 1's altered to 10's; there is no steam-boat on the genuine 10's. 3's, letter A, dated April 25, 1826.—*Newark Banking and Insurance Company*, 1's, letter C, dated 22d September, 1818. 2's, letter C, dated January 9, 1822; Condit, President, Beach, Cashier.—*Paterson Bank*, 2's, letter C, May 1, 1819, payable to J. M. Reynolds. 2's, letter C, No. 421, dated November 1, 1823. 5's, letter B, payable to G. P. Harper, dated 1 April, 1818. 3's, letter C, dated May 1, 1824. 5's, letter C, dated May 1, 1824.—*State Bank at Camden*, 5's, payable to A. Gould, letter A, March 4, 1821. 5's, payable to J. Adams, letter B, dated January 7, 1822.—*State Bank at Elizabethtown*, 1's, payable to T. Salter, letter C, January 6, 1824.—*State Bank of Morris at Morristown*, 1's, dated January 1, 1818. 1's, letter C, January 1, 1820, payable to Jos. Cutter. 1's, dated January 1, 1820, letter C; no genuine of this date out. 3's, [spurious,] letter E. 3's, payable to S. Condit, dated June 1, 1820. 3's, letter F, dated Oc-

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the public mind, till the remedy is applied, we present the following table, showing, in regard to several States, the whole population, the colored population, the whole number of convicts, the number of col-

tober 1, 1823. 3's, payable to Jos. Cutter, May 1, 1824, letter E.—*State Bank of Newark*, 1's, letter E, dated November 10, 1821. 1's, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New York, letters E e, dated November 10, 1821. 3's, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New York, letter F.—*State Bank at New Brunswick*, 3's, payable to L. Dunham, letter A, dated March 6, 1817. 5's, payable to C. Smith, letter D, September 12, 1819. 5's, payable to S. Bishop, letters D and E, February 12, 1821. 10's, altered from 1's, letter A, payable to J. Marsh. 10's, letters F and B, various dates.—*Sussex Bank at Newton*, 3's, letter D, July 4, 1818, payable to D. Ford. 3's, August 4, 1818; other marks same as paper. 3's, payable to D. Ford, letter D, dated March 1, 1822.—*Trenton Banking Company*, 1's, payable to T. Budd, letter C, September 22, 1818. —*Washington Bank at Hackensack*, [*late Weehawk*,] 1's altered to 10's.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Bank of North America in Philadelphia*, 5's.—*Bank of the Northern Liberties in Philadelphia*, 20's, payable to J. Jenks, letter G, dated January 1, 1815.—*Bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia*, 5's, letter C. 5's, payable to E. Evans, letter C, April 7, 1819. —*Bank of Pittsburg*, 10's, October 17, 1815, letter C, payable to M. Andrews.—*Bridgeport Manufacturing Company*, 2's; [☞ no such institution.]—*Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia*, 5's, payable to T. Astley, letter B, March 4, 1819; Williams, Cashier, Bayard, President. 10's, payable to H. Clay, letter C, January 8, 1824; Williams, Cashier, Bayard, President.—*Easton Bank*, 2's, letter A, dated July 3, 1815. 10's, payable to J. Post, dated February 1, 1824, letter C.—*Farmers' Bank of Bucks County*, 5's. 10's, payable to F. Pincor, letter A, dated February 6, 1815. 10's, letter A, dated September 4 and 10, 1819. —*Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pa.* 10's, payable to P. Soley, dated 9th March, 1824.—*Girard's Bank in Philadelphia*, 10's, letter E, payable to P. Soley, dated 5 February, 1825. 50's, letter B.—*Gettysburgh Bank*, 5's, payable to J. Kerr, dated November 1, 1821, letters C and D.—*Harrisburg Bank*, 5's, May 14, 1819, letter D, payable to H. Alward. 5's, payable to J. Ross, letter C, November 3, 1820, Simpson, Cashier. 5's, payable to R. King, letter C, January 1, 1823.—*Montgomery County Bank*, 5's, letter B, dated July 2, 1825.—*New Salem Bank, Fayette County*, 3's.—*Philadelphia Bank*, 5's, payable to V. Wier, letter C, January 4, 1824. 5's, payable to S. Tice, letter C, June 4, 1824; Campbell, Cashier, Read, President. 10's, payable to J. James and R. Shade, letter C, dated September 7, 1819, and December 8, 1820, same officers. *Silver Lake Bank at Montrose*, 5's, [spurious,] payable at the Union Bank, New York.—*United States Bank*, 5's, letter A, dated September 7, 1819; Smith, Cashier, Cheeves, President. 5's, letter H, payable to J. Peale, Jr. dated September 7, 1819. 50's, payable in Philadelphia, letter B, January 1, 1817. 500's, payable in Philadelphia, letter B, January 1, 1817.—*Westmoreland Bank*, 3's.

DELAWARE.—*Bank of Delaware*, 3's, payable to J. Erskine, letter D, July 7, 1824, Worrell, Cashier. 5's, payable to S. Bush, letters U and V, September 9, 1821. 5's, payable to M. Livingston, May 5, 1824, letter F.—*Farmers' Bank at Dover*, 1's, letter B, March 3, 1823; Comegys, Cashier, Ridgely, President. 3's, payable to L. McLane, letter C, September 15, 1815.—*Wilmington and Brandywine Bank*, 3's, payable to J. Jones, June 26, 1814; Byrnes, Cashier, May, President. 20's, payable to C. Adams, letter B, dated July 4, 1823; Evan Thomas, Cashier, John Forbert, President.

MARYLAND.—*Annapolis Branch Bank*, 3's, John Pinckney, Cashier, H. H. Harwood, President.—*Easton Branch Bank*, 2's, payable to Ns. Hammond, letter B, April 1 and 8, 1818. —*Elkton Bank of Maryland*, 10's, payable to J. Sewall, letter A, July 4, 1821.—*Farmers' Bank of Maryland*, [*Elkton Branch*,] 5's, letter H, dated September 4, 1819.—*Franklin Bank of Baltimore*, 5's, same date; Jas. L. Hawkins, Cashier, P. Moore, President. 100's, dated 1st December, 1819, payable to A. Leskin.—*Hagerstown Bank*, 2's, payable to D. Sprigg, letter B, November 21, 1814.—*Marine Bank of Baltimore*, 1's. 2's, dated November 2, 1819, letter D; J. Beir, Cashier. 3's, dated September 5, 1819; J. Burr, Cashier, Wallworth, President. 5's, dated June 2, 1817, pay to J. Rogers. 5's, C, text hand, payable to M. Morris, dated April 4th, 1826; signed J. Bier, Cashier, and Hezekiah Waters, President.—*Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore*, 2's, letter A.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Bank of Alexandria*, 10's, payable to H. Clay, letter D, September 1, 1824.—*Bank of the Metropolis*, 3's, January 1, 1815; A. Kerr, Cashier, J. P. Van Ness, President.—*Farmers' Bank of Alexandria*, 5's, letter B, November 5, 1821, payable to John Jay; Hoof, Cashier, Scott, President. 10's, letter D, November 5, 1821, payable to John Jay.—*Corporation Bank of Georgetown*, 2's, dated November 27, 1824, and December 23, 1824.—*Union Bank of Georgetown*, 3's, payable to William Penn, December 1, 1818; English, Cashier, Bradley, President. 5's, payable to B. Stoddart, letter B, December 20, 1815.—*Patriotic Bank of Washington*, 100's.—*Treasury Notes*, 5's and 10's.

VIRGINIA.—*Bank of Virginia*, 10's, payable to P. Quarles, letter D, December 10, 1812; Dandridge, Cashier, Brockenbrough, President. 10's, dated June 4, 1817. 10's, dated June 4, 1817; dot of the *i* in cashier's name omitted. 10's, payable at Richmond, to W. Bolling, letter B, dated February 23, 1819; Dandridge, Cashier, Brockenbrough, President. 10's, dated April 2, 1825, payable to R. Gray. 20's, letter B, No. 593, payable to J. Clark, Dan-

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ored convicts, proportion of convicts to the whole population, proportion of colored convicts.

	Whole Population.	*Colored Population.*	*Whole No. of Convicts.*	*No. of Colored Convicts.*	*Proportion of Colored People.*	*Proportion of Colored Convicts.*
Mass.	523,000	7,000	314	50	1 to 74	1 to 6
Conn.	275,000	8,000	117	39	1 to 34	1 to 3
N. York,	1,372,000	39,000	637	154	1 to 35	1 to 4
N. Jersey,	277,000	20,000	74	24	1 to 13	1 to 3
Penn.	1,049,000	30,000	474	165	1 to 34	1 to 3

OR,	*Proportion of the Population sent to Prison.*	*Proportion of the Colored Population sent to Prison.*
In Massachusetts,	1 out of 1665	1 out of 140
In Connecticut,	1 out of 2350	1 out of 205
In New York,	1 out of 2153	1 out of 253
In New Jersey,	1 out of 3743	1 out of 833
In New York,	1 out of 2191	1 out of 181

dridge, Cashier. Brockenbrough, President. 20's, dated March 25, 1822; [☞ the words "Bank of Virginia," are placed in border on the right hand instead of the left; the word "Twenty" in the left, instead of the right.]—*Farmers' Bank of Virginia*, 100's, payable at Lynchburgh Branch, to William Radford, letters D and A, dated April 2, 1818; Hatcher, President. 100's, payable at Winchester Branch; Nichols, President, Hatcher, Cashier.—*Petersburgh Branch Bank*, 100's and 200's same, payable at Richmond.—*Richmond Bank*, 200's, payable to C. Graunt, dated April 2, 1825.—*Valley Bank*, 100's, payable in Romney, letter A, May 21, 1818.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Cape Fear Bank at Wilmington*, 10's, payable to G. B. R. Silby, letter C, November 3, 1814. 3's, payable to Samuel Craig, January 5, 1818; Potts, Cashier, Williams, President. 10's, payable to J. Smith, letter C, January 1, 1815. 50's, dated January 1, 1816.—*State Bank of North Carolina*, 1's, payable to James Collins, at the Edenton Branch. 2's, payable at Raleigh, to R. Smith, letter D, July 21, 1817; Haywood, Cashier, W. Polk, President. 5's, payable to H. Collins, letter C, November 5, 1814; Haywood, Cashier, W. Polk, President. 10's, payable to R. Potter, letter B, March 4, 1812; Haywood, Cashier, W. Polk, President. 20's. [☞ You may detect the 5's, 10's, and 20's of the State Bank, by observing, that on the right hand and on the top of the bills, there is a stamp of a die, with 5, 10, or 20, as the case may be, having around it 22 small circles or dots in the genuine, but the bad notes have but 20. They are generally filled up payable to H. Collins.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Bank of South Carolina*, 20's, no date, no name.—*Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Charleston*, 5's; T. Blackwood, President, D. Ravenal, Cashier. 50's, letter D, September 4, 1823; T. Blackwood, President, D. Ravenal, Cashier. 100's, letter D, September 4, 1823; T. Blackwood, President, D. Ravenal, Cashier.—*South Carolina Bank at Charleston*, 10's, payable to R. Dever, dated 1824; Thomas W. Bacot, Cashier. 100's, dated 1823; Thomas W. Bacot, Cashier.—*Union Bank of Charleston*, 50's; [☞ no such bills issued by this bank.]

GEORGIA.—*Planters' Bank, Georgia*, 5's, 10's, 50's and 100's, silky, white paper. 10's letter C, payable to J. Minis, dated Savannah, December 14, 1815; J. Marshall, Cashier, J Bolton, President.—*State Bank of Georgia*, 20's, letter K, payable to S. Hall, dated Savannah, October 27, 1821, of the Graphic Company's plates.—*Bank of Augusta*, 5's, 10's, 50's and 100's.

OHIO.—*German Bank of Wooster*, 10's.—*Western Reserve Bank*, 2's, 5's and 10's.

ALABAMA.—100's, payable to W. Tate, letter C, December 20, 1820.

LOUISIANA.—*Bank of Louisiana*, 5's, 10's and 100's.—*Bank of New Orleans*, 50's, dated January, 1817; also 100's.

CANADA.—*Bank of Canada*, 1's and 5's.—*Canada Bank*, 5's, payable to S. Armour, June 11, 1823; M. Kenzie, President, R. Armour, Cashier.—*Bank of Montreal*, 1's, payable to J. Findley, March, 1825, letter H; Griffin, Cashier, Gerrard, President. 5's, letter C, October 2, 1825. 10's, payable to B. Holmes; Griffin, Cashier, Gray, President.—*Quebec Bank*, 10's.—*Upper Canada Bank*, 3's, 5's and 10's.

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Expense for the Support of Colored Convicts.

In Massachusetts,	in 10 years,	$ 17,734
In Connecticut,	in 15 years,	37,166
In New York,	in 27 years,	109,166
	Total,	$ 164,066

Such is the abstract of the information presented last year concerning the degraded character of the colored population. The returns from several Prisons show, that the white convicts are remaining nearly the same, or are diminishing, while the colored convicts are increasing. At the same time the white population is increasing in the northern States much faster than the colored population.

	Whole No. of Convicts.	*Colored Convicts.*	*Proportion.*
In Massachusetts,	313	50	1 to 6
In New York,	381	101	1 to 4
In New Jersey,	67	33	1 to 2

13. *Inattention of the Christian Community.*—It is a general fact, that the Prisons, in the Atlantic States south of the Potomac, are not visited at all by ministers or Christians. Of course they have no religious service on the Sabbath; no Sabbath school for the instruction of young convicts; and no attention from the philanthropist and Christian, to prevent abuses which may possibly exist in these miserable places. In all this district of country, it is not known that an association of benevolent individuals has ever been formed with reference to this subject.

In the District of Columbia, the miseries of its Prisons have become proverbial, and the real state of things has been withheld from the public prints, from regard to the character of the country.

In the Baltimore Jail, it does not require much time, unless its character is changed within two years, to perceive the effects of intoxicating liquors within its walls: an evil which could hardly be supposed to exist, if the Christian community in that city had been awake on the subject.

In Philadelphia, there still exists, on Walnut street, one of the most extensive and corrupt Prisons in this whole country. Its crowded night rooms; its undisciplined throng; its enormous expense; its dreadful mortality; its issues of highway robbers, incendiaries, and thieves, as proved by its recommitments, are believed not to be surpassed by any Prison in the United States. This state of things could not remain as it is, if the Christian community generally, in Philadelphia, had felt that interest in this subject, which has been felt by a few philanthropic individuals, through whose influence a most magnificent and costly Prison has been *partially* built. It is, however, to be greatly lamented, that this Prison will not probably be finished in less than five years: DURING WHICH TIME, AT THE PRESENT RATE OF MORTALITY, A NUMBER OF CONVICTS, EQUAL TO ONE HALF THE NUMBER NOW IN PRISON, WILL HAVE DIED. But more to be dreaded even than DEATH are the unutterable abominations, which are not of unfrequent recurrence in this Prison, and which cannot be prevented

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while it shall continue to be occupied. Surely, if these things were known and felt by the Christian churches in that city, the work of reform would proceed more rapidly.

In New York, the miseries of Bridewell and the Penitentiary, in regard to jail fever and mortality, have been already described. But more to be lamented even than this is the contagion of sin, contracted in the indiscriminate mingling of two thousand persons annually, of all ages and degrees of guilt, in Bridewell. It is not to be supposed, that a public nuisance, which has been presented as such again and again by the grand jury, should remain till this time, within twenty rods of the City Hall, in New York, if the churches of Christ, and the ministers of the Gospel, had done their duty.

In Connecticut, the opinion has prevailed extensively, nearly twenty years, that Newgate was the best Prison in this country; and yet a very imperfect representation of its character within the last two years has produced a great change in public opinion. If it were necessary, much more might be written concerning this miserable place, under each of the following heads: its filth; its punishments; its hard and unprofitable labor; its enormous expense; its unsatisfactory accounts; its proportion of recommitments; its abuses and contaminating vices. We are, however, disposed to draw a veil over the whole, since a new Prison is built, and the convicts are soon to be removed to it. At the same time, it should serve as a beacon, to be held in lasting remembrance, of what a Prison may become, almost in the centre of a Christian State, merely because its true character is not understood; and as evidence of the importance of visiting and describing such places; for no sooner were the respectable citizens in different parts of the State truly informed on this subject, than a law was passed, with great unanimity, to abandon the place utterly, and build a new Prison.

In Massachusetts, nothing more need be said concerning the Prison at Charlestown;—we only refer to the description which has been given of the condition of the lunatics in the jails of this Commonwealth and how, we ask, can these things be explained; on any other supposition than that they have been unknown? That this is the reason is rendered probable by the fact, that, when there were rumors only of the existence of these evils in the Prisons of this Commonwealth, a committee of one from each county was appointed by the Legislature to examine the subject. That committee has visited nearly every jail and house of correction in the State, and prepared a report, accompanied with two bills, providing for such changes, in regard to the imprisonment of lunatics, and other evils, as the case requires. It remains to be seen, whether such evils will be suffered by the Legislature, after the facts are known.

III. Remedy for the principal Evils.

1. *Good Officers:*
2. *Profitable Employment:*
3. *Solitary Confinement at Night:*
4. *Hard Labor by Day:*
5. *Means to prevent evil Communication:*
6. *Means of Instruction:*

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7. *Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents:*
8. *A Jail Delivery of Lunatics:*
9. *Attention to Health:*
10. *Attention to the Causes of Crime:*
11. *Combined and powerful Christian Effort.*

1. *Good Officers.—They should be temperate men.* It is injurious to see red faces in the government of Prisons; for the convicts say, at once, these men indulge in a vice, which shows itself in their faces; how do we know that we cannot tempt them to do other improper acts; such as furnishing us prohibited articles, and thus enabling us to prosecute our designs of mischief here; or letting us out to prey upon society, and immediately receiving us again to the Prison, as a place of protection? If we cannot do this, we have no respect for them; and, if they punish us, it may be because they are intoxicated. It is useless to attempt to do us any good, under the government of such men.

To prevent this evil, there ought to be no place of rendezvous, and no appointed time in the Prison for drinking spirituous liquors. This remark is applicable, particularly, to Penitentiaries. And in regard to county Prisons, there should be no tavern in the house of the keeper. The Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, finding this to be the fact in several counties of the Commonwealth, have reported a law forbidding it. If keepers of Prisons, in addition to all their other temptations, must be exposed to those of a tavern and a bar-room, the danger is, if they are temperate when they enter upon the duties of their office, they will be intemperate before they resign them. It is not to be concealed, that in some of our Penitentiaries are places of rendezvous for drinking ardent spirits; very near to the gates of others are taverns, to which some of the keepers resort; and in all are duties to be performed, which may make a temperate man feel the need of stimulating liquor. The keepers, therefore, should be men of inveterate sobriety.

They should be men of unceasing vigilance. The convicts are prone to idleness; many of them never having been inured to habits of industry; and they are cunning and deceitful, seeking places that they may spend their time in mischief. When, therefore, convicts may be found, in many places within the walls of a Penitentiary, removed from the presence and oversight of a keeper, it indicates great want of vigilance in the keepers. By a statement already made, it appears, that such facts are of common occurrence in several Penitentiaries. In others, the keepers are often found in considerable numbers in the guard-room, or lounging about the yard. There are some honorable exceptions to this remark; where the vigilance of the keepers is scarcely surpassed by the never ceasing attention of teachers in Lancasterian schools. This is as it should be. Keepers must be vigilant, or Penitentiaries will remain schools of vice.

They should be men of pure and chaste conversation. If they are severe and passionate, or even petulant in their manner of speaking; if they are profane and obscene; if they revile religion, or even do not speak respectfully of it; if they feel themselves at home, when conversing with convicts in perfect accordance with the taste and habits

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of the convict; what is to be expected, but an amalgamation of officers and keepers in one corrupt mass? Some security may exist against so great an evil, by selecting men for this station of pure and chaste conversation, and dismissing those of an opposite character. It is painful to testify, that there are men, in several Penitentiaries at the present time, who are not an example in this respect worthy of imitation, and, more than this, who are confirming the habits of convicts in sin by their own ungodliness. This ought not to be. They ought to be men of pure and chaste conversation.

They ought to be men who fear God. What other security can be sufficient to restrain them from the temptations incident to their situation? Few men have greater temptations to fraud; few men have greater trials of their temper; few men become abusive and injurious with greater impunity; none have greater opportunities to learn the arts of mischief. What man, who does not fear God, ought to be placed in such a situation? It is devoutly to be desired, that men of this character should be found, in greater numbers, who will be willing to deny themselves some of the comforts of life for the good they may do in Prisons. They ought to remember, however, that their own principles should be very well established, before they expose themselves to the temptations of such places.

They ought to possess great benevolence. About three thousand of the greatest villains in our country are constantly in our Penitentiaries. They are placed under the immediate care of about two hundred individuals. The opportunity of usefulness, here enjoyed, is seen by what ELIZABETH FRY has done in Newgate, and what HOWARD has done in many Prisons. It is common to look upon these persons as more than mortal; while, in fact, they are persons of like passions with others. The great secret of their success appears to be, that they both LABORED MUCH, with great benevolence, in a department of human affairs, which most persons of the same spirit neglect altogether. This is undeniably the great reason why their success appears to the world to be so wonderful. The same powers might have been devoted to some other cause, with equal industry and perseverance, and the persons never have been heard of out of the circle of private friendship. These things are not said to detract from the immortal honors which belong to either; but to allure others of similar character to the same field of usefulness. If such persons could be found, not only to visit Prisons, but to become officers in them, incalculable good would be done. And is this too much to expect? Out of ten millions of inhabitants in this country, are there not a sufficient number, besides those already engaged, who have all the prudence, wisdom, self-denial, and benevolence necessary to qualify them for a most acceptable discharge of the duties of this station; and who not only possess the necessary qualifications, but the disposition, to enter a field of so great usefulness? The time, we believe, is approaching, when it will be more generally felt, that the station is one of great importance; and when persons of elevated character shall be made willing in greater numbers to accept the trust. When this is done, and our Prisons are furnished throughout with GOOD OFFICERS, then will much have been done towards making them, what they were designed to be, places of punishment, restraint, obedience, correction, and reforma-

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tion; and not what they have been, to a lamentable extent, seminaries of vice.

2. *Profitable Employment.*—This is more difficult, with bad officers, a bad location, and a great diversity of curious and difficult branches of business, than in other circumstances; but in every Penitentiary, where hard labor is the business of the convicts, something must be radically wrong, if the Institution does not at least support itself. It has been done in Vermont, according to the statement of the superintendent, about five years, by weaving; it has been done, and much more has been done in New Hampshire, a longer period, by hammering granite; it has been much more than done in Massachusetts, three years, principally by hammering granite; it has been more than done in the female department of the Baltimore Penitentiary, principally by spinning, sewing, and knitting; it remains, therefore, yet to be proved, that it cannot be done in other Penitentiaries.

The following table exhibits the net proceeds of several Prisons, after defraying every expense.

	New Hampshire	*Massachusetts.*	*Baltimore, Female Department.*
1822	$ 192,50		
1823	263,82		$ 227,63
1824	1,799,61	$ 312,78	302,04
1825	5,340,57	9,151,37	
1826		8,819,17	

3. *Solitary Confinement at Night.*—Sufficient evidence was exhibited in the last Report, that there is no difference of opinion among well informed men on this subject.

Melancholy evidence was also exhibited of the crowded state of the night rooms in several Penitentiaries. "In New Hampshire and Vermont, from two to six are lodged in each room; in Massachusetts, from four to sixteen; in Connecticut, at Newgate, from fifteen to thirty-two; in New York city, twelve; in New Jersey, ten or twelve; in Pennsylvania, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one; in Maryland, from seven to ten; in Virginia, from two to four."

It is the principal object here to show the progressive improvement and the present state of our Prisons in this respect.

In the Maine Prison, the number of prisoners in August, 1826, was eighty-two; the number of cells fifty; in twenty-eight cells, one in each; in twenty-two, two in each. In Vermont and New Hampshire there has been no change during the last year.

In Massachusetts the foundation of the new Prison, to contain three hundred cells, on the Auburn plan, is laid within the walls of the yard, at Charlestown, and the first story of cells is partly built.

In Connecticut, the new Prison at Weathersfield, on the Auburn plan, containing one hundred and thirty-six cells, is nearly finished, and will be ready for the reception of all the convicts from Newgate in September.

In New York city, at the Penitentiary, on the East River, the partition walls have been removed from a part of one wing of the building, and thirty-two cells on the Auburn plan constructed.

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At the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in New York, two buildings have been erected, on the Auburn plan, one for boys, containing one hundred and thirty-two sleeping rooms, and one for girls, containing sixty-eight.

At Sing Sing, thirty miles above New York, on the east bank of the North River, two hundred and twenty-four cells are completed, on the same plan, in the building designed to contain, when finished, eight hundred.

At Auburn, the number of cells exceeds the number of prisoners more than one hundred.

In New Jersey, the prisoners have been all removed from that part of the building formerly occupied, where the night rooms were crowded, and confined in the south wing, in cells designed originally for solitary confinement; but so constructed, that the prisoners can have free communication with each other, subject to no inspection from the keepers. The number of prisoners is sixty-seven, and the number of cells but forty.

In Pennsylvania, the new Prison at Pittsburg, containing two hundred and fifty solitary cells, on a plan, the ground view of which will be exhibited in this Report, has been so far completed as to admit prisoners.

In Philadelphia, the new Prison, which is partly built, has, erected within its walls, three ranges of cells, containing one hundred and eight, not yet completed, on a plan differing from that adopted either at Pittsburg or Auburn, the ground view of which will be also exhibited.

In Maryland, the Governor recommended, in his message to the Legislature at the opening of the last session, the erection of a building, in the Baltimore Penitentiary, for the purpose of solitary confinement at night, and an appropriation was made for the purpose of thirty thousand dollars.

In the District of Columbia, not only the new Penitentiary, but the county Prisons in Washington and Alexandria, are to contain cells, on the Auburn plan, for solitary confinement at night: the Penitentiary is to contain one hundred and sixty.

In Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, and Ohio, it is not known that any change has been made, during the last year, in the night rooms of the Penitentiaries.

It must be gratifying to every friend of humanity, and every enemy of systematic, combined, and desolating villany, to know that so much progress has been made towards providing in our Prisons suitable apartments for solitary confinement at night.

4. *Hard Labor by Day.*—Some of the reasons in favor of hard labor are the following: *it is productive; it is healthy; it teaches convicts how they may support themselves when they leave the Prison; it is reformatory; it is consonant with republican principles.*

It is productive. It has already been seen, that several Penitentiaries, in this way, more than support themselves; and the opinion has been expressed, that something is radically wrong in others, where the same is not done. This opinion is not expressed without the knowledge of a multitude of facts, besides those already stated, which leave our own minds as fully convinced on this subject, as the minds of the

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Commissioners of the Legislatures of Connecticut and New York. The former say, in substance, that they have yet to learn, why a Penitentiary in Connecticut cannot support itself; and the latter, that "the Prison at Auburn, and every other State Prison, ought to defray its own expenses."

It is healthy. The London Medical Repository states, that the deaths, in the Prison at Metz, were diminished one half by the introduction of labor; and in the Prisons of France, generally, the mortality which, before the year 1819, had been in the Prisons of Paris, as well as in the provincial Prisons, one to twenty-three, had been diminished to one in thirty-three. This saving of life is attributed, chiefly, to one of the most beneficial measures of the Royal Society for the improvement of Prisons, viz. the introduction of labor.

In regard to our own country, it has been stated, that the mortality at Charlestown, Mass., at Auburn, N. Y., and at Lamberton, N. J., is about one to fifty, or two per cent.; in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the House of Refuge in New York city, less than one to fifty. In all these Prisons hard labor is the business of the convicts.

It is true, indeed, that the mortality in the State Prison in New York city, and in the old county Prison in Philadelphia, on Walnut-street, has been many years one to eighteen, or six per cent.; even greater than that of the Prisons in France, in their most sickly condition; but, when the examination shall be made (which ought soon to be made,) of the causes of this dreadful mortality, there is no reason to apprehend that it will be attributed to hard labor. Notwithstanding, therefore, what might possibly be represented as an exception, the general fact, that hard labor in Prisons is healthy, will be admitted.

It teaches convicts how they may support themselves when they leave the Prison. It is a part of the admirable system at Auburn, and out of seventy-nine convicts discharged from that Prison, from whom information has been received, fifty-two have returned to their families, and are industrious and respectable citizens. The evidence of this most delightful fact will be exhibited in detail, in the sequel of this Report.

It is reformatory. The fact just stated is proof of this, as well as of the proposition for which it was adduced.

It is consonant with republican principles. This is sufficiently apparent; because it has been introduced in all the United States where Penitentiaries have been established; nor is it known, that there is any prospect of its being abandoned, except in Pennsylvania. And it is a question not yet decided, whether it will be abandoned there. We may, therefore, consider the point sufficiently established, at least in this country generally, that hard labor, which is productive, and healthy, which teaches the convicts how they may support themselves, and is reformatory, which is consonant with republican principles, ought to be a part of the discipline of a Penitentiary.

5. *Means to prevent evil communication.—Solitary confinement at night; hard labor by day; vigilant inspection night and day; a place for every man, and every man in his place; using a token when any man leaves his place; the lock march from the shops to the cells, and from the cells to the shops; not permitting the men to face each other when their business will allow them all to face the same way; eating their food in the cells.*

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Solitary confinement at night. If the Prison is properly constructed, evil communication can be prevented almost entirely, when the men are in the cells, which is ordinarily twelve hours in twenty-four. It is worthy of remark, however, that the solitary cells in the old Prisons in this country, with hardly an exception, are so constructed, that the convicts can communicate with each other from window to window, or from door to door, without detection. A Prison, therefore, constructed like that at Auburn, after the model of which so many of the new Prisons are building, with such facilities for inspection, that one sentinel can prevent communication between two hundred men, is great gain. With a building on this plan, and proper inspection while the men are in their cells, evil communication can be almost entirely prevented during the night. How shall it be prevented during the day?

By productive labor. It is much more difficult to prevent human beings from doing mischief, when they have nothing else to do, than when they are busily and usefully employed. This is a principle, in regard to man, of so universal application, that it is matter of congratulation and joy, that it is kept in view even in the management of Prisons. The busy hum of industry, breaking the stillness of the scene, as heard in the Prison at Auburn, is a striking contrast to the oaths and imprecations, the obscenity and pollution, the schemes of villany, and malignant soliloquies, which may be heard by the side of the solitary cells or gloomy dungeons in many Prisons, where labor has not been introduced, or in those States where a part of the penalty is solitary confinement day and night without labor. But with the aid of productive labor to prevent evil communication, something more is necessary; for in many Penitentiaries, where labor is introduced, there is still much evil communication. How shall this be prevented?

By vigilant inspection day and night. This is done most effectually, during the day, by assigning every officer a given number of men, for whose good conduct he is responsible. In the shops, he has his place of observation, where he may be always found during working hours. If he has occasion to leave the shop, he does not do it till some one is obtained to take his place during his absence. In this way, his eye, or the eye of his substitute, is constantly upon his men. When the men leave the shops to return to their cells, he walks by their side; and when they are brought again from the cells to the shops, he does the same. In this way, if one keeper has assigned to his care, not less than twenty, nor more than thirty men, he can, to a great extent, prevent evil communication during the day. And at night, if the Prison is properly constructed, one sentinel, by walking continually in moccasins, on the galleries, or in the area in front of the cells, may keep silence among a great number of prisoners. Thus, by vigilant inspection, day and night, evil communication is almost entirely prevented. In the accomplishment of this great object, the keeper will be much assisted by having

A place for every man, and every man in his place. A convict should have the same cell at night, the same place in the shops, and the same relative position in the column, while marching to and from the shops. Thus if there is any communication, except between those who are near each other, it is interrupted and difficult. The practical effect of

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this rule will be understood by the following illustration. A convict from a Prison containing several hundred prisoners, where this rule *is not* observed, said he could ordinarily see and converse with any prisoner in the establishment in the course of a day. On the contrary, where the rule *is* observed, old comrades have been in the same Prison, passed through the same yard daily, and worked month after month in different shops connected with it, without ever having an opportunity to speak to one another, and each without knowing that the other was there. It is not perceived how order could be produced, and evil communication prevented to this extent, without having a place for every man, and every man in his place. But sometimes it is necessary for men to leave their places: to guard, therefore, against the danger of having several gone, at the same time, to a place of common resort, it is beneficial to use

A token when any man leaves his place. This may be a small piece of wood, or a ring, suspended in the centre of the shop. If this is gone, some one has taken it, and the others must remain where they are. The effect of this simple and good design, in preventing evil communication, is greater than would be readily believed by those who had never seen an illustration of it. A person, who had the care of forty or fifty convicts, had reduced to order a scene of confusion; so that the principal difficulty that remained was from the frequent escape of several, at the same time, to a place where they might be mischievous without detection. The evil was prevented with great ease, by using a token when any one left his place. Another important regulation to prevent evil communication is,

The lock march from the shops to the cells, and from the cells to the shops. This consists in forming all the men, under the care of each keeper, into a solid column, and requiring them to march off, at the same time, with a uniform step, in a solid body. The object is to prevent the prisoners, "when their cells are unlocked, from flocking confusedly into the yard, and, at the sound of the bell for meals, from moving like an undisciplined mob to the mess-room." This is generally an evil hour with prisoners; if any conspiracy or rebellion is under consideration, it is then communicated. In the mode proposed, it is a time of as much order and silence as any other during the day. It is, in fact, a peculiarly favorable time to see the order and regularity produced in Prison by salutary discipline; and if any one hour were to be selected, while the prisoners are awake, in which they do nothing and attempt nothing of an improper character, probably no hour could be found *more* free from guilt than this. Another regulation of considerable importance in preventing evil communication is,

Not letting the convicts face each other when their business will permit them to face the same way. This rule may be adopted in shops, for shoemakers, tailors, and weavers: also, among female convicts, when employed in sewing, knitting, and spinning: and on the Sabbath, when assembled in the chapel. In this way, the language of signs, whether by the hands or features, is prevented; for the signs signify nothing if they are not seen. Now if the king of counterfeiters, or a prince in any department of wickedness, can be placed in the end of a long shop, and be permitted to sit with his face towards the convicts, and have them all facing him, he will be very happy in the opportu

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nity of communicating ideas by the language of signs; but, turning his back to the convicts, and his face to the wall, he will feel differently. The principle, therefore, of not permitting the convicts to face each other, when their business will permit them to face the same way, is believed to be one of considerable importance. The only regulation remaining to be mentioned to prevent evil communication is,

Eating their food in the cells. This removes, at once, all temptations to mischief in a common hall. This regulation has been adopted at Sing Sing, and will probably be adopted in Massachusetts.

By observing these rules, evil communication may be in a great degree prevented, even where the men work in the same apartment.

There is another mode, which we do not approve, to prevent evil communication, which renders many of the above regulations unnecessary; viz.

Solitary confinement day and night. On this subject, there is great interest excited, at the present time, in America and in Europe. It will be our object to present such facts as are known to us concerning experiments already made in this country.

In the Maine Prison, which has been in operation about three years, a large number of the convicts have been sentenced to six months solitary confinement day and night, and to a period of time afterwards of solitary confinement at night, and hard labor by day. A considerable number more have been sentenced to solitary confinement day and night, for the whole term of their imprisonment. This Prison is under the management of a gentleman, who has been a member of the Senate, in the State of Maine, and who is, also, a skilful physician. He has, therefore, been entrusted with discretionary power, by the Executive, to remove the men from the cells to the hospital, when their health and life required it. The former Governor of the State informed the Secretary of this Society, that it would not have been thought safe to inflict sentences of so long continuance in solitary confinement, if great confidence had not been placed in the discretion of the superintendent. The judges, however, and the Executive, when the Prison was built, were strongly in favor of solitary confinement day and night, and they wished to make a fair experiment. What, then, is the testimony of the superintendent of this Prison, on this vastly important and interesting subject? And what is the testimony of the Records of the Prison? The following statement is collected from the records and the superintendent. It exhibits the names of several convicts; the length of time they were sentenced to solitary confinement; the length of time they were able to endure it before they were removed to the hospital; the length of time they remained in the hospital before they returned to the cells; the alternation between the cells and the hospital to fulfil the whole term of solitary confinement; and the suicide of two convicts in the cells. These are the only convicts who have died since the Prison was organized.

Name and Sentence.	*In Solitary.*	*In Hospital.*	*In Solitary.*
Joseph Bubier,	June 18	July 1	12 days.
62 days solitary,	July 3	July 8	5 days.
and one year	July 11	July 23	12 days.
hard labor.	July 28	Aug. 24	27 days.

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In this case it was necessary to remove the man to the hospital four times, to enable him to endure fifty-six days solitary. The Secretary saw him when he was removed from the cell the last time. He shivered like an aspen leaf; his pulse was very feeble; his articulation could scarcely be heard from his bed to the grate of his cell, eight feet; and when he was taken out, he could with difficulty stand alone.

Name and Sentence.	*Solitary.*	*Suicide.*	*In Solitary.*
Simeon Record,	Dec. 5	Dec. 8	4 days.
70 days solitary, and four years hard labor.			

At half past seven o'clock, on Wednesday morning, he was found dead, having hung himself to the grate of the cell with a piece of the lashing of his hammock.

Name and Sentence.	*Solitary.*	*At Labor.*	*In Solitary.*
Isaac Martin,	March 27	April 20	24 days.
60 days solitary, and	July 1	July 26	25 days.
3 months hard labor.			

Isaac Martin cut his throat in his cell July 26, when he was removed to the hospital, where he remained nine days, and died.

Name and Sentence.	*Solitary.*	*Hospital.*	*Solitary.*
Elisha Cole,	Nov. 6	Dec. 28	52 days.
100 days solitary.	Jan. 4	Feb. 22	48 days.

Name and Sentence.	*Solitary.*	*Hospital.*	*Solitary.*
Socrates Howe,	July 4	Sept. 7	66 days.
6 months solitary.	Sept. 21	Nov. 7	47 days.
	Dec. 2	Jan. 16	44 days.
	Jan. 19	Feb. 12	23 days.

Name and Sentence.	*Solitary.*	*Hospital.*	*Solitary.*
Nathaniel Parsons,	July 3	Aug. 16	43 days.
6 months solitary.	Aug. 19	Aug. 27	8 days.
	Aug. 28	Sept. 17	20 days.

This man remained in the hospital, after his discharge from the cell the last time, from September 17 till December 3, when he was pardoned on account of ill health.

Name and Sentence.	*Solitary.*	*Hospital.*	*Solitary.*
Edmund Eastman,	Sept. 9	Jan. 9	4 months.
4 months solitary.			

This man endured the whole period, without leaving the cell.

Asa Allen was sentenced to six months solitary and two years three months and fourteen days hard labor. He went immediately into solitary, and remained seventy-four days without interruption. At the end of this period, he came out in good health, and performed a good day's labor in the quarry. Dr. Rose expresses the opinion, that this man would live in solitary confinement about as well and as long as any where else. He has been a *soldier*, and has been accustomed to the hardships of a camp. He has been a wanderer in the world, without a home. It is not material to him where he is. The keeper thinks that six months solitary to this man would not be a greater

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punishment than fifteen days to a convict who had been accustomed to the comforts of life: also, that he would rather endure six months solitary confinement than ten stripes.

John Stevens and John Cain both entered the Prison at the same time, under sentence of three months solitary, and both endured the whole period without interruption, having received nothing except the usual allowance of bread and water, and a little camphor to rub on their heads.

Benjamin Williams, also, endured three months solitary without interruption.

But, in general, the superintendent states, that nearly as much time is necessary in the hospital to fulfil long, solitary sentences, as in the cells. He also expresses an opinion, in his last report to the Legislature, that long periods of solitary imprisonment inflicted on convicts, is worse than useless as a means of reformation. The character of the superintendent of this Prison is such, that the opinions expressed by him on this subject, as the results of his experience, will be thought worthy of particular consideration. He says, "the great diversity of character, as it respects habits and temperament of body and mind, renders solitary imprisonment a very unequal punishment. Some persons will endure solitary confinement without appearing to be much debilitated, either in body or mind, while others sink under much less, and, if the punishment was unremittingly continued, would die, or become incurably insane.

"However persons of strong minds, who suffer in what they deem a righteous cause, may be able to endure solitary confinement, and retain their bodily and mental vigor, yet it is not to be expected of criminals, with minds discouraged by conviction and disgrace.

"Those persons who shudder at the cruelty of inflicting stripes as a punishment, but can contemplate the case of a fellow being, suffering a long period of solitary imprisonment, without emotion, must be grossly ignorant of the mental and bodily suffering endured by a long confinement in solitude.

"As far as the experience in our State Prison proves any thing respecting the efficacy of solitary imprisonment in preventing crimes by reforming convicts, it will induce us to believe that it is not more effectual than confinement to hard labor. Seven of the convicts now in the State Prison are committed a second time, for crimes perpetrated after having been discharged from this Prison; three of these had been punished by solitary imprisonment without labor, and the others by solitary imprisonment and confinement to hard labor.

"The keeper of the Auburn State Prison, in the State of New York, very justly observes, 'that a degree of mental distress and anguish may be necessary to humble and reform an offender; but carry it too far, and he will become a savage in his temper and feelings, or he will sink in despair. There is no doubt, that uninterrupted solitude tends to sour the feelings, destroy the affections, harden the heart, and induce men to cultivate a spirit of revenge, or drive them to despair.'

"I would not wish to be understood to express an opinion, that solitary imprisonment ought not, in any case, to be inflicted. On the contrary, there can be no doubt that it is a proper punishment for prison discipline in many cases; but for that purpose, short periods

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only will be necessary; seldom, if ever, to exceed ten days. In the cases of juvenile offenders, it may also be very useful and proper, in periods of twenty, or thirty days, but never to exceed sixty days. If repentance and amendment are not effected by thirty days of strict solitary confinement, it can rarely be expected to be obtained by a longer period."

The Legislature of Maine, in consideration of the opinions and facts above stated, passed a law, in February, 1827, in the words following: "*Be it enacted*, that all punishments, by imprisonment in the State Prison, shall be by confinement to hard labor, and not by solitary imprisonment: provided, that nothing herein contained shall preclude the use of solitary confinement as a prison discipline for the government and good order of the prisoners." Thus we have endeavored to exhibit the results of the experience of the State of Maine, in regard to solitary imprisonment day and night.

In New Hampshire, Moses C. Pilsbury, Esq. who has been several years the warden of that Prison, the surprising results of whose good management, both in regard to the income and the moral character of the Institution, were exhibited in the last Report, was asked, whether convicts ought not to be sentenced to solitary confinement day and night, for a short time at least. He said it would do much more good to give them hard labor by day, and solitary confinement at night.

At Auburn, N. Y., the experiment was tried in 1822, by the friends of solitary confinement day and night, on eighty convicts, for a period of ten months. The experiment was conducted with great care, and the observations made appear to have been impartial. As it was done by the friends of the system, it may be supposed that the results were as favorable as they could make them. In the Report of the Commissioners to the Legislature, in January, 1825, these results are stated with philosophical accuracy. Concerning these results, it is sufficient to say, that they were unfavorable to this mode of punishment, and it was accordingly abandoned in that Prison. It was found, in many instances, to injure the health; to impair the reason; to endanger the life; to leave the men enfeebled and unable to work when they left the Prison, and as ignorant of any useful business as when they were committed; and, consequently, more productive of recommitments, and less of reformation, than solitary confinement at night and hard labor by day.

The experiment in New Jersey has been continued four years, upon an average number of twelve convicts; some of whom have been eighteen months, and some two years, in the cells, without intermission; but in this case, though the men are in separate cells, still the cells are so arranged, that several men can converse as freely as if they were in the same room, and no attempt has been made to prevent it. This, therefore, is to be regarded no farther as an experiment on solitary confinement day and night, than as keeping the men from seeing or coming in contact with each other; but not from evil communication, and corrupt society. In the opinion of the keeper of that Prison, this mode of punishment has been useful in preventing recommitments, and not permanently injurious to health or reason. How far the difference in the results of this experiment from that at

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Auburn, and the other in Maine, is to be attributed to the difference in the construction of the cells, and the management and diet of the prisoners, it is difficult to determine. In Maine the cells are very gloomy, and communication is difficult, though not impossible. At Auburn the cells are not gloomy, and communication was prevented day and night by a sentinel. In New Jersey the cells are not gloomy, and social intercourse was unrestrained. In Maine the diet was very low, i. e. a pound of bread and cold water only. At Auburn, and in New Jersey, it was coarse, but nutritious. In Maine the men might have endured solitary confinement, with a more nutritious diet, a much longer period. At Auburn they might not have been as much injured in health or reason if they had been permitted to converse with each other. And in New Jersey they might have been more injured if this kind of communication had been restrained. As the experiments have been conducted, they appear to be decidedly against solitary confinement day and night in Maine and at Auburn, and in favor of it in New Jersey. As this mode of punishment, however, would probably never be adopted, except to prevent effectually all evil communication, the experiment in New Jersey cannot be adduced in favor of entire seclusion: for there was nothing of this character in it.

There have been other experiments made in this country, in many Prisons, on individuals, in regard to this mode of punishment, sometimes for misdemeanor, and sometimes for experiment merely. One was mentioned in the last Report. "A man in a narrow cell, which was almost a dungeon, where he had been in heavy chains, on a small allowance of food, three months, was asked whether he had rather remain three months longer, in the same situation, than receive a small number of stripes on his bare back. He said he had rather remain." It is not known, that this man had had any communication with any one except his keeper, and his diet had been much more nutritious than that used in Maine. In the mode in which he was treated, his spirits appeared perfectly unsubdued, and his health and reason unimpaired, and his disposition ready for mischief whenever he should be released. There was nothing seen in him that looked like contrition.

There is another man, who has been in a solitary cell much of the time for seventeen years, and *all the time* for more than six of the last years. He is still alive. He does not appear insane. His health is feeble, and he has lost the use of his limbs, so that he uses crutches. His disposition, however, remains the same as when he was committed to the cell, more than six years ago. He had been previously released, and put upon his honor for good behavior. He almost immediately procured a hatchet, and struck it into the neck of a keeper, in such a manner as to endanger his life. He was again committed to the cell, where he has remained ever since, with a malignant, revengeful spirit; as is evident from the fact, that he attempted to take the life, a few months since, of a keeper, who gave him his food. His cell is gloomy and filthy. His food is coarse but nutritious. His intercourse is in a great degree restrained.

In regard to the effect of solitary confinement on the individuals last mentioned, as well as on those who were subject to it in Maine, New York, and New Jersey, it is true, that they were left to suffer their punishment, during the whole period, *destitute, in a great degree,*

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of the means of grace. In the new Prison in Philadelphia, in which it is proposed to adopt this mode of punishment, and prevent evil communication by solitary confinement day and night, it has been said, by one of the Commissioners, that he should rather abandon the system, and adopt that of solitary confinement at night, and hard labor by day, than see the men confined in the cells day and night, without the means of grace. We may hope, therefore, if the experiment is again tried, it will not be done without adequate provision for moral and religious instruction. How far it may be successful with this variation cannot be told until the experiment has been made.

As the experiments have been conducted, thus far, the results are decidedly opposed to solitary confinement day and night, as the means of preventing evil communication. We are left, therefore, in view of all the facts known to us, with a preference for solitary confinement at night, and hard labor by day, with such regulations to prevent evil communication as the case requires, and as have been already suggested.

We proceed to a consideration of a part of the subject, concerning which we feel the deepest interest, and which is necessary in all Prisons:

6. *Means of Instruction.*—On this subject the opinions of practical men, to a great extent, are the same.

Dr. Rose, the superintendent of the Prison in Maine, in his last Report to the Legislature, says, "it is very desirable that some further means for the moral and literary instruction of the convicts should be adopted; so that they may leave the Prison better prepared to become useful citizens." He then quotes, with approbation, the opinion of the keeper of the Auburn Prison, in favor of a Sabbath school for young convicts.

Mr. Pilsbury, formerly superintendent of the Prison in New Hampshire, was so deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, that he offered twenty-five dollars annually, from his own means, to be added to what the State appropriates, and what might otherwise be obtained for this purpose, if some one could be induced to devote a considerable part of his time to the moral and religious instruction of the convicts.

Mr. Lynds, the superintendent, and the Commissioners, Messrs. Hopkins, Tibbets, and Allen, of the new Prison at Sing Sing, have spared no pains to open the way for the introduction of a chaplain in that institution, who shall devote his whole time to this object.

Mr. Powers, the keeper at Auburn, says, "a resident chaplain, possessed of those qualifications by which he ought to be distinguished; having a thorough knowledge of mankind; prudent, firm, discreet, and affectionate; actuated by motives of public policy and Christian benevolence; will very readily secure the respect and confidence of a majority of the convicts. Residing with them, and visiting their solitary and cheerless abodes, they will consider him, especially the young, their minister, their guide, their counsellor, and their friend; they will be disposed to open their hearts to him with freedom. He will learn their history, become acquainted with their views and feelings, and will thereby be enabled to adapt his instructions and reproofs directly to individuals, as their several circumstances may demand. Secluded as the convicts are from society, and shut out from all inter-

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course with each other, their minds seem to be prepared, in a peculiar manner, to receive salutary impressions; and when once made, having no connexion with their fellows, they are in a situation very favorable to retaining them.

"There are always more or less of the convicts who are by sickness confined to the hospital. Without a resident chaplain, this class of convicts, unless by mere accident, is deprived of the privilege of religious instruction. But a resident chaplain would feel it to be his duty often to visit and converse with them, to enlighten the ignorant, to administer consolation to the afflicted, to sit by the beds of the sick and the dying, and, by his instructions and admonitions, to do every thing in his power to promote their best present and future interests. Though convicts, they are still accountable and immortal beings; and, deprived as they are, at such trying seasons, of the sympathies and kind offices of their parents, their wives, and their children, they need, in a peculiar manner, some benevolent and pious friend to instruct and console them Should they die, the reflection remains, that all was done, that humanity and Christian charity demanded. Should they recover, such a course of treatment has a powerful tendency to soften their feelings, to affect their hearts, and improve their conduct.

"A resident chaplain should, in all cases, and under all circumstances, strictly conform to the rules and regulations of the institution, especially in not furnishing convicts forbidden intelligence, or the hopes and promises of aid in procuring pardons, which would lead to great hypocrisy, and tend to insubordination. He should deal plainly with them, and dwell emphatically upon their deep depravity and guilt in violating the laws of God and their country; convince them of the justice of their sentence; awaken remorse in their consciences; press home upon them their solemn obligations; make them feel pungently the horrors of their situation; and by all other means make them realize the necessity and duty of repentance, of amendment, and of humble and strict obedience to all the regulations of the Prison. This course would tend powerfully to make them better convicts, and, when restored to their liberty, better citizens.

"I feel it a duty to state, that the views of this institution, until lately, have been unfavorable to the services of a resident chaplain, from the belief that they might have a bad effect upon the discipline of the Prison.

"In November, 1825, the Rev. Jared Curtis was employed, and sent here as a resident chaplain, by the Massachusetts Prison Discipline Society, since which he has continued with ability and zeal to discharge the duties before referred to; and, although strong prejudices were to be encountered, his knowledge of human nature, correct views of public policy, the penitentiary system, and prison discipline, with a steady and uniform devotion to his duties, has not only enabled him to overcome those prejudices, but the favorable results of his labors fully justify what is said above on this subject."

Under the immediate superintendence of the chaplain, assisted by the students in the Theological Seminary as teachers, a Sabbath school has been instituted for young convicts; concerning which the keeper says, "in the early part of the summer of 1826, measures were taken to ascertain the number of convicts who were unable to read, or

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who had received so little instruction, that they could read only by spelling most of the words. The number was found to be between fifty and sixty. Besides these, there were many others, who, though they were able in a measure to read, were still grossly ignorant." Out of the whole number, fifty of the most ignorant were placed in the school.

"During the exercises of the school, great pains have been taken to impress upon their minds a deep and abiding sense of moral and religious obligation.

"The privilege was embraced with the greatest avidity and apparent thankfulness. Their conduct has been uniformly good, and their industry and application unremitted; and it is very gratifying to be able to state, that their progress has exceeded the most sanguine expectations;—nor is this all; an influence of a very salutary nature and tendency, it is believed, has been exerted on the minds of many of the members of this school; an influence which, it is hoped, will be felt through the whole course of their future lives.

"It may not be uninteresting to mention the singular effect of this instruction upon an active, but grossly ignorant young Indian, who, a short time since, after asking leave of his keeper to speak to him, said, that 'he had been a bad boy, would lie and steal, that he had learnt it was wicked, and wanted to go before the Agent, confess and promise he would never disobey God any more.'"

Another convict, who was to be punished for misdemeanor in the shops, begged that any other punishment might be inflicted, but that he might not be removed from the Sabbath school.

A keeper mentioned that a whisper had not been detected in the school in five months.

The chaplain's letters concerning this school are delightful.

The Commissioners of the Legislature, Messrs. HOPKINS and TIBBETS, were so much pleased with it, as to request its enlargement; and it was accordingly enlarged to one hundred members.

They say, in their last Report to the Legislature, after speaking of the small proportion of recommitments in that Prison, which distinguishes it from almost all other Prisons, "we believe the labors of the present excellent chaplain have had a most happy effect on the minds of the prisoners. He at once enjoys the good will of the prisoners, as we found by their almost unanimous declarations, and at the same time strengthens the hands of the keepers. It seems to be the effect of truth, plain dealing, and a sincere desire for the good of the convicts."

Speaking of the Sabbath school, they say, "we found the prisoners attentive to their lessons, anxious to learn, and grateful for the care bestowed upon them. We look to it as a great means of reformation."

A letter from the inspectors, signed by O. WILLIAMS, WALTER WEED, HORACE HILLS, and W. RICE, says, "from the experience we have had, we give it as our decided opinion, that the regular and stated services of a chaplain will be of much service to an institution of this kind; that the judicious application of personal services at all proper times will result in much good, not only to the prison discipline, but to the convicts confined. We have been much gratified with the prudence and discretion, which the Rev. Mr. CURTIS has manifested, and

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could we have his personal services, we believe much more good might result from his labors than we at first anticipated."

The testimony from the Prisons in Ohio and Virginia, concerning the importance of instruction to convicts, differs from the above in one respect only; it shows what ought to be, rather than what has been.

Mr. McLean, keeper of the Penitentiary in Ohio, says, in a letter, "I am convinced that a proper system of religious instruction is necessary, in aid of the discipline now enforced, to produce, in any good degree, that reformation, which the friends of the system had in view in its first organization, and which should be the primary object in all punishment."

Samuel O. Parsons, keeper of the Virginia Penitentiary, says, "I am clearly of opinion, that every advantage should be given to convicts for their improvement in morality and religion."

In the Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in New York, the value put upon instruction is seen by the time appropriated for this purpose. Four hours are spent in the school room every day in the week, and a short time after breakfast and supper is spent in reading the Scriptures. On the Sabbath, there is public worship in the chapel, morning and evening, and reading the Scriptures, with appropriate religious exercises, at other hours during the day.

At Sing Sing, since the chaplain was sent there by this Society, they have not only had public worship on the Sabbath, but reading the Scriptures and prayer every evening.

It was our painful duty, in the last Report, to show the want of instruction in Penitentiaries; and though, in too many instances, this remains the same, it is our happiness to show, in this Report, that some progress has been made in supplying the deficiency; and that the opinions of practical men are in favor of having much more done, in this way, than has yet been done, for the improvement of these institutions. It remains to be seen, whether the community will regard the opinions of practical men, and sustain the efforts which are now making to furnish the means of instruction in Prisons. But whatever is done or neglected concerning these institutions generally, the feeling is found in considerable strength, that a large class of convicts, viz. youth and children, must be rescued from that career of vice, by which they will be ruined, if they come in contact with old offenders. The most approved means of doing this are,

7. *Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.*—This is a class of institutions never known in this country till within three years. The first was in New York, the second in Boston, and the third in Philadelphia. They owe their existence to the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in the city of New York. By the investigations of this Society, it was ascertained, that almost inevitable destruction awaits the youth and children, who are cast into Prison with old offenders. No sooner was this seen, than the benevolence of the city taxed itself largely to provide a Refuge. The success of this effort encouraged other cities to imitate the example, and will continue to encourage, not only other cities, but other countries: so that we know not which most to admire, the character of New York, in being first in this noble enterprise, or the prospect of having its benefits greatly

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extended in this and other countries. It is an enterprise by which one seventh part at least, of all who are cast into Prison, will be restored to society, as certainly as they were before destroyed. The truth of this general proposition will be more fully illustrated in the particular description of these institutions. It is delightful to see the opening prospect, in which whole classes of prisoners are to be in the best sense discharged, that is, released and restored. This is certainly true of vicious youth, and children whose happiness it shall be to fall, not among thieves, but into Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.

There is another class of prisoners, whose condition, we think, will excite equal commiseration; and concerning whom we wish we could indulge the same hope of restoration; but, though we cannot do this, we still believe, that the common sense of right and wrong is such as to uphold our rulers in all necessary measures to produce,

8. *A Jail Delivery of Lunatics.*—A Jail is not the proper place for a human being suffering under one of the greatest of all calamities, the loss of reason. It is not right, that several hundreds of our fellow-creatures, in this unhappy condition, should be found in our Prisons. The distinction between right and wrong should not be destroyed by inflicting the same punishment on a lunatic and a criminal. The heavy judgment of God, in the loss of reason, should not be followed by imprisonment. It cannot be necessary to repeat truths, which it would seem every human being must feel before they are expressed. It remains to be seen whether those who make the laws will render themselves worthy of the praise, which, we are confident, all good citizens will be impatient to render, if they provide for a jail delivery of lunatics.

In Massachusetts, the Report of the Committee, of which Mr. Bliss was chairman, and in which Mr. Pickering has taken an active part, is in favor of this measure. The honor, therefore, is reserved for the Legislature of accepting this Report, and making the bill, which accompanies it, a law of this Commonwealth.

In the State of New York, a law was passed in April last, in consequence of the death of the lunatic already mentioned, and other considerations connected with the imprisonment of such persons, providing other accommodations than Prisons for them. Whether this law is expressed in such terms, and enforced by such a penalty, as to secure the object, cannot perhaps be told till the next census is taken, which will show how many lunatics are in jail in the State of New York.

In other States, as well as in Massachusetts and New York, we cannot but indulge the hope, that this subject will engage the attention of lawgivers, till the remedy is applied for so great an evil. If this shall be done, the Prison doors will be thrown open for another large class of prisoners, and hundreds, who now remain in Prison till they become incurably insane, will be placed in Asylums, where three fourths of the whole number may be restored to reason.

9. *Attention to Health.*—On this subject we are furnished with two classes of Prisons in this country, which differ, in their mortality, in a manner not satisfactorily explained. In one class, (and this a very large class,) the deaths are about one to fifty, or two per cent.; in

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several, however, included in this class, the mortality is much less. In another class, the deaths are one to eighteen, or six per cent.; and at some periods much more.

Of the first class are the State Prisons in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, at Auburn, N. Y., House of Refuge, New York city, and State Prison at Lamberton, New Jersey.

Of the second class are the State Prison in New York city, and the old County Prison on Walnut street, Philadelphia, used as a State Prison.

THIS SURPRISING DIFFERENCE IN THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS SHOULD LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR A MOST THOROUGH SCRUTINY, BY PROPER AUTHORITIES, CONCERNING THE CAUSES. In this investigation, it would be proper to examine the location, the food, the rules and regulations, the punishments, the air and vices of the night rooms, the diseases consequent upon these vices, the arrangements in regard to the hospital and physician and nurse, and the manner in which the bodies of the dead are used.

THERE OUGHT TO BE NO SHRINKING FROM SUCH AN INVESTIGATION. THE FACTS DEMAND IT.

10. *Attention to the Causes of Crime: intemperance, counterfeit money, and character of the colored population.*

Intemperance directly or indirectly furnishes a great proportion of the subjects for Houses of Correction and Prisons. Let, then, this plague be stayed, and a better day will dawn upon this world. To bring it forward, efforts of two kinds are now making; one to preserve the temperate, and the other to restore those whose condition has been considered hopeless. Let these efforts be increased a hundred fold. Let ministers preach; let churches resolve; let medical and benevolent associations combine; let the press labor; let the temperate abstain; let a "CORRECT AND EFFICIENT PUBLIC SENTIMENT" BANISH THE MONSTER. We are permitted to hope, that the unparalleled efforts which are now making will be greatly increased, and that the effects of these efforts will be seen in the opening of Prison doors. Until this is done, our Prisons will be crowded with drunkards, as in the House of Correction in Boston; and even if the medical remedies should be found effectual, philanthropy herself would be exhausted in the administration, and the families of a thousand drunkards would continue to suffer, and they themselves would go down to death in great numbers, before the remedy could be applied. How, then, can the evil be stayed? "*Not by any* ONE THING, *but by every thing which can be put in requisition to hem in the army of the destroyer, and impede his march, and turn him back, and redeem the land.*"

Counterfeit Money. Let any one recur to the long list of counterfeit notes, as exhibited in this Report; then let him look at the table showing the proportion of convicts for this crime; then let him survey our land, and see the wealthy individuals and extensive combinations engaged in this business; then let him think of the loss of probably two millions of dollars annually, in spurious notes, by honest and industrious citizens, and the question arises, whether any thing can be done to prevent the evil? By examining the *list of notes*, it will be seen that there is only one counterfeit in the State of Maine. By examining the *table*, it will be seen that the proportion of convicts in the

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Maine Prison, for this crime, is only one to thirty-one, and, at the same time, one to eight at Auburn. The question then arises, how is this difference explained? The only answer is, the laws of Maine require the banks to use PERKINS' PATENT STEREOTYPE STEEL PLATE. Of this plate there is not a counterfeit on the long list of two hundred and thirty-seven. It has been in use twenty years, and there has never been a successful counterfeit. The laws of Massachusetts in regard to all the new charters, and the laws of Maine in regard to all the banks, require the use of this plate. In view of the facts stated, is it not wise, that the laws should require the use of it? Even the solitary counterfeit note in Maine is not of this kind; and the proportion of convicts for counterfeit money in Maine is very small.

Character of the Colored Population. How long before the community will awake on this subject? There is but a handful of this people in the northern States, and yet, how great a proportion of all the convicts are from this class, and how great a proportion of the whole number are in Prison! What can be done? The means of education can be extended to them. The young children can be placed in common schools. A number of the young men can receive a good education, and become teachers. The ignorant adults, and the young men and children, can be brought into Sabbath schools. We have never heard of a Sabbath school scholar in Prison. The Christian community can be made to feel that they must have an eye and a heart on this subject. The affluent, like WILBERFORCE, and the plodding, like CLARKSON, can be undertakers in this cause. Corrected public opinion can demand that the public monies shall be expended to educate, rather than to punish colored people. Who would not rather see their children in school, their young men receiving an education, their adults enjoying a comfortable old age, than to see such numbers, of all classes among them, cast into Prison? especially when it is remembered, that the expense of their education would not greatly exceed the expense of their punishment. In the government of God, punishment is his strange work. It ought to be so in all human government; but it is not so, in this country, in regard to the colored population. It falls frequently and heavily upon them. A little effort would greatly diminish the proportion of colored convicts.

11. *Combined and powerful Christian Effort.*—We believe that a better day is dawning upon this world. We believe that this is done by the power of God, according to his promise. We believe, at the same time, that God works by means, and that means are inefficacious without prayer. If, then, the question is asked, how shall the number, and capacity, and wretchedness, and vices of Prisons be diminished, and the causes of crime gradually worn away? the answer is, by the blessing of God, in answer to prayer, on combined and powerful Christian effort. We wish to see an association of the people of God for this purpose, in every State in the Union, and in every city and village where there is a Prison. The moment these associations are formed, and the members of them enter upon their duties, light will shine upon some of the darkest places in the earth. And before they shall have been in existence many years, crime and punishment will be greatly diminished; extensive combinations in villany broken up; Penitentiaries no longer seminaries of vice; their officers men who

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fear God and hate covetousness; the heavy burden of their support borne by the hard labor of the convicts; evil communication among them prevented; means of instruction afforded; children and youth and lunatics delivered from Prison, and provided with a refuge; causes of uncommon mortality explained; intemperance, counterfeit money, and the colored population, less productive causes of crime; and evidence conclusive of the approach of a better day for the most depraved and wretched of our race, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE BLESSING OF GOD IN ANSWER TO PRAYER ON COMBINED AND POWERFUL CHRISTIAN EFFORT.

IV. View of Prisons.

1. *State Prison in Maine:*
2. *State Prison in New Hampshire:*
3. *State Prison in Vermont:*
4. *State Prison in Massachusetts:*
5. *State Prison in Connecticut:*
6. *Penitentiary in New York City:*
7. *State Prison in New York City:*
8. *State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y.:*
9. *State Prison at Auburn, N. Y.:*
10. *State Prison in New Jersey:*
11. *Old County Prison in Philadelphia:*
12. *New State Prison in Philadelphia:*
13. *State Prison at Pittsburg, Penn.:*
14. *Baltimore Penitentiary:*
15. *New Penitentiary in Washington, D. C.:*
16. *Virginia Penitentiary:*
17. *Penitentiaries in Georgia, Kentucky, and Ohio:*
18. *Houses of Refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia:*
19. *County Prisons.*

1. *State Prison in Maine.—Location.* This Prison is located in Thomaston, eighty miles north-east of Portland, on an eminence, a few rods from navigable water. This situation was chosen for the purpose of enclosing within the yard an inexhaustible quarry of lime stone, and an appropriation has since been made by the Legislature to extend the yard to the river, to give the convicts an opportunity of hammering granite, which may be brought to the Prison by water from the vicinity. The situation is healthy and retired.

Construction. The construction of this Prison is peculiar. The night rooms, or cells, are pits, entered from the top, with a small ladder, through an orifice about two feet square. The ladder is removed when the convicts are in the cells. The orifice is secured with an iron grate, used as a trap door. The only other orifices in the cell are one in the bottom, about one and a half inches in diameter, to admit warm air from underneath, which is heated by a furnace; and another in the side of the cell, about one and a half by eight inches. This orifice has an angle in the wall to prevent the convict from seeing any person without. The cells are eight feet and nine inches long, four feet and six inches wide, and nine feet and eight inches

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high. They are arranged in two rows, in each wing of the building. In the east wing are twenty-eight cells; in the west wing twenty-two. Over each block of cells is built a covering of wood, with upright posts seven feet high, and a roof. The sides of this covering are composed, in part, of large doors, which move on rollers; so that, when they are rolled back, one half of each side of the covering is open, for the free circulation of air, over the tops of the cells. At night, these doors are closed, and secured with hooks on both sides. The spaces covered by the doors, on the sides towards the street, are secured by iron bars, one inch in diameter, and about four inches asunder. On the side towards the yard, they are not secured in this manner. The wings of the building, in which the cells are built, are two stories high; the first of stone, and the second of wood. The wings fronting the north extend to the east and west, from a stone house in the centre, fifty feet by forty, two stories high, with convenient apartments for the keeper's family and the guard. We have been thus minute in the description of this building, because there is nothing like it in this country.

The ground view of the building, the shops, and the yard, are here exhibited.

There is nothing else requiring particular description in the construction of this Prison. As the Prison was originally designed to try the effect of solitary confinement, there was not much regard, in the construction, to any thing but the cells. Since this mode of punishment has been abandoned, an appropriation has been made for the purpose of building a chapel, dining hall, and shops; so that the defects which were apparent in August, 1826, will be obviated, in some degree, by the act of the Legislature in February, 1827.

Government. The officers of this Prison are, three inspectors, a warden, keeper, clerk, and five overseers, a physician, and two chaplains.

The *appointment* of all the officers is by the governor and council; the keeper, clerk, and overseers, on the nomination of the warden.

The *salary* of all the officers amounts to $ 3,043. Warden, $ 700; keeper, $ 200; clerk, $ 200; overseers, $ 180 each; physician, $ 100; chaplain, $ 100; inspectors, $ 206; besides $ 91 annually to each of the officers, (except the inspectors, physician, and chaplain,) for board.

The *duties* of the officers are as follows: the keeper attends the visitors, and moves about among the prisoners; the clerk keeps the accounts; two overseers are on the wall as guard, and relieve each other every hour; two overseers are in the quarry, and relieve each other every hour; one overseer superintends the cooking; the chaplains preach at the Prison alternately, once every Sabbath; the inspectors visit the Prison occasionally, and examine its condition. The warden, who is also physician, has the great responsibility and control in this establishment.

Prisoners. The whole number received from the commencement, July 3, 1824, till August 23, 1826, was 162; of whom 155 were males and 7 females; 158 whites and 4 blacks.

The *nativity* of those committed from July, 1824, till October, 1825, was as follows: Maine, 62; Massachusetts, 11; New Hampshire, 8; New York, 2; Nova Scotia, England, Ireland, and France, 24.

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The *sentences* of 112 first committed were as follows: less than one year, 40; between one and two years, 29; between two and three years, 18; between three and four years, 7; between four and five years, 8; between five and six years, 3; between six and seven years, 0; between seven and eight years, 1; between eight and nine years, 1; between nine and ten years, 1; between ten and eleven years, 2; for life, 2. "Of fifty-eight convicts received into the State Prison during the last year, thirteen were sentenced to be punished by solitary imprisonment alone. Many of those who are sentenced to be confined to hard labor have also to endure a large proportion of solitary confinement. One is sentenced to suffer eight months, others five and six months of solitary imprisonment. About one third of the convicts who have been discharged from the State Prison were sentenced to suffer solitary imprisonment only, or to such long periods in proportion to their confinement to hard labor, as to render the labor wholly unproductive. Some, who were sentenced to suffer solitary imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, were condemned to suffer an equal term of each. Many of the convicts sent to the State Prison were, at the time of their arrival there, afflicted with diseases, and some with incurable diseases. Where such were sentenced for short periods, the Prison, instead of a place of punishment to them, has been an hospital."

The *crimes* of 116 first committed were, for larceny, 89; manslaughter, 3; lewdness, 7; adultery, 5; forgery, 2; counterfeit money, 6; arson, 1; perjury, 1; assault with intent to ravish, 2.

The *age* of the same persons was as follows: under twenty, 17; between twenty and thirty, 54; between thirty and forty, 26; between forty and fifty, 12; between fifty and sixty, 1; between sixty and seventy, 2.

Their *employment before committed* was as follows: without employment, 9; laborers, 49; shoe makers, 9; farmers, 7; truckman, 1; stone cutters, 2; driving team, 14; blacksmiths, 6; stage driver, 1; whitesmith, 1; traders, 2; coopers, 2; baker, 1; printers, 2; carpenters, 2; spinster, 1.

Their *employment in the Prison*, August 23, 1826, was as follows: in the quarry, 29; smiths' shop, 4; stone cutting, 11; sawing stone, 2; shoe making, 11; binding shoes, 1; tailors, 2; joiners, 5; picking oakum, 2; attending sick, 1; waiting, 3; cooking and washing, 2; unable to work, 1; in the hospital, 4; in solitary, 3; total, 82.

The *number of prisoners, at different periods*, has been as follows: December 1, 1824, fifty-four; June 1, 1825, sixty-four; December 1, 1825, seventy; June 1, 1826, eighty-six; August 22, 1826, eighty-two.

The *health* of the prisoners has been remarkable; not one having died from a natural cause since the Prison was organized. Two have committed suicide.

An important experiment has been made in this Prison of the effect on health, of cutting off habitual drunkards, at once, from the use of spirituous liquors, in every form, and confining them to cold water. It has been found invariably beneficial. They soon renew their youth; and a more hale, healthy, muscular body of men cannot be found in Prison, or out of Prison, than the cold water convicts, in the quarry of the

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Maine Prison. It is an experiment, also, to show, that *hard labor* can be performed on good food and cold water. As evidence of this, it is only necessary to see these men handle rocks.

The *evils* existing in this Prison are *evil communication*, particularly in the cells where two are confined together, which will, probably, soon be obviated by increasing the number of cells; a disposition in old convicts to associate themselves with the youth, which has been carefully prevented as far as possible by the warden; procuring spirituous liquors and cards, in a few instances, from assistant keepers, who have been discharged; a want of vigilant inspection in the shops during the day, which arises from the great diversity of employments, and the number of small shops, and which it is in contemplation to prevent by making the business more simple; expense of supporting the establishment, (more than $1000 the last year,) which will be diminished by the new rules and regulations; and the want of instruction, which is a subject of complaint in the last Report of the warden to the Legislature. The Prison has been furnished with only one short religious service on the Sabbath, and no instruction of any kind at any other time.

The *recommitments* in this Prison are seven for second offence; none for a third. The cases of reformation known to the keepers are very few.

The *experience* of this institution, during the three years since its organization, led the Legislature to enact three important laws at the last session: 1st, that when any person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term *less than six months*, such sentence shall be executed in the county jail, and not in the State Prison, unless, from the character and circumstances of the convict, imprisonment in such county jail shall to the court appear unsafe or improper: 2d, that when *any female*, or *any person under the age of eighteen years*, shall be convicted, the sentence shall be executed in the jail of the county, unless, from the circumstances of the case, such imprisonment shall to the court appear unsuitable or inadequate: 3d, that all punishments by imprisonment in the State Prison shall be by *confinement to hard labor, and not by solitary imprisonment;* provided that nothing herein contained shall preclude the use of solitary confinement as a prison discipline for the government and good order of the prisoners.

2. *State Prison in New Hampshire.—Location.* This Prison is located in Concord, half a mile north of the State House, and 43 miles N. N. W. of Boston. It is neither on navigable water, nor on a quarry. The granite rock, which furnishes the great business of the convicts, is found, generally, on the surface of the ground, about two miles from the Prison, and is carried by land first to the Prison, and then by land, about two miles, to the Merrimack river, and then in boats by the river and canal to Boston. The situation is healthy and retired, and, on the whole, favorable to the pecuniary concerns of the institution.

Construction. There is nothing peculiar in the construction of this Prison. It is built on the old plan, with apartments opposite each other, on a common hall, so that several men may be lodged in the same room, and have an easy communication at night throughout the building. A case is mentioned by the former warden, in which a male and female, who occupied rooms in the extremities of the building,

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one in the lower story, at the north end, and the other in the third story, at the south end, formed an acquaintance, and carried on a courtship, which resulted in marriage, after they were discharged. The building is so constructed, that no attempt is made to prevent evil communication at night; and if the attempt were made, it would be very expensive and very ineffectual.

The construction of the shops is much better in this respect. They are simple, cheap, few in number, and without hiding places; so that one overseer can do more to prevent evil communication, while the men are at their labor, than five men can do in the shops of the Maine Prison.

The Prison building is of granite, 70 feet long, 36 feet wide, three stories high, containing thirty-six cells. Connected with the Prison is the keeper's house, of granite, 49 feet long, 22 feet wide, and four stories high above the basement. The yard, in which are the shops, is 259 feet by 192, surrounded with a stone wall 14 feet high, with pickets on the top 10 feet high, making the whole height 24 feet.

Government. The *officers* of this Prison are a warden, deputy warden, two mechanics, who are also overseers, two or three guards, a physician and chaplain. The governor and council are directors.

The *appointment* of the warden is by the governor and council; of the other officers by the warden. The salary of the officers is as follows: warden, $800; deputy warden, $200, and board; overseers, $240, and board; physician and chaplain by contract with the warden, about $85 annually, including medicine.

The *duties* of the officers are sufficiently designated by the names; except that the warden has usually done the duties of keeper, contractor, and clerk. The warden and deputy warden have, also, read the scriptures to the men, twice every day, and, when no clergyman could be obtained, the warden has conducted the religious service of the Sabbath by reading and prayer.

Prisoners. The whole number received from November 23, 1812, when this Prison was organized, to September, 1825, was 257; of whom 253 were males, and 4 females; 251 whites, and 6 colored.

Their *sentences* were as follows: 12 for one year; 63 for two years; 84 for three years; 21 for four years; 37 for five years; 2 for six years; 2 for seven years; 4 for eight years; 2 for nine years; 1 for twelve years; 2 males and 1 female for life. Of the whole number, 191 had no term of solitary confinement, under sentence of the Court; 1 had two months solitary; and the others from one to thirty days.

Their *crimes* were as follows: for stealing, 192; counterfeit money, 24; assault, &c. 10; forgery, 8; burglary, 3; arson, 3; perjury, 1.

Their *nativity* was as follows: New Hampshire, 151; Massachusetts, 41; Vermont, 10; Rhode Island, 4; other States, 14; Canada, Ireland, England, and the West Indies, 16.

The *employment and earnings* of the prisoners for the year ending May 31, 1825, were as follows: in the stone shop, 50 men, average earnings per day, 50 cents and a fraction each; in the smiths' shop, 7 men, average earnings, 49 cents and a fraction each; in the coopers' shop, 2 men, average earnings per day, 38 cents and a fraction each; weavers, tailors, and painters, 3 men, earnings, in the course of the year, $84 26; lumpers about the yard, piling stone, loading and un-

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loading, cleaning the yard, and cutting wood, 6, earnings 0. Whole number of men, 69, average earnings per day, 42 cents and a fraction each.

The *expense for food and clothing* for the year ending May 1, 1822, was as follows: for the food of each prisoner, $ 14 25, and a fraction, for the year, or 3 cents 9 mills per day; of clothing and bedding for each prisoner, for the year, $ 5 27.

The *health* of the Prison is remarkably good. The same remark might with propriety be made concerning it, as was made by a venerable physician concerning the Prison at Auburn; i. e. it exceeds the health of the country at large.

The same *valuable experiment* has been made, as in Maine, concerning the effect of cutting off drunkards from the use of ardent spirits, and with the same results.

The *income* from the labor of the convicts has been already stated.

The *recommitments* are only one to twenty.

The principal evils existing while Mr. PILSBURY was keeper, were, 1st, the want of subordination, in consequence of the changes among the under officers, and the difficulty of obtaining men of the proper character for the compensation allowed; 2dly, the necessity of placing two or more men in the same room, and the evils consequent upon it; 3dly, the inadequate provision for moral and religious instruction. But, notwithstanding these evils, the result of the experiment in New Hampshire, in regard to the Penitentiary system, as shown by the health of the convicts, by their productive labor, and by the small number of recommitments, is very favorable. If men of proper character could have been always obtained for assistant keepers; if the construction of the Prison had been such as to admit of the separation of convicts at night; and if more liberal provision had been made for instruction, we see no reason why this Prison would not have been, in the best sense of the word, a Penitentiary.

3. *State Prison in Vermont.—Location.* This Prison is located in Windsor, on the west bank of the Connecticut river, 18 miles south of Dartmouth College, and 112 miles N. W. of Boston. It is situated on an eminence, west of the village, about half a mile from the river. The situation is healthy, and the business performed in the institution is such, as to make it no great inconvenience, that it is a little removed from navigable water.

Construction. There is nothing peculiar in the construction of this Prison. It is built on the old plan, both in regard to the night rooms and shops; so that it must be very difficult with any degree of vigilance to prevent evil communication. The night rooms are large, and are arranged opposite a common hall, and the shops are numerous; so that ten vigilant keepers could not do as much to prevent evil communication, as two might do in a Prison properly constructed. The construction is such that no attempt is made to prevent evil communication at night, and it is not effectually prevented by day. The Prison, which is built of stone, is eighty-four feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and three stories high. Connected with the Prison is the keeper's house, of stone, fifty-four feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and four stories high. The building containing the shops, within the yard, is of brick, one hundred feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and three sto-

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ries high. The yard is sixteen rods long and twelve rods wide. The yard wall is twenty feet high.

Government. The *officers* are a superintendent, warden, or keeper, nine overseers and guard, a physician and chaplain.

The *appointment* of the superintendent and warden is by the Legislature, annually; of the overseers and guard, by the superintendent and warden.

The *salary* of the superintendent is $850; of the warden, $400; of the overseers and guard, $130 each; of the physician, $100; of the chaplain, $104.

The *duties* of the superintendent include those of clerk, contractor, and agent. There is nothing important to remark concerning the duties of the other officers, except that the duties of chaplain are very irregularly discharged. In truth there is no stated chaplain, whose services can be relied on.

Prisoners. The whole number received in this Prison from the commencement in May, 1809, till September, 1825, was 534; males, 528; females, 6; whites, 510; colored, 24.

The *crimes* of 350 last received were as follows: stealing, 203; counterfeit money, 51; burglary, 21; forgery, 14; assault with intent to murder, adultery, and breaking jail, 4 each; polygamy, attempt to ravish, adultery, and manslaughter, 3 each; attempt to commit rape, harboring villains, arson, burning, 2 each; highway robbery, fornication, and murder, 1 each. The cause of the large number for counterfeit money in this Prison is probably because the village in Canada, from which are the greatest issues of spurious bills, is situated on the confines of Vermont.

The *sentences* we cannot exhibit; except that none are sentenced to solitary imprisonment.

The *nativity* of the 534, mentioned above, was as follows: Vermont, only 96; New Hampshire, 105; Massachusetts, 78; Connecticut, 53; New York, 55; other States, 26; Canada and foreign countries, 76. The cause of having more in this Prison natives of New Hampshire than of Vermont is *inexplicable.* The cause of having so small a proportion natives of the State is very singular. One cause may be, that great numbers resort to this State, and pass through it, from other States, on their way to Canada, who are engaged in the circulation of counterfeit money.

The *expense* of supporting the prisoners, for several years from the organization of the Prison, was from five to seven thousand dollars, annually. During this time, many of them were employed in making nails. For several years past, the Prison has supported itself. The balance in favor of the Prison in 1823 was $868 16. During the latter period the principal employment has been weaving.

The *health* of the prisoners is remarkably good. The whole number of graves is thirteen. During seven years, from November, 1818, till November, 1825, the deaths were, from natural causes, only six. The average number of prisoners during this period was one hundred; so that the mortality was not one per cent. There has been very little sickness. The number in the hospital is generally two or three.

The *same valuable experiment* has been made in Vermont, as in New Hampshire and Maine, of the effect of cutting off habitual drunkards

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from the use of ardent spirits, and with the same delightful results in regard to health. The subjects of such treatment renew their youth directly.

The *recommitments* have been seventeen for second, and two for third offence.

The *evils* in this Prison are the construction of the Prison, making it impossible to prevent evil communication at night, and very difficult to prevent it during the day; great neglect of instruction on the Sabbath and during the week. If these evils were remedied, this Prison would be a good *Penitentiary*.

4. *State Prison in Massachusetts.—Location.* This Prison is located in Charlestown, on navigable water, 2½ miles from Boston. The situation was chosen originally without reference to the principal business now pursued. The granite rock, which a large number of the convicts are employed in hammering, is brought down the Merrimack river and canal about fifty miles, in boats; and in sloops, from the Kennebeck river, in Maine, and from Gloucester and Quincy, Mass. The situation is healthy, and advantageous to the pecuniary concerns of the institution.

Construction. There is nothing in the construction of this Prison worthy of notice, except the new Prison, and the new shops. The old prison building, and the old shops, do not admit of separation, inspection, or discipline, among three hundred convicts. The new building will put this matter right at night, and the new shops are such as to admit of thorough inspection, during the day, over as many convicts as can work in them. When the new building is done, which will not probably be in less than eighteen months, and when the old shops are demolished, and the new shops enlarged, sufficiently to accommodate all the prisoners, then this Prison, in its construction, will be as well calculated to promote a salutary prison discipline as any other in this country. The new building will be of granite, about 200 feet long, 40 feet wide, and four stories high, containing 300 separate cells. The plan of building differs from that at Auburn only in placing the door of the cell on the outer surface of the wall; in the fastening of the door, which is more simple and convenient; in making the galleries of stone and the railing of iron; and in placing a window in the external wall opposite every cell, in the three upper stories. These variations from the Auburn plan are intended as an improvement; but whether they will prove so, in regard to the windows and doors, can only be proved by experience.

The construction of the new shops is very simple, being little else than an extensive enclosure of wood, with a lofty covering, leaving the space within open to the eye 144 feet in length, and 88 in breadth. A single overseer may do more to prevent evil communication between one hundred men in this shop, than ten overseers could do to prevent it among the same number in the apartments of the old brick building. As to construction, therefore, we only wish the new buildings could be sooner completed.

Government. The officers are three directors, a warden, keeper, clerk, three turnkeys, eighteen overseers, a night watch, physician, and chaplain.

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The *appointment* of the directors, warden, physician, and chaplain, is by the governor and council; of the other officers by the directors.

The *salary* of the directors is $300 each; warden, $1,500; keeper, $500; clerk, $950; turnkeys, $350; overseers, $250; night watch, $644; physician, and chaplain, $250 each. Besides their salary, the keeper, turnkeys, and overseers, are allowed rations amounting to $2,340 annually.

The *duties* of the officers, particularly of the directors and warden, have not been sufficiently defined; and, consequently, there has been a controversy many years between them. This controversy has led to mutual recrimination, jealous and hostile feeling, and many embarrassments concerning the management and discipline of the institution. It is not surprising, that a house thus divided against itself should have difficulties within and without. The directors may think the warden's office unnecessary, and the warden may think the directors' unnecessary. The warden may commit a man to the cells for punishment, and the director for the week remove him; the warden remove certain indulgences from the prisoners, and the director for the week restore them; the directors order monies paid to an assistant keeper, which the warden thinks unjustifiable, and the warden refuse to pay it. It is, and has been, a most uncomfortable controversy, totally inconsistent with the order of the institution, and the interests of the State.

The duties of the physician are prescribed, and the bill of mortality shows that a small proportion only, i. e. *one to forty-nine*, of the men die annually. This may be considered a favorable result, in regard to deaths; but a circumstance has occurred recently of a singular character, which may explain the reason, why so large a number of men are usually found in the hospital, without involving the character of the physician, who is a man of great respectability. This fact is stated here for the purpose of showing the importance, not only of placing the sick in Penitentiaries, under the care of a physician, who understands the arts of these places; but, also, of placing the hospital under the care of some other one than a convict. One of the keepers states, that an officer, who was employed in the erection of the new building, has been recently detected in furnishing digitalis, or fox glove, to a convict, which is sought after by the prisoners for the purpose of reducing the pulse, that they may, in this way, obtain the leisure, and attention, and comforts of the hospital. The same officer was detected in furnishing spirits and money to the same convict, and has been discharged, and put under bonds for one thousand dollars, for his appearance at court. This single fact contains a volume of caution concerning the feigned sickness of prisoners; the impropriety of placing a convict in the hospital of a Penitentiary as nurse, and giving him charge of the medicine, which is very commonly done; the necessity of great wisdom, and experience, and faithfulness in the physician, and of unbending integrity in all the officers.

The duties of the chaplain at Charlestown are, to preach at the Prison every Sabbath, at 12 o'clock, and to visit the hospital occasionally. His compensation corresponds with this amount of duty. The clergyman, on whom this duty devolves, has a family, and is obliged to attend to other duties, or not provide for it. Without detracting from

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the character of the chaplain, or from the value of what service he performs, it may be said, in one word, that this provision for moral and religious instruction is not the thing demanded in such an institution. If there is a place on earth, where a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ may contend with sin, it is in a great Prison; and it is apparent from facts, that he may not only find sin to contend with, but he may contend with it successfully. This, however, must be done, not by going to the Prison once a week, but by living in it; by spending the Sabbath in it, and every day in the week in it. The word of God should be read daily, and prayers most earnestly offered, morning and evening, to the ALMIGHTY, that GOD would diminish the sin, and change the heart, and save these men from going forth as children of hell to all parts of the world. A great Prison is a fountain of death; and if it ever becomes any thing else, it must be done by Christian effort. We want no better illustration of what *may be done*, than we have in what *has been done* by Mr. CURTIS, at Auburn. Nothing effectual will be done in this department at Charlestown, till the chaplain is devoted entirely to his business.

We have no remark to make concerning the duties of the other officers in this Prison, except that their number is great; their compensation is liberal, though perhaps not sufficient; and they ought by vigilance, by devotion, and by a good life, to do a vast deal for the purity and honor of the institution and the State; and on no account whatever accept a bribe from a prisoner.

Prisoners. The whole number committed from the commencement in 1805, to September, 1826, is 1,992; discharged on expiration of sentence, 1,224; pardoned, 325; escaped, 15; discharged by order of Supreme Court, 6; remaining in Prison September 1826, 313. Of those in Prison in September, 1826, 263 were white, and 50 colored; 313 males, 0 females.

The *crimes* for which they were sentenced were, for store breaking and theft, 192; counterfeit money, 30; burglary, 17; common thieves, 20; assault for rape, 10; assault for murder, 10; forgery, 8; arson, 6; common cheats, open and gross lewdness, murder, sentence commuted to hard labor for life, 2 each; manslaughter, 3; receiving stolen goods, 4; robbery, maiming, robbing bank, escape from House of Correction, attempt to rescue convicts, adultery, horse stealing, 1 each.

Their *nativity* was from States not specified, in the annual Report of the warden, 255; from foreign countries, 56.

Their *employment* in the Prison, September 30, 1826, was, stone cutters, 105; lumpers, transporting stone, &c. 21; cabinet makers, 35; brush makers, 26; whitesmiths and tinmen, 6; shoe makers, 3; copperplate printer, 1; coopers, 7; (the 78, last mentioned, were let to contractors;) weavers, 10; tailors, 13; employed on the new buildings, 34; washers and waiters, 10; in the hospital, 10; blacksmiths and cobblers, 5 each; oakum pickers, 8; cooks, 9; barbers, 3; in the cells, 2.

The *income* from the labor of the convicts, after defraying every expense, has been stated to exceed $20,000 in three years. As it has been made a question, in other States, whether any such results have ever been gained in the Massachusetts Prison, we present the following accounts rendered by the warden for the last two years.

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Expenses and Income for the year ending September 30, 1825.

Dr.

To amount of stock on hand September 30, 1824,	$16,124 25
Provision department, for meats, meal, fish, molasses, &c.	5,948 31
Clothing department, for clothing and bedding,	2,076 45
Hospital department, for medicine, &c.	564 54
Stone cutters' department, for stone, steel, coal, &c.	21,826 25
Oakum department, for junk,	13 59
Labor department, for yarn, iron, leather, &c.	863 42
Expense account, for oil, wood, lumber, repairs, &c.	4,844 60
Paid to prisoners, on their discharge,	59 09
Paid for transporting convicts from the county jails to the Prison,	731 49
Salaries of officers paid at the Prison,	9,772 00
Salaries of officers paid annually by the treasurer of the Commonwealth,	3004 00
Balance, being profit to the Commonwealth,	10,051 32
	$75,878 31

Cr.

By sales of stone,	$51,957 25
By sales of screws,	36 04
By sales of oakum,	951 39
By amount of labor department, received of contractors, &c.	5,630 27
By fees for admittance of visitors,	583 15
By credited provision department,	81 30
By amount of stock on hand September 30, 1825,	16,633 98
	$75,878 31

THOMAS HARRIS, *Warden.*

Massachusetts State Prison, Charlestown, September 30, 1825.

Expenses and Income for the year ending September 30, 1826.

Dr.

To amount of stock on hand, September 30. 1825,	$16,633 98
Provision department, for molasses, meal, fish, meat, &c.	6,782 61
Expense account, for oil, wood, repairs, lumber, &c.	4,152 99
Paid for transporting prisoners from county jails,	462 17
Paid prisoners on their discharge,	59 43
Paid salaries of officers,	12,493 07
Hospital department, for medicine, &c.	697 09
Clothing department, for clothing and bedding,	3,765 85
Labor department, for iron, &c.	17 05
Oakum department, for junk,	341 58
Stone cutters' department, for rough stone, steel, coal, &c.	20,629 05
Betterment account, paid on account of two new stone sheds,	1,814 07
New Prison, paid on account of the new Prison,	3,707 73
Balance in favor of the Prison,	4,197 37
	$75,754 04

Cr.

By sales of stone,	$49,717 78
By amount of labor department, received of contractors,	7,173 03
By sales of oakum,	460 91
By fees for admittance of visitors,	538 82
By amount credited expense department,	14 45
By amount credited profit and loss,	2 18
By amount of stock on hand, September 30, 1826, (and not including the stock for new Prison,)	17,846 87
	$75,754 04

By balance brought over,		4,197 37
By betterment account,	$1,814 07	
By new Prison account,	3,707 73	
		5,521 80
Making a balance in favor of the earnings of the convicts, over and above the ordinary expenses of the Prison, of $9,719 17 cents.		$9,719 17

THOMAS HARRIS, *Warden.*

Massachusetts State Prison, Charlestown, September 30, 1826.

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We can see no room for deception in regard to these accounts, unless it be in the inventory of stock; and as this varies very little in 1825 and 1826, deception on this point would make a small difference only in the result; and in regard to the year 1824, the inventory of stock was $14,446 33; so that deception then, even if the warden could be supposed capable of it, would have varied the result only $2000. We therefore see no reason why the managers or officers of those Penitentiaries, which are bringing the States, where they are located, heavily in debt, year after year, should raise a question as to the income of the Massachusetts Prison. A question has not only been raised concerning the fairness of the accounts, but whether the salary of the officers and the expense of transporting convicts was included. It may be here seen that they are both included, in the productive years. It has been said that they could not be included, for no branch of business would enable convicts to earn so much money. It may be seen by these accounts, what have been the proceeds of the stone department, and, by a little calculation, it may be ascertained that the average earnings of each man employed in hammering granite, in this Prison, was 84 cents and 4 mills per day in 1825, and 92 cents and 3 mills per day in 1826. This is on supposition that there are but 300 working days in the year. It has also been said, that even the favorable result of those Prisons, which have brought an income to their respective States, arises from their location. It has already been stated, in regard to the Massachusetts Prison, that granite rock is brought to it by water from New Hampshire and Maine. We can therefore see no *good* reason why the truth of these accounts should be questioned.

There are some other important results easily deduced from these accounts.

The food for prisoners is not expensive. In 1825 the provisions at Charlestown, for 306 prisoners, cost 4 cents and 4 mills per day for each man: in 1826, for 313, 5 cents and 9 mills.

The clothing and bedding for prisoners is not expensive. In 1825, these articles at Charlestown, for 306 prisoners, cost for the year, $6 78 per man: in 1826, they cost for 313, $11 71 per man.

The proceeds of the labor, in the stone department, of about one third of the men, were more than sufficient to cover the expenses for provisions, clothing, bedding, and salary of the officers, for the whole establishment.

It is honorable to the warden and assistant keepers, that results, *formerly* so unexpected, have been gained under their management, in the pecuniary concerns of this Institution.

There is a natural inference from these accounts that where hard labor is the business of the convicts, they can be made to support themselves.

We have no more remarks concerning the income from the labor of the prisoners at Charlestown.

The *vices* of the prisoners, in which they have been detected, are bribing persons to bring them prohibited articles, by a most mischievous and demoralizing use of their over-stint money. It has been used to purchase cards, spirits, digitalis, bills to be altered, and materials to alter them. It is difficult to conceive in what way $4000, annually, could be the procuring cause of more moral evil than this amount of over-stint, subject to the order of convicts in a State Prison.

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The other vices, detected in this Prison, besides those for which over-stint money has prepared the way, are, counterfeiting bills and coin; teaching the art of picking pockets, and actually picking the pockets of strangers; preparing false keys and other instruments for breaking houses and stores; combinations against the lives and property of individuals in society; insurrections terminated only in blood and death; inveterate enmity against prisoners and others, who reveal plots; combined, and powerful, and systematic effort in favor of vice, and unnatural crime: and these evils in buildings so constructed, that all attempts to prevent evil communication, *effectually*, must be fruitless.

The *recommitments* have corresponded with what might be expected from such a school of vice. In 1817, out of three hundred convicts then in Prison, ninety were for second, third, or fourth time; and in 1827 the proportion was about the same. It is apparent from the records, that the young men and boys who have been sent from the country for their first offence, in numerous instances, after remaining several years at Charlestown, have been discharged to engage, immediately, in Boston, in the practice of those arts with which they had become familiar in Prison.

The *general character* of this Prison may now be given in a few words. Its income and health are favorable; its moral influence most injurious. But we may hope for a better state of things, when the cause of the controversy ceases between the directors and the warden; when the assistant keepers are more faithful; when the chaplain is entirely devoted to his business; when over-stint, the great means of bribery and other evils, is done away; and when evil communication is prevented by the new buildings and new discipline.

5. *State Prison in Connecticut.—Location.* This Prison is located in Wethersfield, half a mile north of the meeting house, and two and a half miles south of Hartford. It is situated on the south side of a large bay, about fifty feet above the surface, and twenty or thirty rods from the shore. The bay, which opens into the main land from Connecticut river, is navigable for large vessels to the shore near the Prison. The earth between the principal building and the water, a few feet beneath the surface, is composed of clay and sand of an excellent quality. It is in contemplation to employ the convicts in making brick. For this and other purposes, good water is found, within six feet of the surface of the ground. The location, therefore, must be considered, in several respects, peculiarly advantageous. It is near the centre of the State, amidst a healthy and virtuous population, on navigable water, and supplied very conveniently with inexhaustible quantities of clay, and sand, and water.

Construction. It is built on the Auburn plan, and contains 136 cells, besides a chapel, keeper's house, hospital, offices for warden and guard, and an apartment for female convicts. The building is of stone, 177 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 36 feet high. The cells are arranged in four stories, and are very similar in the dimensions and construction to those at Auburn. The building was commenced and nearly completed in the summer and autumn of 1826. The yard and shops will be completed during the present summer, and the whole will be ready for the reception of convicts from Newgate in Septem-

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ber. The expense will vary but little from $30,000. It is not known that this country affords a cheaper and better Prison for the safe keeping and wholsesome discipline of an equal number of convicts. Much of the credit, for the erection and speedy completion of this valuable establishment, is due to the Commissioners, Messrs. Russ, Peters, and Wells, who have labored with great assiduity, intelligence and economy, from the commencement to the present time. Without detracting from the merits of the other Commissioners, we are confident, they feel with us, that the State of Connecticut and the country at large are under peculiar obligations to Mr. Wells, for his indefatigable attentions to an establishment, which, we think, is without a rival in one respect, that is, the economy of its construction. And in regard to the design of the principal and other buildings, for security, inspection, convenience, and general economy in the management, it will stand among the first establishments of the kind in the United States.

Government. The officers of this Prison, according to the provisions of the late law, are to be, three directors, a warden, not more than ten assistants, and an overseer for each department of business.

The *appointment* of the directors is by the General Assembly; of the warden, by the directors; of the other officers, by the warden.

The warden is made the responsible officer for the safe keeping, employment, and discipline of the institution. The directors make by-laws, and inspect the prison, and the warden's accounts, alternately, once a week, and together once in three months, and annually submit a report to the General Assembly of the progress and condition of the Prison, together with suggestions as to the amendment of the criminal law, and the laws relating to the Prison, which report it is made their duty to publish, and transmit to the Secretary of State of each of the United States.

With the location, construction, and government as stated above, if the directors shall be so happy, in the appointment of a warden, as to secure the services of Moses C. Pilsbury, Esq., formerly warden of the Prison in New Hampshire, to whom they have applied, and who has the subject now under consideration, we confidently anticipate the most delightful results, from this experiment, on the Penitentiary system in Connecticut.

We intentionally omit all further notice of Newgate.

6. *Penitentiary in New York city.—Location.* This Prison is connected with the Almshouse, on the East river, two and a half miles from the City Hall. It is in the same yard with numerous other buildings of this extensive establishment. The number of poor people and convicts brought together in the buildings within this yard is, at some seasons of the year, about two thousand. The location is, therefore, injurious both to the Penitentiary and the Almshouse.

Construction. The building used for the Penitentiary is constructed on the old plan, with large rooms, and the rooms are so few in number, and the prisoners so numerous, that it has sometimes been necessary to put twelve in a room. The evils arising from this were so great as to cause an alteration to be made in the construction of one fourth of the building; which was done by removing the partition walls, and erecting cells, on the Auburn plan, within the external walls

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The other vices, detected in this Prison, besides those for which over-stint money has prepared the way, are, counterfeiting bills and coin; teaching the art of picking pockets, and actually picking the pockets of strangers; preparing false keys and other instruments for breaking houses and stores; combinations against the lives and property of individuals in society; insurrections terminated only in blood and death; inveterate enmity against prisoners and others, who reveal plots; combined, and powerful, and systematic effort in favor of vice, and unnatural crime: and these evils in buildings so constructed, that all attempts to prevent evil communication, *effectually*, must be fruitless.

The *recommitments* have corresponded with what might be expected from such a school of vice. In 1817, out of three hundred convicts then in Prison, ninety were for second, third, or fourth time; and in 1827 the proportion was about the same. It is apparent from the records, that the young men and boys who have been sent from the country for their first offence, in numerous instances, after remaining several years at Charlestown, have been discharged to engage, immediately, in Boston, in the practice of those arts with which they had become familiar in Prison.

The *general character* of this Prison may now be given in a few words. Its income and health are favorable; its moral influence most injurious. But we may hope for a better state of things, when the cause of the controversy ceases between the directors and the warden; when the assistant keepers are more faithful; when the chaplain is entirely devoted to his business; when over-stint, the great means of bribery and other evils, is done away; and when evil communication is prevented by the new buildings and new discipline.

5. *State Prison in Connecticut.—Location.* This Prison is located in Wethersfield, half a mile north of the meeting house, and two and a half miles south of Hartford. It is situated on the south side of a large bay, about fifty feet above the surface, and twenty or thirty rods from the shore. The bay, which opens into the main land from Connecticut river, is navigable for large vessels to the shore near the Prison. The earth between the principal building and the water, a few feet beneath the surface, is composed of clay and sand of an excellent quality. It is in contemplation to employ the convicts in making brick. For this and other purposes, good water is found, within six feet of the surface of the ground. The location, therefore, must be considered, in several respects, peculiarly advantageous. It is near the centre of the State, amidst a healthy and virtuous population, on navigable water, and supplied very conveniently with inexhaustible quantities of clay, and sand, and water.

Construction. It is built on the Auburn plan, and contains 136 cells, besides a chapel, keeper's house, hospital, offices for warden and guard, and an apartment for female convicts. The building is of stone, 177 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 36 feet high. The cells are arranged in four stories, and are very similar in the dimensions and construction to those at Auburn. The building was commenced and nearly completed in the summer and autumn of 1826. The yard and shops will be completed during the present summer, and the whole will be ready for the reception of convicts from Newgate in Septem-

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ber. The expense will vary but little from $30,000. It is not known that this country affords a cheaper and better Prison for the safe keeping and wholsesome discipline of an equal number of convicts. Much of the credit, for the erection and speedy completion of this valuable establishment, is due to the Commissioners, Messrs. RUSS, PETERS, and WELLS, who have labored with great assiduity, intelligence and economy, from the commencement to the present time. Without detracting from the merits of the other Commissioners, we are confident, they feel with us, that the State of Connecticut and the country at large are under peculiar obligations to Mr. WELLS, for his indefatigable attentions to an establishment, which, we think, is without a rival in one respect, that is, the ECONOMY of its construction. And in regard to the design of the principal and other buildings, for security, inspection, convenience, and general economy in the management, it will stand among the first establishments of the kind in the United States.

Government. The officers of this Prison, according to the provisions of the late law, are to be, three directors, a warden, not more than ten assistants, and an overseer for each department of business.

The *appointment* of the directors is by the General Assembly; of the warden, by the directors; of the other officers, by the warden.

The warden is made the responsible officer for the safe keeping, employment, and discipline of the institution. The directors make by-laws, and inspect the prison, and the warden's accounts, alternately, once a week, and together once in three months, and annually submit a report to the General Assembly of the progress and condition of the Prison, together with suggestions as to the amendment of the criminal law, and the laws relating to the Prison, which report it is made their duty to publish, and transmit to the Secretary of State of each of the United States.

With the location, construction, and government as stated above, if the directors shall be so happy, in the appointment of a warden, as to secure the services of MOSES C. PILSBURY, Esq., formerly warden of the Prison in New Hampshire, to whom they have applied, and who has the subject now under consideration, we confidently anticipate the most delightful results, from this experiment, on the Penitentiary system in Connecticut.

We intentionally omit all further notice of Newgate.

6. *Penitentiary in New York city.—Location.* This Prison is connected with the Almshouse, on the East river, two and a half miles from the City Hall. It is in the same yard with numerous other buildings of this extensive establishment. The number of poor people and convicts brought together in the buildings within this yard is, at some seasons of the year, about two thousand. The location is, therefore, injurious both to the Penitentiary and the Almshouse.

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In front of this breastwork of cells is erected a small pulpit, from which the chaplain may address the prisoners, either in the cells, or on the galleries. With the exception of this quarter of the building, the construction of the whole is very bad.

There is another building connected with this Penitentiary, viz. a tread-mill. This has been used at some periods, and at others neglected, and on the whole is not approved. As therefore this building and its appendages are not esteemed of great value, in almost the only establishment in this country where it has been introduced, it cannot be necessary to describe it minutely. If there was any probability, that the mode of punishment by tread-mills was to be extensively introduced in America, we should immediately prepare a pamphlet exhibiting the results of experience, in the Penitentiary in New York, and at Newgate in Connecticut, which would be unfavorable to the system. But until there is such probability, we do not see the necessity of dwelling upon the subject, even so long as to describe the construction.

Government. This Prison has the same general supervision as the Almshouse, the same superintendent, and the same physician and chaplain. It has, besides, a keeper, and several assistants.

Prisoners. The number varies from two to three hundred. The number of females in 1825 was about sixty. The number of children and youth at that time was large; but they have been removed to the Refuge. A large proportion of all classes are colored.

The *crimes* are generally larceny, assault and battery, and the lower grade of crimes common in a large city.

The *sentences* of none of these exceed three years. The Prison is therefore intended for a class of offenders from the city, who are supposed not to merit punishment in the State Prison.

The *employment* of the prisoners appears to be very irregular and very unproductive; sometimes on the tread-mill; sometimes in a pin factory; sometimes on the public lands or highways; sometimes picking oakum, and sometimes they have been unemployed. There does not appear to be any system of patient and efficient labor. If all the able-bodied men in the establishment were put into a stone shed near the bank of the river, or transferred to Sing Sing, they might earn a large amount of money annually.

The *vices* of the prisoners are such as are generally found in Prisons constructed and managed as this is. Evil communication of all sorts is, to a great extent, *necessarily* unrestrained. It is such that the impossibility of doing them any good was well expressed by the superintendent, as stated in the last Report. Speaking of the crowded state of the Prison, he said, "How can you expect reformation under such circumstances? As well might you kindle a fire, with a spark, on the ocean in a storm! If a man forms a good resolution, or feels a serious impression, it is immediately driven from him in his night room."

In accordance with these views of the inefficacy of all means of improvement, under existing circumstances, has been the neglect of instruction. The prisoners are not permitted to come to the chapel on the Sabbath; nor is any regular and systematic instruction afforded them on the Sabbath, or during the week, except by the chaplain

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who has generally one or two very short services, weekly, in one of the halls of the building, in which a part only of the prisoners can hear him.

The evils then, in this establishment, are obvious, and many of them unavoidable with the present construction. If the male convicts, who are now sent to this Prison for more than one year, should be sent to Sing Sing as soon as that Prison is so far completed as to admit them, and the females should be put under the care of a matron in that part of the building which has been changed to the Auburn plan, then these classes would be well provided for, and in these classes would be included the greater part of the whole number.

7. *State Prison in New York city.*—This Prison is situated on the east bank of the North River, two and a half miles from the City Hall. It is an extensive establishment, consisting of numerous and expensive buildings, which has been used thirty years as the principal Prison in the State of New York. But the evils in it have become so great, in consequence of its construction and management, as to induce the Legislature to make preparations for its abandonment. The whole has therefore been sold to the city for one hundred thousand dollars, and the prisoners will be removed as soon as the building at Sing Sing shall be so far completed as to receive them. Without giving, therefore, any particular description of the construction and government of the State Prison in New York city, it is only necessary to state a few facts concerning its expense, its recommitments, and its mortality.

The total *expense* of erecting and supporting it, from 1796 to 1826, inclusive, has been ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE DOLLARS AND NINETY-TWO CENTS: a sum nearly equal to the school fund. This most astonishing fact was furnished by the comptroller of the treasury for a Committee of the Legislature, at the last session, in accordance with a resolution of that body, requiring that it should be ascertained.

The *recommitments* have been nearly one to four, or nearly five times as numerous as the recommitments at Auburn.

The mortality has been several years 6 per cent., or three times as great as that of the Prisons generally in this country, and the last year 10 per cent.

8. *State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y.—Location.* This Prison is located on the east bank of the North River, thirty miles above New York, and half a mile south of the meeting-house at Mount Pleasant. This situation was chosen for the purpose of employing the convicts in an inexhaustible quarry of marble, of which the bank of the river is here composed. The principal building is erected parallel with the river, about thirty feet from it, and fifteen feet above the surface of the water. The foundation is a solid body of marble, and the material for building is marble, either blasted out of the solid mass on which the building now stands, or from that which composes the hill, on the east. The river is navigable for steam boats to the shore near the Prison. The channel of the river is a mile and a half or two miles west of the Prison. From the top of the hill, in the rear of the Prison, the view of the river, nearly fifty miles towards New York and Albany, and sometimes of fifty sail of vessels, is very pleasant.

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This location is probably as advantageous, on the whole, as that of any Prison in the United States. Its marble, its navigable water, its pure air, its retired situation, and, at the same time, its easy communication with New York, are great advantages to be combined in the same location.

Construction. The principal building, when completed, will be nearly 500 feet long, about 40 feet wide, four stories high, and will contain eight hundred cells. It is on the general plan of the north wing of the Prison at Auburn. The only variations are in the windows, doors, and fastenings. The windows are more numerous, and not so large; so that there may be one in front of each cell. The doors are on the outer surface of the wall. The fastenings of a part of the doors will be peculiar to this Prison, viz. a compound lever lock, with which many doors, on the same gallery, may be locked or unlocked at once.

The other buildings, one for the accommodation of the keeper and his family, and the other for the kitchen, hospital, and chapel, are to extend from the ends of the principal building towards the river about 80 feet; giving the whole the appearance from the river of a hollow square. On the west side of the principal building, towards the channel of the river, the yard is to be extended 300 feet in width, and about 500 feet in length. This yard is to be formed with the refuse stone from the quarry. When the buildings and yard shall be completed on the plan proposed, the establishment will be very good in its construction.

Government. Messrs. Hopkins, Tibbets, and Allen, are the Commissioners of the Legislature for the erection of this Prison. Capt. Lynds, formerly superintendent of the Prison at Auburn, under whom the admirable discipline in that Prison was introduced, is the responsible agent. Under his immediate care, 100 prisoners from Auburn were brought to Sing Sing, and put on shore to commence the work, before the ground had been broken, or a cell of any description, or a yard wall, had been begun. They built, the first day, a temporary covering of wood, which was used as their place for lodging during the season. From the time of the landing, in May, till late in the autumn, when a sufficient number of cells were finished to confine the prisoners at night, there was no escape. The whole building thus far, and all the labor in opening the quarry, has been done by the convicts, without any other means of confinement than the authority and system of discipline introduced by Capt. Lynds. In maintaining this authority, he has been assisted by a few trusty keepers, who went with him from Auburn. With their assistance all is order, industry, silence, and activity. The work goes on rapidly, with little murmuring, and scarcely an effort to escape or rebel. There has been one insurrection, in which two prisoners only were concerned, of whom one was killed. By those who have witnessed the power and wisdom of this government, the order, and industry, and silence of these convicts, it is believed that here is a specimen of authority and vigilance on the one hand, and obedience on the other, which to a great extent prevent evil communication among prisoners, under circumstances, during a part of the time, at least, most unfavorable to so important a result.

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The appointment of Capt. LYNDS is by the commissioners; of the assistant keepers, by the agent. The compensation of the former is $ 2000 annually; of the latter, from four to nine hundred dollars.

Prisoners. The number, which was at first 100, has increased to about 250. Of these, who are all males, about one fourth part are colored.

Their crimes, nativity, frequency of conviction, and sentences, could not be ascertained at Sing Sing, because they were transferred from other Prisons.

The recommitments, on the 9th of April, 1827, had been none; thirty-four only having been discharged.

The *health* of the prisoners is very good. Fifteen have been sent to the hospital of the Prison in New York; of whom one has died. Six have died at Sing Sing; one in the rebellion, three from casualty, and two from natural causes. On the 9th of April, there were none confined with sickness, nor did Capt. LYNDS recollect that one had been confined, except the man who died, during the last year. The appearance of the prisoners indicated health and strength.

The same valuable experiment, on temperance, which has been mentioned in speaking of other Prisons, has been tried at Sing Sing. The men neither suffer nor die from abstinence, though they have been formerly intemperate. Nor is there any want of ability to work hard, all the time, on wholesome food and good water.

Instruction. In April last the Commissioners opened the way for the introduction of a chaplain at Sing Sing, who should devote his whole time to the instruction of the prisoners. At the earnest solicitation of Capt. LYNDS, that a chaplain might be sent, as soon as a suitable man could be found, Mr. GERRISH BARRETT was engaged to assume the responsibilities of this situation. Mr. BARRETT writes, June 17th, as follows: "a little after 7 o'clock, every evening, I commence reading the scriptures to the convicts, afterwards make some remarks, and then offer a prayer on each side of the Prison. I have found by experience, that to stand as near the centre of the Prison as possible, on the pavement below, is far better, for the purpose of being easily heard, than to stand upon the gallery. I am persuaded, that, of all the methods which have been used for fastening divine truth upon the minds of convicts, this daily reading of the scriptures and prayer is most likely to succeed. The truth strikes upon the ear, when the men are sobered by the labors of the day, when no mortal eye sees them, and when the twilight, and the silence, and the loneliness combine in causing it to make a deep impression. They can then reflect on what they have heard till they fall asleep.

"After divine service on the Sabbath, a considerable portion of the time is spent in talking to the men in their cells. In this business I feel more and more interested. I have found no one yet, who showed any disrespect, or unwillingness to hear what was said. It is surprising to see, sometimes, how a few minutes' conversation, concerning the soul, will make the muscles of a hardy-looking face relax, and his eyes fill with tears."

Mr. BARRETT expresses a deep and increasing interest in his employment, says his time flies swiftly, and he is willing to remain where

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he is, if it is thought by Capt. LYNDS, and those who employ him, that he is qualified for the station.

With this provision for instruction, with the discipline introduced by Capt. LYNDS, and with the advantages of construction and location, which this Prison possesses, we believe there will be little that is evil, and much that is reformatory in the system.

9. *State Prison at Auburn, N. Y.—Location.* This Prison is located in Auburn, about 60 rods north of the main street, about 150 rods west of the Theological Seminary, 7 miles south of the Grand Canal, and 77 miles west of Utica. There is a small stream of water, on the south side of the Prison, which passes under the south west corner of the yard wall. The situation is pleasant and healthy.

Construction. We present the ground view of the yard wall, the front building, the wings, and the shops, with the explanation.

Government. The officers are five inspectors, a keeper, deputy keeper, clerk, sixteen assistant keepers, who are, also, master workmen in the shops, five guards, a gate keeper, physician, and chaplain.

The *appointment* of the inspectors is by the governor and senate; of the other officers by the inspectors.

The inspectors receive no compensation.

The *salary* of the officers is as follows: the keeper $1000; deputy keeper, $600; clerk, $550; assistant keepers, $450; physician, $500; sergeant of the guard, $300; others of the guard, $216; gate keeper, $216; chaplain, by the State, $200.

The duties of the officers are minutely stated, in the "Brief Account of the Prison by Mr. POWERS." The limits of this Report will not permit us to copy the statement. The pamphlet contains much valuable information concerning the Prison. The following extract from it will show the character of many important regulations adopted, in this Prison, for the government of officers and prisoners.

"No spirituous liquors are ever used by any officer in or about the Prison, nor allowed to be taken to the guard house, or used by the guard, when on duty.

"Nor is the practice now permitted for an officer, when he is first appointed, or resigns, to invite the other officers together for the purpose of drinking, or treating, as it is called.

"All the turnkeys are required to attend divine service at the Prison, except one in the north wing and one in the kitchen.

"A uniform gravity and dignity of deportment are always to be observed by the officers, in the presence of convicts, calculated to inspire them with respect and confidence, and not to indulge, in the least degree, in levity, passion, or petulance.

"And in their intercourse, at all times, the officers are to treat each other with that mutual respect and kindness that become gentlemen and friends, and to cultivate an ardent zeal to promote the best interests, and advance the reputation of the Institution, in the credit of which they must, of course, be common sharers.

"They thus avoid collision, jealousies, envies, separate and party views and interests, and combine their united talents and exertions for the promotion of the public good and the advancement of their own reputation.

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"Almost every movement in this Institution is directed by system and order, and tends to seriousness and humility.

"The convicts silently march to and from their rest, meals, and labor, at precise times, moving in separate corps, in single file, with a slow lock-step, erect posture, keeping exact time, with their faces inclined towards their keepers, that they may detect conversation.

"The same silence, solemnity, and order, in a good degree, pervade every business and department.

"The keepers prevent talking, and the diversion of looking at spectators, by keeping their eyes constantly on the convicts under their charge, and are usually walking back and forth through their shops, as well for this purpose, as to keep the convicts industriously employed.

"Their stillness and order at meals and in the chapel are truly impressive; and during the night their lodging department of solitary and silent cells is one of peculiar solemnity and gloom. Nor can any one visit the Sunday school, opened and closed by prayer, where a hundred young convicts are taught, for the first time, the rudiments of learning and religion, without having his feelings deeply affected."

The *character* of the assistant keepers at Auburn is given by Messrs. Tibbets and Hopkins in the following language: "Excepting two, they are American born; generally mechanics, and are men of such education, intelligence, and morals, as may be found among the more decent and respectable of our American farmers and mechanics. This is a character, which cannot be understood in other countries, where men of refinement will connect the idea of ignorance and servility with labor; and of all that is gross and contemptible, with the name of a turnkey. But an American legislature will understand what we mean, by the general cast of character here referred to. Individually, they differ from each other, as might be expected; but, generally, we have found them fair minded men, intelligent, well informed, according to their station; testifying with frankness and candor; temperate in their notions of government; and capable of affording both useful information and valuable suggestions."

Prisoners. The average number the last year was 433. The number remaining in Prison at the close of the year was 427; of whom 34 were colored, and 8 females. The number received last year was 133.

The *crimes* of the whole number were, grand larceny, 214; counterfeit money, 50; forgery, 39; petit larceny, 29; burglary, 17; assault to commit rape, 15; perjury, 13; breaking jail, 9; arson and manslaughter, 8 each; murder and assault to murder, 6 each; bigamy, 4; rape and swindling, 3 each; poisoning, 2; sodomy, 1.

Their *nativity* was, New York, 193; Connecticut, 33; Massachusetts, 33; Pennsylvania, 17; New Jersey, 15; Vermont, 14; Rhode Island, 14; New Hampshire, 10; Maine, 5; Maryland, 4; Virginia, South Carolina, and Kentucky, 2 each; Canada and Nova Scotia, 9; foreign countries, 74.

The *health* of the convicts the last year is indicated by the average number in the hospital, viz. four and a fraction, and the number of deaths, viz. seven, which is less than two per cent.

The *same valuable experiment on temperance* has been made in this, as in other Prisons. Mr. Powers, the keeper, says, "The convicts

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nere, are strictly prohibited the use of ardent spirits and tobacco, except as medicine: and, contrary to a very common, but fallacious notion, that the confirmed drunkard cannot break off, at once, from the use of spirits, without danger to his health, it has been found, invariably, that the most besotted drunkards have never suffered in their health from that cause, but almost as uniformly, their health has been improved. They appear to be very uneasy, and somewhat lost, for a few days, and with rather poor appetites; after which they eat heartily, and improve in health and appearance."

The *vices* in this Prison, so far as we have ever been able to learn, are comparatively few. We have heard of no good or bad money in circulation among the prisoners; no false coin, or false keys, if we except one piece of wood in the form of a key; no dies or materials to alter bills; no cards or spirituous liquors; no bribing assistant keepers, for the prisoners have nothing to bribe with; no unnatural crime.

The *evils* in this Prison are a few cases of unjustifiable severity in punishment, and the annual expense of $ 10,000 for its support.

In regard to the former, the Legislature appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. TIBBETS, HOPKINS, and ALLEN, to proceed to Auburn, and examine the matter thoroughly. Their result, after spending several weeks, and examining about eighty witnesses, is in the following language: "The sum of the whole is, that in a little more than four years, under Mr. LYNDS' agency, six cases of punishment have appeared to deserve particular attention; of which we have reported one as an accident; one as uncertain, from defect of testimony; one as harsh, but excusable from very peculiar circumstances; and two as abuses, in a merely formal and legal, but not in a moral sense, and not as being undeserved or unusually severe; and one as entirely justifiable.

"In about nine months, during which Mr. GOODELL was agent, we find twenty-one cases of punishment of a character to deserve investigation; of which four do not appear to have been severe. About fourteen were cases of severe punishment. If the whole list stated by Dr. TUTTLE be admitted, the number will be raised to about nineteen; and, if the repeated punishments inflicted on such men as Mattison and Holmes be included, the number will be much greater, but cannot be stated with exactness. But, stating the number of severe punishments at fourteen, we have reported eight of them, and the aforesaid four others, making twelve in all, to be abuses, either in a legal or moral sense.

"Of the whole number we consider eight cases as justifiable and proper; and four cases as actually abusive and unjustifiable."

In regard to the annual expense, the inspectors express the opinion that the Prison will not be able to support itself. The average earnings of the prisoners are, for the State 15½ cents per day. The whole average expense of their support is, for each 23 cents per day.

The *reformatory character* of this Prison is seen in the following list of reformed convicts who have been discharged. The initials only of the names are given; their residence, the time of their discharge, and their character since. This information was obtained within the last year, from sheriffs and postmasters in different parts of the State, and is exhibited at length in the form of extracts from letters, in the last

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Report of the Inspectors to the Legislature. All the information received concerning discharged convicts, before the Report was printed, related to *seventy-nine*; of whom *fifty-two* sustained the character here given.

Name.	*Residence.*	*Crime.*	*Time of discharge.*	*Character since.*
P. W.	Auburn.	Grand Larceny.	April, 1826.	Remarkably good.
E. A.	Catlin.	Breaking Jail.	Aug. 1826.	Good.
H. L.	Chenango.	Forgery.	April, 1825.	Good.
A. P.	Junius.	Grand Larceny.	Feb. 1825.	Good, and well esteemed
D. L.	Junius.	Grand Larceny.	April, 1818.	Honest and industrious.
— S.	Romulus.	———	———	Respectable farmer.
J. W. B.	Owasco.	Counterfeit.	Feb. 1826.	Supports his family.
E. C. D.	Geneseo.	Grand Larceny.	April, 1824.	Exemplary.
W. S.	Cortland Co.	Forgery.	Jan. 1826.	Steady and industrious.
E. W.	Pompey	Conspiracy.	Sept. 1823.	Steady and industrious.
L. R.	Parma.	Grand Larceny.	Sept. 1825.	Steady and industrious.
E. P.	Parma.	Counterfeit.	Oct. 1824.	Steady and industrious.
A. P.	Perry.	Counterfeit.	April, 1824.	Upright and honest.
J. M.	Preble.	Manslaughter.	Mar. 1826.	A man and a Christian.
J. P.	Batavia.	Assault.	April, 1826.	Altogether reformed.
J. S.	Batavia.	Assault.	Jan. 1822.	Industrious and respectable
A. B	Savannah.	Grand Larceny.	June, 1824.	Nothing improper.
J. P.	Cambridge.	Grand Larceny.	May, 1822.	Saves his earnings.
A. W	Cambridge.	Counterfeit.	Feb. 1824.	Much reformed.
J. T. L	Cambridge.	Forgery.	Aug. 1826.	Remarkably industrious.
D. R.	Le Roy.	Counterfeit.	April, 1820.	Conduct exemplary.
S. N.	Bergen.	Forgery.	Feb. 1821.	Conduct exemplary.
S. B.	Florence.	Misdemeanor.	Nov. 1823.	Supports his family.
I. S.	Sacketts Harbor.	Manslaughter.	Nov. 1823.	Materially improved.
C. F.	Sacketts Harbor.	Attempt to kill.	April, 1824.	Sober and discreet.
A. P.	Sacketts Harbor.	Grand Larceny.	———	Industrious and temperate.
E. R.	Sacketts Harbor.	Grand Larceny.	———	Industrious and temperate.
J. P.	Sacketts Harbor.	Grand Larceny.	———	Industrious and temperate.
E. B. D.	Sacketts Harbor.	Larceny.	Aug. 1826.	Penitent and humble.
J. B.	Caughnawaga.	Arson.	Aug. 1826.	Penitent and decent.
G. O. B.	Fabius.	Forgery.	Sept. 1821.	Manifest reformation.
D. H.	Fabius.	Perjury.	July, 1821.	Unsuspicious.
C. W. S.	Russia.	Forgery.	Dec. 1825.	Gaining friends.
D. D. B.	German Flats.	Counterfeit.	July, 1826.	Very industrious.
I. P.	Morristown.	Counterfeit.	Sept. 1819.	Very good citizen.
N. D.	Riga.	Counterfeit.	Feb. 1824.	Steady and industrious.
L. J.	Lyons.	Perjury.	Mar. 1825.	Altered for the better.
S. Y. S.	Stephentown.	Grand Larceny.	Dec. 1820.	Better than before.
T. H.	Tyrone.	Forgery	April, 1826.	Bad habits cured.
D. Y.	Galway.	Grand Larceny.	Feb. 1824.	Regular in his habits.
J. S.	Galway.	Grand Larceny.	Dec. 1824.	Attentive to business.
J. F.	Milford.	Forgery.	Aug. 1825.	Prudent.
S. L.	Milford.	Perjury.	Sept. 1825.	Much reformed.
H. C.	Pembroke.	Grand Larceny.	June, 1825.	Regular in all respects.
J. R.	Chester.	Grand Larceny.	Jan. 1822.	Much improved.
D. B.	Chester.	Counterfeit.	May, 1825.	Much improved.
E. B.	Chester.	Counterfeit.	May, 1825.	Much improved.
J. M.	Pompey.	Perjury.	Sept. 1823.	Very correct, steady.
H. R.	Lebanon.	Forgery.	June, 1824.	Conducts with propriety
J. O.	Lebanon.	Counterfeit.	June, 1826.	Industrious.

The whole number of recommitments is 19, or less than one to twenty.

Concerning the *instruction* afforded to convicts in this Institution, we only add (in connexion with its reformatory character, and in addition to what has already been said) the latest testimony of the inspectors on this subject. In their last Report to the Legislature, they say, "the Prison Sunday School is in a flourishing state. It now consists of 100 scholars, with a competent teacher from our Theological Seminary, to each class of from five to six individuals, under the general superintendence of a resident chaplain, the Rev. Mr. CURTIS; and all

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under the constant inspection and rigid discipline of two vigilant officers of the Prison. A considerable number of the scholars are now learning writing and arithmetic. In this department, and *in all other respects*, the unwearied exertions and the able and faithful services of Mr. CURTIS greatly aid in promoting the interests of the Institution."

From the circumstance, that, until the last fifteen months, there has never been a resident chaplain at this Prison, it may not be amiss barely to state, in this place, that Mr. CURTIS came here in the capacity of a missionary, in the employ of the Massachusetts Prison Discipline Society, and receives his compensation principally from said society.

10. *State Prison in New Jersey.—Location.* This Prison is located in Lamberton, about half a mile east of the Delaware river, 1½ miles south of Trenton, and 29 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

Construction. It is not favorable to economy, security, inspection, or labor. The expense, in proportion to the number of convicts, is great; the escapes are numerous; the inspection very little; the labor unproductive. These evils arise *in part* from the construction. It is, therefore, unnecessary to describe it more particularly.

Government. The officers are, five inspectors, a warden, clerk, deputy keeper, three assistant keepers, and a physician.

The inspectors receive $1 50 per day for the time devoted; warden, $800; clerk, $500; deputy keeper, $450; assistant keepers, $400, annually. The total amount of salaries, besides the sum paid to the inspectors, is $3,025.

Prisoners. The whole number in Prison, in April, 1827, was 67; of whom 34 were whites, and 33 colored; 65 men, and 2 women; 58 at hard labor, and 9 in solitary.

The *crimes* of those in Prison, in October, 1826, were, larceny, 21; burglary, 8; burning, 6; misdemeanor, 11; counterfeit money, 5; assault and battery, 5; horse stealing, 2; manslaughter, and attempt to commit rape, 2; bigamy, robbery, and forgery, 1 each.

The sentences of the same persons were, for 20 years, five; for 10 years, five; for 11, 12, and 15 years, one each; for 7 and 8 years, two each; for 6 years, three; for 4 years, seven; for 5 years, three; for 3 and 2 years, nine each; for other and shorter periods, fourteen.

Their *employment*, not including sixteen in solitary cells, extended to thirteen different kinds of business.

The *expense* of supporting sixty-five prisoners for the year ending October 1, 1826, was $3,873 77; besides the compensation of the inspectors.

The *recommitments* out of the same number were 13 for second offence, and 1 for third.

The *escapes* since December 9, 1819, have been 26.

The proportion of colored convicts almost one half.

The *evils*, as may be seen without repetition, are numerous.

11. *Old County Prison in Philadelphia.*—This Prison is located on Walnut street, and is constructed like the old Prisons generally; but, since it is to be abandoned as soon as the new Prison and the Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents are completed, it is not necessary to describe more particularly the location and construction.

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The *government* is vested in a large board of inspectors, and a small number of keepers, who so manage, that it has been often said, by those intimately acquainted with the establishment, that "*the prisoners keep the Prison.*" It has been, to a great extent, a system of compromise, in which the greatest villains among the prisoners have been sometimes elevated to places of distinction, on condition that they would behave well in Prison.

The number of prisoners has varied for several years from five to six hundred. Of these nearly four hundred have been confined at night in sixteen rooms. They have been collected in great numbers from all parts of the world, and particularly from other Prisons. The assistant clerk stated that, of those in Prison in December, 1824, two hundred had been in other Prisons. The recommitments have been about 1 to 3. The deaths, for several years, 6 per cent. The expense of supporting the establishment about $30,000 annually. The vices, unutterable abominations. The influence upon society never yet known; but inferred from the frequent burnings and highway robberies in Philadelphia and the vicinity, and the numerous convicts in other Prisons, throughout the United States, from the old county Prison on Walnut street, Philadelphia.

12. *New State Prison in Philadelphia.—Location.* This Prison is located on elevated ground, about 2½ miles N. W. of the city, and about half a mile east of the Schuylkill river.

Construction. The yard wall, which is built of stone, 30 feet high, encloses nearly twelve acres. The building for the keeper's house, and the offices of the Prison government, makes a part of the south wall, on each side of the centre. The magnificence of this part of the Prison may be inferred from the fact, that the yard wall cost about $200,000. On the centre of the yard is erected the observatory, and on seven lines, diverging from the observatory towards the wall, the blocks of cells. The cells are arranged in two rows, in seven one story buildings, on opposite sides of seven passages, extending from the observatory towards the wall to the ends of the blocks of cells. Connected with each cell, on the outside, is an exercising yard. The entrance to the cell is through the exercising yard. The place of observation for the keeper over the prisoner, is through a small orifice opening from the cell into the passage, which may be closed at pleasure by the keeper, and which is intended to be kept generally shut. The only mode of seeing the prisoner while confined in his cell, if the doors are shut, is through this orifice. When he is let out of his cell into the exercising yard, he may be seen either by opening the door of the exercising yard, or by walking on the top of the wall over the exercising yard. The wall of the exercising yard is so high, that he cannot be seen from the principal observatory, in the centre of the large yard, unless the observatory is raised to a height far above that contemplated in the original plan. The entrance to the cell, from the exercising yard, is secured by double doors, one on each surface of the wall; the inner door of grated iron, and the outer door of plank. The orifice between the cell and the passage, which is large enough to admit the face of a man, is secured by double doors of plank. For ventilation, there are several holes, about three inches in diameter, near the floor of the cell, passing through the wall into the exercising

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yard; and several small angular flues passing off through the wall, between the cell and the passage, about 10 feet above the floor. The mode of heating, now proposed, is by admitting warm air into each cell, through a small orifice opening into an air chamber, which is to extend the whole length of each passage beneath the floor. Whether the ventilators into the exercising yards, and the orifices into the air chamber, will not open a communication between the prisoners in different cells, can only be told by experiment. If it should be so, there would be no way to prevent communication, except by altering the construction, unless a keeper could be placed in each air chamber and in each exercising yard. It would require more keepers than prisoners, to prevent communication in this way. Whether it is practicable so to construct two cells, or apartments adjoining each other, that there cannot possibly be any communication between two persons confined in them, while they are furnished with sufficiently free ventilation, is a point never yet so tested by experience, within our knowledge, either in Prisons or Lunatic Asylums, as to prove the possibility of such a thing. It is not done at the Lunatic Asylum in Charlestown, and it was not done at the new Prison in Philadelphia, in April, 1827; for the cells were not completed. If it could be done, the question deserves consideration, whether it ought to be done; for the case not unfrequently occurs, in a large Prison, in which a prisoner is taken violently sick. Now, if they are confined in cells, from which it is impossible for any one of them to be heard, even by the person in the adjoining room, how shall the keeper know that the prisoner demands attention? It is true, that there might be pipes extending from each cell to the keeper's apartment: so that the keeper would know if the prisoner was in distress; but no such thing is proposed. The sentinel in the passage would hear the noise of the prisoner, if the doors were kept open; but it is proposed to keep them shut, to prevent the prisoners from seeing each other, and hearing each other, across the passage; so that the sentinel would only know the condition of the prisoner, when he opened the door to look in upon him. The sentinel being placed in the air chamber, or in the exercising yard, might probably hear the prisoner; but it is not proposed to keep a sentinel in either of these places. As the Prison is constructed, it will be difficult to know when the prisoner is in distress.

And while the sentinel could not hear the prisoner, the prisoners would have a better opportunity to hear each other. The sentinel in the passage could not hear the conversation of the prisoners through the air chamber, because the sound would pass under the floor of the passage. And when the prisoners are let out of the cells into the exercising yards, the sentinel in the passage could not prevent their conversing with each other over the walls. Nor is it perceived how conversation over the walls of the exercising yards can be prevented, if a considerable number are let out of the cells into the yards at once. If they should all be let out at the same time, it would require a keeper, probably, to every five yards, to prevent conversation. And even with this number of keepers, which would be fifty, they would labor under many disadvantages in preventing evil communication. The tops of the walls of the exercising yards are not prepared for the keepers to walk on them, and the passages between the cells are so

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separated from the exercising yards, that the keepers, being in the passages, could not easily prevent evil communication, while the prisoners were in the exercising yards. The keepers, therefore, would probably take their station either in the exercising yards, or on the outside of the wall, while the prisoners were in the exercising yards. If they should do this, their means of preventing conversation would not be good. If to avoid this trouble, only a few prisoners should be let out, at the same time, into the exercising yards, and these should be in yards separated from each other, it would require a great deal of time, from a number of keepers, to let them all out of their cells *daily*. If it is not done as often as this, the question would arise, whether it is expedient to build two hundred and fifty exercising yards, for two hundred and fifty prisoners.

It has been urged in favor of this plan of building, that it gives great facilities for inspection; so great that the keeper in the observatory in the centre of the large yard, as well as the keepers in the lofty towers on the external wall, may overlook the whole establishment. It is true that they can see, from these points of observation, the roofs of the cells, and the tops of the walls of the exercising yards, but it is also true, that they cannot see the prisoners, when they are in their cells; nor while they are in their exercising yards, unless the prisoners choose to show themselves. From the tower in the centre of the south wall, which is one of the most lofty, the eye can see no farther into the exercising yard of the nearest cell, than the top of the door between the exercising yard and the cell. The plan of building, therefore, does not afford great facilities for inspection; but, on the contrary, makes inspection very difficult and expensive, both in regard to time and labor.

There is a peculiarity in the construction not yet mentioned. Each cell is a water closet. From what may be seen of similar places in hospitals, prisons, and steam boats, we are apprehensive that this part of the design will fail. It will be very expensive in the construction, and probably will not answer a good purpose. It is proposed to accomplish the object by cast iron pipes, extending under the whole establishment, and communicating with every cell. These pipes are to be frequently filled with pure water, which may be drawn off, in the expectation that the filth will be removed in the current. Apartments have often been visited, in which similar designs have been adopted for the accomplishment of the same object; but the object was not gained. The air could with the greatest difficulty be inhaled by a person who came from the fresh air. It would be well to know, whether this peculiarity in the plan will answer the purpose in a few cells, before the expense is incurred of extending it to the whole establishment.

The original design was so to construct every part of the building, that it should never be necessary to remove the prisoner from his cell and exercising yard, except in cases of sickness. There is, therefore, no chapel for divine worship on the Sabbath; no place for morning or evening prayers; no place for communicating instruction of any kind; and no place for labor, except the cell or the exercising yard. This would make instruction difficult, and labor, if it should be introduced, unproductive.

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In regard to instruction, twenty persons could not communicate as much, in the same time, to a given number of prisoners, as one might communicate to the same number, in the same time, in buildings constructed with reference to this object. If, then, it is admitted, as it has been by one of the Commissioners, that the importance of instruction is never to be disregarded, the difficulty still remains, that there is no convenient place for giving instruction. If the teacher, whether a director of the institution, a benevolent friend, or a stated chaplain, can only approach the prisoner in his cell through the exercising yard, or the small orifice between the passage and the cell, it will be so laborious as to render it probable that very little instruction will be given.

In regard to labor, it is not yet decided whether it shall be introduced or not. If it is introduced, what kind it shall be; who shall teach how the work is to be done, and see that it is done well; or how the persons, on whom these duties devolve, are conveniently to get access to the prisoners, are questions which have had so little consideration, in the construction, as to make it probable, that the original design was not to introduce labor. And if it was now decided, that labor should be introduced, the construction of some part of the buildings in the interior of the yard would probably be varied from the original design.

The estimated expense of the whole establishment, when completed, on the original design, is *five hundred thousand dollars.* And when it is completed, it will accommodate only *two hundred and fifty prisoners.* The expense of the new Prison in Connecticut, for the accommodation of *one hundred and thirty-six* prisoners, was estimated at *thirty thousand dollars*, and three fourths of the work has already been done within the estimate.

The objections, then, to this plan of building are, the difficulty of preventing the prisoners from communicating with each other, either through the air chamber, or over the walls of the exercising yards; the impossibility of inspecting the conduct of the prisoners in the cells or in the exercising yards, either from the observatory in the centre of the large yard, or from the towers on the external wall; the difficulty of the keepers knowing it, in cases of sudden sickness and distress among the prisoners; the filthiness of making every cell a water closet; the difficulty of introducing labor, and of communicating instruction, and the expense.

All these objections are against the plan of building, even if it be admitted that the principle of solitary confinement day and night is good. If it should be found from experience in Philadelphia, as it has been found by experience in Maine, and at Auburn, that the principle is not good; then the plan of building would be still more objectionable.

If we understand the reason of the present state of this establishment, it is this: the Legislature appointed a committee, about eighteen months since, to examine other Prisons, for the purpose of ascertaining, among other things, whether the plan adopted in Philadelphia is good. This committee, consisting of Judge King and T. I. Wharton, Esq., visited some of the Prisons in New England and New York, and reported against the new Prison, so far as to prevent the Legisla-

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ture from making an appropriation in favor of it, at the last session. The progress of the buildings, therefore, in the interior of the yard, is arrested, except so far as to complete the number of cells, (about one hundred,) the foundation and walls of which had been already built. This is a sufficient number to use, in the first experiment, to try the construction and the principle of solitary confinement day and night. If it should be found, that the construction and principle are not good, it would remain with the Legislature to decide on what plan the other buildings should be erected.

In view of the whole matter, the following remarks may not be unimportant:

The yard wall is the most lofty, extensive, and secure, in this country, with the exception, perhaps, of that at Pittsburg; and, therefore, whatever the design of building in the interior, this remains good.

If the principle of solitary confinement day and night is admitted to be the only correct principle, the Philadelphia plan of building is not so favorable to a successful application of the principle as the Auburn, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Sing Sing, and Washington; because it is more difficult of inspection; more difficult to prevent evil communication; more difficult to know when the prisoners are in distress; more unfavorable to cleanliness, more difficult to communicate instruction, and vastly more expensive.

If the principle of solitary confinement day and night should be found by experience in Philadelphia, as it has been found in Maine, and at Auburn, not good; then the Philadelphia plan of building would not answer the purpose, and the other would be altogether convenient for the introduction of productive labor.

So much time and expense are necessary in constructing the building on the original plan, and comparatively so little on the Auburn plan, and it is so uncertain whether the first will answer the purpose, either in principle or construction, that it is not to be lamented that the Legislature made no appropriation, at the last session, for the completion of the building on the original plan.

It is now a favorable time, and there is a convenient location within the yard, to erect a building speedily, at a moderate expense, near the north wall, and parallel with it, containing as many cells as may be necessary, on a plan which will answer the best purpose, on either the principle of solitary confinement day and night, or solitary confinement at night with productive labor.

If the Legislature should make provision for this variation from the original design, the unutterable abominations, which are known to exist on Walnut street, and the great annual expense, might be sooner prevented.

This is a question deeply interesting to the whole community, and no personal gratification, or previous bias, or personal friendship, ought to prevent any man from giving all the facts, in relation to the case, a candid consideration, and the results a decided, and temperate, and open declaration.

13. *State Prison at Pittsburg, Penn.*—This Prison is built on the general plan of the Prison in Philadelphia, except that the cells and exercising yards are on the circumference of the circle. We present only the ground view of the establishment, with the explanation.

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The present state and expense of the buildings; the mode of government and discipline; the number of prisoners, their crimes, sentences, &c., we are unable to state. We only know that a few prisoners have been received.

14. *Baltimore Penitentiary.—Location.* This Prison is situated on an eminence, about three fourths of a mile N. E. of the centre of the city. The situation is pleasant and healthy.

Construction. The yard wall, which is twenty feet high, encloses about four acres. The front building, and the west wing, are completed. These are built of brick, four stories high, including the basement, which is of stone. The centre building fronts the south, and contains apartments for the keeper's family and guard. The west wing, which is the Prison, makes a right angle with the centre building, and extends north 156 feet. It is 36 feet wide, and is built on the old plan, with a spacious hall and large night rooms. The female department is confined to six apartments and a part of the hall in the south end of the second story. The solitary cells, which are nine in number, are in the north end of the third story. Further description of the building is unnecessary, as the governor has recommended the erection of a building for solitary confinement at night, to obviate the evils arising from the construction of the west wing.

From the north end of the west wing to the external wall of the large yard is erected a wall 20 feet high, and the space south of this wall is used as a yard for female convicts. In this yard is a one story building, in which the females labor.

In the yard for male prisoners is a range of workshops, extending from east to west, at the distance of twenty-five feet from the north wall, two hundred and fifty feet long and twenty-five wide, some two stories high, and others but one. South of this range, and at right angles with it, are two other shops, each two stories high. The cost of the whole establishment has been $ 89,500.

Government. The officers are, twelve directors, residing in Baltimore, appointed annually by the Executive Council of the State, who receive no compensation; a keeper, sixteen deputy keepers and guard, and a book keeper, who receive collectively $ 8,900 annually, and a physician, who receives about $ 550.

The directors meet as a body, at the Prison, once a month, and at that time appoint two of their number to meet at the Prison every week.

The deputy keepers are all practical mechanics; of whom eight superintend the business of the shops, and eight in companies of four are upon the walls alternately as guard. At night, four out of the sixteen deputy keepers are on watch in the halls, four are in the guard room, and eight with their families. They do the duties of night watch in companies of four, alternately.

Prisoners. The whole number in Prison, in January, 1825, was 307, of whom 62 were females, and of the remaining 245, ninety-three were colored. The whole number received from the commencement in November, 1811, till November, 1818, was 1006.

Their sentences varied from three months to twenty-one years.

Their employment, of late, has been principally weaving. This has been done on the capital of the State, and not for contractors, and has been found profitable.

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Tasks are assigned to the prisoners, which they are compelled to perform, if they have health and strength; but nothing is allowed in the form of over-stint.

At the expiration of their sentence they are presented with money or clothing as a gift, according to their merits.

The expense of food and clothing for each male prisoner is stated by the clerk to be $63 annually; for each female, $55 annually.

They are supplied with religious instruction on the Sabbath, morning and evening, in the male and female department, by the clergy of the Methodist denomination, without compensation from the government. There have, also, been Sabbath schools organized.

The recommitments from 1811 to 1825 were only 59.

The general character of the female department was given last year.

The *evils* in the male department arise principally from the crowded state of the night rooms, which will be obviated when the new building is erected.

15. *New Penitentiary in Washington, D. C.—Location.* It is situated on the point of land projecting into the Potomac, almost south of the capitol, and in the direction of Alexandria.

Construction. The principal building is of brick, on the Auburn plan, 120 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 36 feet high, containing 160 cells in four stories. There are, besides, two buildings, one on each flank of the Prison, having a communication with it, by a small door, on a level with the first gallery. These buildings are 25 feet by 40, containing cellars, two upright stories, and lodging rooms in the roof. One of these buildings will be devoted to the keeper, his deputies and family, and the other to the kitchen, hospital, &c. A wall 75 feet in advance of the front, and 20 feet high, will enclose an area 300 feet square.

In regard to the plan of building adopted in this Prison, the following extracts from a letter written by Charles Bulfinch, Esq., the architect of the public buildings in Washington, who holds the most important station in this country as an architect, and whose general character is extensively known, will be esteemed valuable by those members of the State Legislatures, who have not had an opportunity to examine the construction of different Prisons. He says, "immediately after the close of the session," (i. e. the session of 1826,) "I was directed by the President of the United States to visit the penitentiary establishments of New York and Pennsylvania, for the purpose of inspecting them, and of obtaining all such information as may be obtained, and which may be usefully applied in the erection of the Penitentiary authorized by the act of Congress of May 20.

"I accordingly visited the several institutions of this kind, in the city of New York, and the new building now erecting under Mr. Lynds' direction at Mount Pleasant, and, returning, the new penitentiary building of Philadelphia. The inspection that I had made was enough to convince me of the superiority of the Auburn plan to any that had been adopted in England or America, and I made a Report to the President to that effect."

Government. A bill was submitted to Congress, during the last session, by Mr. Ver Plank, chairman of the Committee on the District

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of Columbia, for the organization of the Prison government; but it is not known to us whether it became a law. As the session was short, and the buildings were not yet completed, and there would probably be no necessity for the law till after the next session of Congress, it is believed, that it was left among the unfinished business.

Employment. As materials for building are expensive in Washington, and the city is rapidly rising in importance, and the Prison is located on navigable water, and granite rock of most beautiful quality is found in so many places on our coast and rivers, and this is already an article of commerce and manufacture, it is worthy of consideration, whether the business of hammering granite cannot be introduced in the new Penitentiary in Washington. The first objection which would arise to such a measure would be the expense of transportation. But, in answer, the facts may be repeated, which have already been stated in this Report, that the granite rock, by the hammering of which about 70 convicts have earned more than $5,000 in one year, in New Hampshire, after defraying the whole expense of their keeping, is transported about four miles by land, and about sixty miles by the Merrimack river and canal to Boston. And the granite rock, for the employment of the convicts at Charlestown, has been some of it imported in sloops from the Kennebeck river in Maine. The subject is proposed as one of inquiry.

16. *Virginia Penitentiary.—Location.* This Prison is situated in Richmond, on the top of a high hill, about a mile south west of the State House, and about two miles west of the tide, or navigable water of James river. The situation was probably chosen for the purpose of getting good air in a warm climate.

Construction. The construction is unlike any other within our knowledge in this country. The cells are arranged in a brick building, in the form of a crescent, two stories high above the basement. The cells open towards the centre, and the space enclosed by the crescent is an open yard. In front of the cells, towards the centre, on each story, is a narrow gallery. The solitary cells are arranged in the basement story, and the side of the passage leading to them, towards the interior yard, consists of a solid brick wall. In entering the solitary cells through this passage from the yard, it is necessary to use a candle or torch. In the cells arranged on the side of this dark passage, the convicts, who are generally condemned, for the first six months, to solitary confinement, receive this part of their punishment. It is very severe, for the cells are dark, and damp, and cheerless. A small sash, placed above the prisoner's head, admits a faint light; the water stands in drops on the walls in damp weather, and no provision is made for warming the cells at any season of the year. The instance has occurred in which a prisoner's feet were frozen while enduring his term of solitary confinement in one of these cells. There are some of the cells in this Prison, designed for solitary confinement, which have no window or orifice for the admission of light, and the only ventilation is a small orifice in the door opening into the dark passage. The superintendent, Samuel O. Parsons, says, in a letter, concerning the effect of solitary confinement in the first class of cells, which are far less dismal than the last, "I consider it, under the present laws, imminently dangerous to the health, and of course to the

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life, of some of the convicts. There are some whose constitutions are not injured, but they are comparatively few in number." This is sufficient evidence of the mischievous consequences of the construction of this part of the Prison. The cells in the stories above, which are used only as night rooms, are sufficiently lighted and ventilated, but are provided with no means of warming. The cells are not surrounded with an external wall, as at Auburn, which would make them comparatively comfortable in winter, even without a fire; but they are exposed on two sides to the external air, and are, therefore, very cold. This is probably, in part, an explanation of the following facts, stated in a letter from the superintendent. "The diseases most prevalent are dropsy and consumption of the lungs, terminating in death generally during the winter. The spring, summer, and autumn are generally healthy." The fact, therefore, that there are no means provided for warming the cells, is an objection to the construction. If an attempt should be made to warm them, on the present construction, it would be attended with great expense. The climate and diseases, however, are such, that they ought to be warmed. It is not right to put convicts, in the incipient stages of consumption and dropsy, into these cells, to spend the long nights in winter without a fire, or any means of procuring warmth except from their diseased breathing. The bill of mortality, as well as the above statement of the superintendent, shows that the consequences are often fatal. The number of night rooms in this Prison, which are never warmed in winter, is about 150, and the number of prisoners confined in them, on an average, about 200, and the mortality for the years ending September 30, 1819, and September 30, 1821, more than seven per cent., or 1 to 14 and a fraction. We have no reason to suppose this mortality unusual for this Prison. If not, and any part of the cause should be the defect in construction, which leaves all the prisoners, during the long evenings and nights in winter, in cold and damp cells, without a fire, or the means of obtaining artificial heat, it may be hoped, that warm air will hereafter be conducted to the cells in flues, or in stove pipes, or that some mode will be devised of warming the cells, and thus diminishing the mortality. A mortality of seven per cent. is nearly double that of the mortality of the Prisons in France, in their most unhealthy condition; and about quadruple that of the Penitentiaries, generally, in this country. Besides that defect in construction, which is the most probable cause of the uncommon mortality in this Prison, there are other defects worthy of particular consideration.

It affords no facilities for inspection. After the prisoners are locked up, there is no way provided for looking in upon them without opening the door of every cell, or getting up over the door. There is, besides, no convenient place for the sentinel to pass the night near the cells, for the purpose of preventing evil communication between the prisoners. The sentinel who attempts any thing of this kind must be in the open air. It is very necessary that it should be done, because the prisoners can converse from one cell to another.

Solitary confinement at night was contemplated in the original design of this Prison; but it has been necessary, in many of the cells, to place two, and, in others, three or four. The construction, therefore,

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is defective in making the cells large enough to allow this great evil, and so few in number as to make it necessary.

The expense in the construction is much greater than if less space had been occupied, and more cells constructed, on the Auburn plan.

As it is necessary, however, to enlarge the establishment, in order to secure the great advantages of solitary confinement at night, it has been proposed to erect a building on a straight line, from one extremity to the other of the crescent, on a plan similar to that adopted at Auburn, containing a sufficient number of cells for the accommodation of any probable number of prisoners. If this should be done, the construction would be better than in the old Penitentiaries, generally; but, on the whole, not so simple, economical, secure, favorable to inspection, health, and instruction, as would be desirable.

Government. The officers are, five inspectors, a superintendent, clerk, six keepers, a physician, and thirteen guards.

The *salaries* of the officers are, superintendent, $ 2000; clerk, $ 600; two of the keepers, $ 600 each; four of the keepers, $ 500 each; physician, $ 700; guard, $ 6 per month, including rations and clothing.

Besides the above officers, there has been, at some periods, an agent, who was authorized to employ one or two clerks, each of whom received a large salary. It was the duty of the agent and his clerks to sell the manufactured articles.

Prisoners. The number, since 1821, has generally exceeded 200.

The *crimes* of those in Prison, in 1821, were a large proportion of them the higher crimes, viz. voluntary manslaughter, 4; murder, second degree, 19; rape, 7; stabbing, 7; burglary, 14; horse-stealing, 47; stealing negroes, 3; robbery, 5; grand larceny, 48; bigamy, 2; house-burning, 2; other and smaller crimes, 26.

The *sentences* were many of them for long periods; of those for murder in the second degree, 12 were on sentences varying from 10 to 18 years; of those for rape, 6 were on sentences varying from 10 to 21 years; of those for grand larceny, burglary, and horse-stealing, 5 were for life; of the others, the sentences varied from 1 to 10 years.

Their *employment* was in *nineteen* different kinds of business; 38 shoemakers; 13 wheelwrights, carpenters, and turners; 20 coopers; 14 weavers, quillers, and spoolers; 13 tailors, &c.; 14 rope and thread spinners, &c.; 22 blacksmiths; 11 nailers; and 22 in other kinds of business.

The *nativity* of the prisoners was, Virginia, 135; Pennsylvania, 12; other States, 27; foreign countries, 27.

The *vices*, in which they have been sometimes detected, are fighting, gambling, and drinking ardent spirits; but these things are all forbidden, and punished immediately after detection. There have been, besides, successful attempts to counterfeit coin. One of the keepers stated, that he had found a good deal of it on their persons, and deposited in different places; that he had also found the moulds; and that the servants and the guard might have furnished facilities for putting it in circulation.

The *instruction* furnished to the prisoners, either on the Sabbath or during the week, (except in regard to their work,) is almost nothing. No provision is made, either by the State or by benevolent individuals,

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for even one religious service on the Sabbath; and sometimes months together have elapsed without a religious service of any kind.

The *evils* in this establishment are, the crowded night rooms and the consequent evil communication; the uncommon mortality, arising, in part, from not warming the cells, the vices of the prisoners, and the want of instruction.

17. *Penitentiaries in Georgia, Kentucky, and Ohio.*—The first is located in Milledgeville; the second in Frankfort; and the third in Columbus; each in the capital of the State, apparently with reference entirely to the central situation.

The construction of all, so far as we have been able to obtain information, is on the old plan of building, without particular reference to the importance of solitary confinement at night; facilities for inspection, employment, and instruction; and economy in building or management. We therefore lament less not being able to describe more minutely the construction.

A proposition was before the Legislature of Georgia, at the last session, which was unsuccessful, for the abandonment of the penitentiary system.

The convicts in Kentucky are hired to the keeper, on condition that he shall pay the expense of their keeping, and pay one half the proceeds of their labor, after defraying this expense, to the State. We know very little more concerning these Institutions. Their annual Reports, if they have been published, we have not been able to obtain; nor have we seen either of the Penitentiaries in Georgia, Kentucky, or Ohio. The following information, concerning the latter, was communicated in a letter from NATHANIEL MCLEAN, Esq., the keeper.

It is situated on elevated ground on the east bank of the Scioto river, south west of Columbus. The yard wall is 400 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 14 feet high. A brick building, occupied by the keeper, 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, and two stories high, forms a part of the wall, on the east side of the yard. Another brick building, 50 feet by 20, and one story high, used as a store house, is erected on the east side of the yard, and north of the keeper's house. The prison building is of brick, two stories high, 150 feet long and 30 feet wide, and forms a part of the north wall, included in the length of 400 feet. Through the centre of this building is a passage 8 feet wide, on the sides of which are 64 cells, 6 feet by 8. About half the space, on the left of the passage, is used as a kitchen and dining hall. Over the kitchen, in the second story, is the hospital, 30 feet by 16. The solitary cells are below the surface of the ground, under the floor. They are 6 feet by 8, walled with stone and lined with plank, and totally dark, entered by a trap door. From this description, it appears that there is no provision for lighting, warming, or airing them. At the same time, we learn from the letter, that some convicts are confined in them for short periods under sentence of the court, and frequently for misdemeanor in Prison.

The estimated expense of the whole establishment is $150,000.

The keeper is the only responsible officer under the present organization. He appoints all the deputies, clerk, guard, and physician, and pays them such compensation as he may deem reasonable, except

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the clerk and physician, who receive, the former $ 400; the latter, $ 250 annually. The deputy keeper receives $ 400; three overseers in the shops, and a door keeper, $ 300 each; and three on the walls, $ 264 each, per annum. The keeper is elected annually by the Legislature, and receives a salary of $ 1000. He makes all purchases, sells all manufactured articles, pays all expenses, and makes a quarterly Report to the Auditor of the State, and an annual Report to the Legislature.

The number of prisoners in 1826 was 152; of whom 2 were females, and 14 colored.

The *crimes* of at least two-thirds are horse-stealing, larceny and burglary. The other crimes are murder, in the second and third degree, perjury, forgery, incest, rape, bigamy, &c.

The *sentences* are, five for life, several for 20 and 15 years; others for 5 and 7; and none for less than 3 years. Two-thirds of the whole number are for 3 years.

There is no *classification.* The prisoners work together in different shops, as may best promote the interests of the institution in a pecuniary point of view; old offenders with those younger in crime; and the same at night, in the cells, in winter four in a room, and in summer two or three, as the number of prisoners will justify.

The number in the hospital will average from ten to fifteen in times of ordinary health. During the autumn, the number is greatly increased, and has, in some instances, exceeded one third of the whole number. The most prevalent diseases are chills, and fevers, and bilious fevers, particularly during the summer and autumn. There is no method of warming their night rooms in winter.

No provision is made by law for religious instruction, except to furnish each cell with a bible. There is preaching, occasionally, but not regularly. There is no chapel; the passage on the second floor of the prison building is used, but it is very uncomfortable. The convicts are regular during the hours of worship, when we have it, and many of them frequently considerably affected. Should proper provision be made for religious instruction, it is believed more salutary effects would be produced.

The evils in this Prison, according to the above statement from the keeper, are, the construction, which makes it impossible to separate the prisoners at night, and thus prevent evil communication; the unusual proportion in the hospital, probably to be attributed in part to the fact that there is no provision for warming the cells; the want of instruction, as there is no convenient place for it, and no person to communicate it; and some cells for solitary confinement, under ground, without any light or air except what is obtained through a trap door.

18. *Houses of Refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.*—The House of Refuge in Boston is situated in South Boston, near the House of Industry, about 2½ miles from the city. The building is very commodious, and would conveniently accommodate a much larger number of inmates than are now placed in it. The yard, on the south side of the house, is an extensive field of 30 or 40 acres of beautiful land, cultivated by the poor from the House of Industry. The boys from the Refuge are sometimes permitted to work in the field, under the immediate care of the superintendent. This field is securely

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enclosed, and no person is permitted to enter the gate, which is 60 or 80 rods from the House, without a certificate to the gate-keeper, from one of the directors of the House of Industry. In this way both establishments appear to be well secured from the introduction of prohibited articles.

The government of the Refuge is the same board of directors as in the House of Industry. This board consists of seven gentlemen in Boston, who receive no compensation, and are appointed annually by the city. They appoint a superintendent, and fix his compensation, which is at this time $600, with a house and board for himself and family. Mr. Bartholomew Brown, who has been connected with the establishment from the commencement, is the present superintendent. A school teacher, and an overseer of the shoe shop, are employed to assist him. Their compensation is also fixed by the board. The religious services on the Sabbath, in which the boys engage, are the same as at the chapel in the House of Industry. The offices of chaplain and school teacher are at present vacant, but are to be filled as soon as suitable persons can be found. The salary offered to the former is $500 and board; that of the latter is not specified.

The subjects for the Refuge are juvenile delinquents from Boston, who are thus saved from the House of Correction, in Leveret street, and the State Prison at Charlestown. The present number is about 40, of whom 2 are females. The boys spend a part of every day in the school room, and another and larger part in the shoe shop. Their improvement is good in both places. Several of the boys, who were first received, have been apprenticed, and are doing well. The institution is supported entirely by the city, at an expense of about $3000 annually.

The House of Refuge in New York is situated about two miles north of the City Hall, at the junction of the Harlaem and Bloomingdale roads. The yard is 300 by 320 feet, enclosed by a wall 17 feet high.

The buildings, one for boys and the other for girls, are of stone, each two stories high, 150 feet long and 38 feet wide. These are separated by a high board fence.

The boys' Refuge contains five apartments in the lower story, 30 by 34 feet, for a dining room, common hall, superintendent's office, and shops for tailors and shoemakers. The second story contains an hospital, 30 by 34 feet, and two rows of dormitories, each 3½ feet by 7, and 6 feet high, for 132 boys. They are ventilated by openings in the doors, and in the centre wall. They are arranged in two stories, on the Auburn plan. The area between the dormitories and the external wall of the building is 10 feet by 110, and is furnished with desks and benches, suitable for the monitorial plan of instruction, and is used as a school room.

The girls' Refuge contains, in the first story, besides four apartments similar to those in the boys' Refuge, a parlour and chamber for the matron, a committee room, and a laundry. In the second story, it contains, in the south end, a handsome chapel, with a gallery, sufficiently large to accommodate 140 boys, 70 girls, and 300 visitors; at the north end, an hospital, 25 by 34 feet; and between the chapel and the hospital, 68 dormitories, in two stories, arranged, ventilated, and appropriated for girls, as the others are for boys.

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A two story brick building, 40 by 30 feet, situated on the south west corner of the yard, is used by the superintendent and his family. Another brick building, 22 by 60 feet, situated near the last mentioned, on the east, is occupied in part by the assistant keeper and his family. Adjoining this, on the north, is a brick building, 40 by 80 feet, divided into four rooms, 40 feet square, in which 40 boys are employed in making chairs.

In different parts of the yard are several small one story buildings, used for shops, store houses, &c.

A part of the ground in the interior of the yard is used for a garden.

The whole aspect of the establishment is cheerful.

Government. This establishment belongs to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, which was incorporated March 29, 1824. The officers are, a president, six vice presidents, a treasurer, secretary, thirty managers, an acting committee of eight gentlemen, and a ladies' committee of thirteen. The constitution of the society is not printed in the reports; nor does it appear, from the reports, how often or by whom the officers are appointed. The immediate government of the institution is intrusted by the managers, at this time, to Mr. NATHANIEL C. HART, who is assisted by a matron, a school teacher, two assistants, and a gate keeper. Mr. HART, who had been one of the teachers in the male high school, entered upon the duties of this office on the 2d of July, 1826. The president of the society, the Hon. CADWALLADER D. COLDEN, addressed the superintendent on this occasion. A few brief extracts from the reply of Mr. HART will exhibit the spirit of the man to whom the society has given this important trust, and it will be a source of unfeigned gratitude to all, that children and youth, who were formerly trained for a life of infamy in the State Prison, have fallen into such hands.

"SIR,—Deeply impressed with the great responsibility devolving on the superintendent of this important institution, I cannot reflect on the confidence you have placed in me, in calling me to succeed the gentleman who has so ably conducted its affairs from its commencement, without trembling.

"Children without parents, some of them worse than destitute, have, by your fostering hands, been snatched from infamy. The world, indeed, is gazing upon your noble charity, while the community is rejoicing in hope of your success.

"The weight and responsibility tower like mountains before me; but when I reflect that I shall have your wisdom in counsel, and, I trust, the directions of Him who prompts you to these praiseworthy acts, I console myself that I shall be enabled, in a degree, to be a father to the fatherless.

"Yes, my dear children, I have sons, and I have daughters, and am enabled to feel for you, and often, in my dealings with the children of others, solve this question for my own government,—'How should I like my child to be dealt with under similar circumstances?' This rule, I think, shall govern me here."

The number of children who have fallen into the hands of this Christian father, and for whose support provision is made by the society, is, at the present time, about 130 boys and 40 girls. The system of instruction and labor, to which they are subject, is such as almost necessarily to ensure the favorable results which have thus far rewarded the society. The boys are assembled by Mr. HART every morning, at an early hour, for religious exercises. Immediately after breakfast, the word of God is read a few minutes, accompanied with appropriate remarks. Two hours are then devoted to common instruction in the school room: after school time, four hours to labor, before dinner. Immediately after dinner a few minutes more are spent in useful read-

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ing; then a little time is devoted to recreation, and afterwards four hours to labor, before supper; and, immediately after supper, two hours to the instructions of the school room. This general plan, and division of time, is followed every day in the week, with such variation only as the seasons require. On the Sabbath, about one hour in the morning, and one hour in the afternoon, are devoted to public religious exercises in the chapel; and a considerable time, morning and evening, to useful reading and instruction in the school room. With this system of instruction on the Sabbath, and of instruction and labor during the week, under the care of one who treats the children like sons and daughters, it almost necessarily follows, that their characters will be formed for usefulness. This is already proved by experience. In April last, more than forty boys and girls had been apprenticed; of whom only four had failed to prove, by their good behavior, the value to them of the instruction received at the Refuge. The letters from their employers, exhibited in the appendix to the Second Report, are most cheering to all the friends of this and similar institutions.

The effect of the Refuge, in diminishing the number of this class of children and youth in the city, is as delightful as the immediate effect on the character of the inmates. The president of the society stated, that the number of criminal prosecutions among this class of persons has been diminished in the city of New York, since the Refuge was instituted, about four fold.

The benefits of the establishment are not confined to the city. Juvenile delinquents from all parts of the State, according to the law of January, 1826, must be received by the managers of the Refuge, in such numbers as, in the judgment of the courts, ought to be committed to their care. And to enable the society to discharge the duties which would devolve upon it in consequence of this law, another law was passed, at the same time, appropriating the surplus funds of the Marine Hospital for the use of the institution. The receipts from the same amounted last year to $27,000. The Legislature had previously appropriated, by a law of April 9, 1825, two thousand dollars, annually, for five years, to the same object.

The following account of the treasurer exhibits the receipts and expenditures from the commencement in 1824:

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in Account Current with Ralph Olmsted, Treasurer.

Dr.

To Cash,	first payment to the United States on account of the purchase of the present site,	$2.000 00
"	Repairs and additions to the buildings,	4,420 11
"	Clothing for the children,	1,548 13
"	Food and provisions for the children,	3,514 19
"	Furniture, beds and bedding, cooking apparatus, &c.	2,910 15
"	Medicine and hospital expenses,	350 39
"	Manufacturing expenses,	830 39
"	School expenses, books, stationary, desks, &c.	1,075 93
"	Tools, agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical,	48 98
"	Horse, cows, wagon, and cart,	592 71
"	Society's expenses, printing, fuel, stationary, &c.	218 43
"	Contingent expenses, insurance, fuel, &c. &c.	772 35
"	Salaries to superintendent, assistants, and matron,	4,618 34
"	New building for boys,	9,954 60
"	New building for girls, assistant keeper's house, store-house, workshops, walls, &c. &c.	21,716 95
		$54,631 70

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Cr.

By net amount received from collection of donations and subscriptions from the citizens of New York,	$19,177 41
Cash, grant from the Legislature of the State of New York, $2000 per annum for 3 years,	6,000 00
Cash from sales of manufactured goods,	394 70
Cash from labor of the children,	1,270 40
Cash from Marine Hospital fund, for the erection of a Female Refuge,	19,000 00
Cash from Marine Hospital fund, towards the annual support of the House of Refuge,	8,000 00
Balance due the treasurer, 1st of January, 1827,	789 19
	$54,631 70

Thus an institution, which had its origin in private benevolence, has raised to usefulness about forty miserable youth and children, who might otherwise have been in the State Prison; received nearly two hundred others to the Refuge, who now enjoy its advantages; diminished greatly criminal prosecutions in the city among youth and children; provided a Refuge for juvenile delinquents in the city and throughout the State; obtained the liberal patronage of the Legislature, and now affords an example for imitation to other cities and countries of the best mode, which was ever devised, of correcting the evil propensities of unfortunate and vicious youth.

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia is now building; the corner stone has recently been laid with appropriate ceremonies; about $15,000 have been raised by private subscription, and $40,000 by the Legislature, for its completion.

19. *County Prisons.*—We can only make a few remarks, accompanied with particular illustrations, concerning them.

They are generally constructed without reference to classification, inspection, or economy. There are jails in this country, which cost $20,000, not as *wisely* constructed, in regard to classification or inspection, as some others which cost $5,000. There is a jail in Geneseo, N. Y., which may be examined advantageously, by persons who are intrusted with the building of County Prisons. There is another soon to be built in Alexandria, D. C., on a similar plan. Classification, inspection, and economy, are all consulted in the plan of these buildings.

There is frequently not as much classification or separation as the building will allow. The reasons sometimes assigned are, that it takes more time to open many doors than to open a few, and therefore the prisoners may be put in as few rooms as possible; some of the apartments are in an upper story, and it is not convenient to put the prisoners up stairs; it is more work to feed them, and warm the rooms, when they are separated, than when they are together; the prisoners wished to be in the same room, so that they might be company for each other. These, and other reasons not more important, are often assigned for a most indiscriminate mingling of all ages and degrees of guilt, in buildings which would allow of some classification. This evil would be in a great degree removed by a law requiring that the prisoners should not be placed two in a room, if the apartments were sufficiently numerous to allow them to be separated.

In County Prisons, constructed on the usual plan, there is a free communication through the doors, between the prisoners in all the

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apartments. This evil would be greatly diminished by a law requiring that there should be double doors to each apartment.

There is frequently a great want of cleanliness, breeding vermin; which would be mostly prevented by whitewashing every apartment, throughout, floor and walls, once a month. The Boston Jail, which is generally crowded with prisoners, many of them from the lowest parts of the city, has an unusual appearance of cleanliness from the observance of this rule.

The County Prisons, in the large cities, have usually a large number of females in them; and, in most cases, they are not under the care of a matron. From an experiment made in the House of Correction in Boston, as well as from an experiment made in the female department of the Baltimore Penitentiary, it is obvious that female convicts can be kept in much better order, and made to work to much greater advantage, under the care of a matron, than under the care of a man. There are other reasons in favor of this measure, which are made more obvious by abuses which have been discovered, where a matron is not introduced. It is sufficiently apparent that there should be a matron in every Prison, where there are fifteen or more female convicts.

The Jails in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, and New Orleans, are great schools of vice, in which are generally from 700 to 1000 persons corrupting each other. Several are lodged in the same room; there is in most of them an easy communication between the different rooms, and no attempt is made to prevent it; and if it was, evil communication could not be prevented between those in the same room. The number of persons committed to these Prisons annually may be estimated at eight thousand; among whom are many children and youth: to some of whom an irreparable injury is done. Many others are imprisoned, but not condemned, and are finally discharged without bill or witness. The amount of moral evil is great, which would be prevented if they could all be confined in Prisons so constructed as to be kept still, and alone, and saved from corrupting each other.

The County Prisons, to a vast extent in this country, are not visited regularly by ministers and Christians, on the Sabbath, or during the week. We therefore repeat our earnest desire, that a benevolent association may be formed for this purpose in every city and village where there is a Prison. This subject is not beneath the notice of the Saviour of the world, and it ought not to be beneath the notice of his disciples. The duty is connected with the formation of that character, which he has promised to approve in the day of judgment, and the neglect of it with that which he will condemn. Will it not, then, be a sufficient reward to any one, who engages in this duty, to hear the Saviour say, "*I was sick, and in Prison, and ye visited me;*" and a severe reproof to all who have neglected the duty, while living in the vicinity of a Prison, "*I was sick, and in Prison, and ye visited me* NOT."

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New York City.

Richard Varick,	30 00
Cash received in School-room No. 1, besides Sub. of R. L. Swan,	18 00
Frederic Sheldon,	10 00
James Milnor,	10 00

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F. Olmstead,	$10 00	H. Averill,	$2 00	A. Spooner,	$1 00
George Newbold,	10 00	Calvin W. How,	2 00	—— Clark,	1 00
William Chester,	10 00	A. P. Halsey,	2 00	—— Innis,	1 00
John W. Leavitt,	10 00	W. Moraw,	2 00	Jno. Daughty,	50
Erastus Ellsworth,	10 00	D. Fanshaw,	2 00	Jno. Moor,	50
Joel Post,	10 00	Cash,	2 00	Cash,	50
B. S. Swan,	10 00	Theodore Clark,	2 00	Cash. for Report,	37
J. Cram,	5 00	W. Targe,	1 50	*Elizabethtown, N. J.*	
W. Torrey,	5 00	Ebenezer T. White,	1 00	S. P. Briton,	2 00
J. F. Bliss.	5 00	Cash,	1 00	James Cram,	2 00
Isaac Collins,	5 00	H. G. Ufford,	1 00	Smith Pyne,	2 00
James Kent,	5 00	Stephen Shepard,	1 00	E. K.	2 00
John Griscom,	5 00	Samuel Cary,	1 00	John McDowell,	1 00
E. White,	5 00	E. B. Sackett,	1 00	O. S. Halsted,	1 00
H. Andrews,	5 00	B. S. Hendric,	1 00	David Magie,	1 00
R. C. Cornell,	5 00	E. Brudhommere,	1 00	*Newark, N. J.*	
J. Nitchie.	5 00	Cash,	1 00	Goble & Thomas,	10 00
Wm. A. Tomlinson,	5 00	Cash,	1 00	The. Freelingheysen,	8 00
Frederic T. Peet,	5 00	George Smith,	1 00	C. H. Shipman,	5 00
Peter A. Jay,	5 00	Samuel L. Kennedy,	1 00	George Nelson,	5 00
L. Holbrook.	5 00	William Kenworthy,	1 00	Cash,	5 00
William Green, Jr.	5 00	W. D. C.	1 00	John Taylor,	5 00
Abijah Fisher,	5 00	A Friend,	1 00	James Berean,	5 00
Thomas Cook,	5 00	Cash.	1 00	Alexander M. Taylor,	5 00
Charles Starr,	5 00	S. Richards,	50	Aaron Beach,	3 00
R. T. Haines,	5 00	Joseph Moore,	50	Silas Condit,	3 00
Cash.	4 00	A. Wade,	50	Robert Mansfield,	3 00
R. O. Dwight.	3 00	Cash. A Friend,	50	Isaac Nichols,	3 00
R. J. Hutcinson,	3 00	Samuel Sowden,	50	Cash,	3 00
H. P. Robertson,	3 00	Cash,	25	Philo Sanford,	3 00
J. Chandler,	3 00	E. S.	1 00	Isaac Baldwin,	3 00
J. R. Hurd.	3 00	J. C.	1 00	D. Smith,	2 00
George M. Tracy,	3 00	Enos Price,	1 00	Ellison Conger,	2 00
John Smith,	2 00	H. Page,	50	Samuel Baldwin,	2 00
Cash.	2 00	James Ross,	50	James Vanderpool,	2 00
William Wenterton.	2 00	John Woodruffe,	25	David Nichols,	2 00
A. Maclay,	2 00	Donation,	25	Charles T. Shipman,	2 00
Cyrus Mason,	2 00	*Brooklyn, N. Y.*		Asa Whitehead,	2 00
Frazer Lord.	2 00	I. Sands.	3 00	Jos. C. Hornblower,	2 00
George Gallagher,	2 00	A. Van Sinderen,	3 00	C. T. Day,	2 00
S. Cox.	2 00	H. B. Pierpont,	3 00	Jno. H. Stephens,	2 00
R. J. Seward.	2 00	Z. Lewis.	3 00	S. H. Pierson,	1 00
H. D. Sedgwick,	2 00	N. Sanford,	1 00	R. M. C.	1 00
T. Dwight,	2 00	A. Graham,	1 00	G. Crane,	1 00
J. Platt.	2 00	Charles Daughty,	1 00	J. G. Goble,	1 00
William Patton.	2 00	S. Butler,	1 00	C. I. Graham,	1 00
Austin Dickenson,	2 00	Cash,	1 00	Archer Gifford,	1 00
Absalom Peters,	2 00	F. C. Tucker,	1 00	William Tuttle,	1 00
John C. Brigham,	2 00	P. W. Radcliff,	1 00	Cash,	1 00
R. M. Watchford,	2 00	A. S. Marvin,	1 00	David T. Hays,	1 00
D. M. Moore,	2 00	E. V. Howland,	1 00		

Cash from Josiah Stebbens, being the sum appropriated by the Legislature of the State of Maine, for 300 copies of the first annual report of the society,	60 00	State of Massachusetts for 500 copies of the first report,	75 00
		Cash received from the Legislature of New York, for 250 copies of the first annual report,	50 00

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, *in account with* ASA WARD, Treasurer. **Cr.**

To cash paid the Secretary, his salary, travelling expenses, postage, &c. for one year, ending June 1, 1827,	$1,200 00	By balance of old account,	$99 88
" " " Rev. Jared Curtis, chaplain of the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y.	533 34	" cash, collected at the annual meeting,	19 68
" " " for religious services at the Prisons in Charlestown, Mass., Sing Sing, N. Y., and Lamberton, N. J.	60 50	" " received of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being the sum appropriated by the Legislature, for 500 copies of the first annual Report of the Society,	75 00
" " " for copperplate printing, printing constitutions, circulars, &c.	47 97	" " received of Hon. Josiah Stebbins, being the sum appropriated by the Legislature of the State of Maine, for 300 copies of the first annual Report of the Society,	60 00
" " " expenses of several meetings, and collecting subscriptions in New York,	38 25	" " received from the Legislature of New York, for 250 copies of the first annual Report of the Society,	50 00
" " " for publishing four editions of the first annual Report of the Society,	559 73	" " received annual subscriptions,	269 00
	$2,439 79	" " " life subscriptions,	750 00
June 1, 1827. To balance,	$201 61	" " " donations,	914 62
		" Balance due the Treasurer,	201 61
			$2,439 79

Boston, June 1, 1827.

ASA WARD, Treasurer.

We have examined the above account, and find it correctly cast, and properly vouched,

HENRY HILL,
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.

Boston, June 1, 1827.

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APPENDIX.

SUBJECTS OF INQUIRY CONCERNING PRISONS.

1. *Situation.* Is it near a town, river, or other buildings? What is the height, length, &c. of the wall? What is the expense, design, number, of the Prison Buildings; and when were they erected?

2. *Interior of the Yard.* Is it dry, paved, watered and drained? Are the walls whitewashed? privies and drains cleansed?

3. *Day Rooms.* What is the size, number, mode of airing, lighting, warming, cleansing, furnishing, fastening?

4. *Night Cells.* What is the size, number, mode of airing, lighting, warming, cleansing, furnishing, fastening?

5. *Hospital.* What is the salary and duty of the Physician, and how is he supplied with medicine? What is the character and compensation of the nurse? What is the number of deaths; and of what diseases?

6. *Officers.* Inspectors—their number, duty, mode of appointment, and compensation? Keeper—his name, residence, former occupation, character, duties, compensation, time of holding his office? Turnkeys—their number, duty, salary?

7. *Prisoners.* Their number, age, colour, sex, nativity, crime, sentence, frequency of conviction?

8. *Admission of Prisoners.* As to cleanliness, clothing, fees and garnish?

9. *Admission of Prisoners' Friends.* Who are admitted, at what hours, and under what circumstances?

10. *Admission of Visitors.* On what condition, and by whom attended?

11. *Moral Treatment.* Classification, instruction, and employment?

12. *Punishments.* By solitary confinement, chains, stripes, or all of them?

13. *Religious Instruction.* Of the chapel—its size and regulations? Of the chaplain—his character, residence, duties, and compensation? Of the bible—number, mode of distribution; effects, whether good or bad; perused or neglected; preserved or destroyed?

14. *Exercise.* When, where, and under what circumstances?

15. *Food.* Its quantity, quality, mode and time of distribution?

16. *Clothing.* How much, by whom supplied, how often changed and cleansed?

17. *Cleanliness.* Is it daily? Are soap and towels furnished? Can the prison dress be washed? How often do they shave and cut their hair? Is there a bath, and how often is it used?

18. *Discharge of the Prisoners.* At what time in the day? With what means of providing for themselves? With clothing or money?

19. *Vices of Prisoners.* What are they? Any drunkenness, gambling, profane swearing, fighting, combinations against society, insurrections, false keys, weapons of death? Any rum, cards, instruments of mischief, newspapers, plates to make counterfeit bills, or dies and presses to alter them? Any counterfeit coin and moulds? Any good or bad money? Any cases of punishment for unnatural crime? How are these things done without discovery? How are prohibited articles obtained? Where are they concealed? What is the effect of the system on the character?

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FOOD OF PRISONERS.

In New Hampshire—14 ounces of beef salted, 1 1-4 lbs. of rye and Indian bread, and a sufficient quantity of potatoes, and porridge made of beans or peas, for supper. This is the daily food without variation. It is simple and cheap, and has proved very healthy.

In Vermont there is no ration. The prisoners are allowed to eat as much wholesome food as they want.

In Massachusetts, the breakfast and supper is three gills of Indian meal made into mush; or half a pound of coarse bread, and half a gill of molasses or two gills of milk. Dinner, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sabbath, 14 oz. of coarse meat made into soup, half a pint of potatoes, and half a pound of coarse bread. Dinner on Wednesday, half a pound of coarse bread, half a pint of peas or beans, and half a pound of salted pork. Dinner on Monday and Friday, half a pound of salted fish, with one ounce of butter or lard, and half a pound of coarse bread, and a pint of potatoes. The drink of the prisoners is water and small beer. The Warden is allowed to vary the breakfast and supper on the Sabbath.

In Connecticut, the ration is 3-4 lb. of pork or 1 lb. of beef, 1 lb. of bread, 2 1-2 lbs. of potatoes or 3 gills of peas or beans, and 1 pint of cider.

In New York city, the ration is 1 lb. of coarse fresh beef five times a week, 1 lb. of rye flour per day, of the best quality, 1-2 lb. of mess pork once a week, 1-2 lb. of salted fish once a week, and 3 pecks of potatoes to 100 rations. Besides these, there are several other small articles.

At Auburn, the ration is 8 oz. of pork or 12 oz. of salt beef, 10 oz. of rye flour, 6 oz. of Indian meal, 1-2 a gill of molasses, and for every 100 rations 2 quarts of peas, 1-2 lb. of pepper, 2 1-2 bushels of potatoes, 1 quart of vinegar, 4 quarts of salt; pork and salt beef furnished alternately each three days, and fresh beef once a week.

In New Jersey—1 lb. of bread, 1 gill of molasses, 1-2 lb. of beef, per day. This is cooked in common, with 1-2 bushel of potatoes, and a sufficient quantity of cabbage to make a good soup The prisoners have also on the Sabbath a herring for dinner; and every evening a bowl of mush.

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NUMBER OF CONVICTS, EACH YEAR, TO SEVERAL PENITENTIARIES.

YEARS.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Virginia.
1794					92	
1795					116	
1796					145	
1797				121	114	
1798				144	122	
1799				121	145	
1800				150	106	21
1801				157	151	33
1802				191	106	44
1803				155	121	55
1804				146	140	41
1805			34	190	124	50
1806			42	199	182	40
1807			50	190	149	54
1808			84	176	194	37
1809		38	94	174	206	40
1810		21	86	171	236	25
1811		31	72	171	304	34
1812	11	23	74	196	239	49
1813	13	18	110	198	252	52
1814	14	19	*66	213	222	34
1815	32	40	96	295	378	44
1816	29	54	130	436	433	68
1817	26	32	159	307	287	71
1818	17	30	165	232	301	49
1819	26	47	95	184	353	68
1820	23	47	71	231	245	92
1821	16	30	84	202	303	73
1822	26	29	91	175	272	
1823	19	29	107	164	266	
1824	14	36	86		287	
1825			96			
1826			81	186		

* From January 1 to September 30.

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CRIMES OF PRISONERS IN DIFFERENT PENITENTIARIES.

CRIMES.	N. Hampshire, September, 1825.	Vermont, September, 1825.	Massachusetts, September, 1824.	New Jer. Nov. 1824.	New York, Auburn, Dec. 1824.	Auburn whole number.	Pennsylvania, 1824.	Maryland, 1824.	Virginia, Sept, 1821.
Store Breaking and Theft	192	203	222	18	169	446	216	60	66
Counterfeit Money	24	51	26	3	43	119	15		2
Burglary	3	21	16	10	14	53	16	2	16
Assault for Rape		5	7	1	10	26	1		
Assault to Murder		4	6	2	4	23	4		
Arson	3	4	5	5	9	19	3		
Forgery	8	14	11		38	119	2	2	7
Robbery			3				3		5
Robbing Bank			1						
Adultery		4					1		
Polygamy		3		1	2	12	1		2
Rape		3			5	18			7
Aiding Villains		2		1			3	2	
Manslaughter		3		1	8	20	2		5
Breaking Jail		4			14	40			
Highway Robbery		1							
Murder		1		2	4	6		2	
Perjury	1				10	50	1		
Assault	10			10					
Horse Stealing				3			4	2	47
Misdemeanor				10					
Open Lewdness				1					
Keeping Bad House				1			2		
Conspiracy							2		
Murder, second Degree							1		19
Assault to rob							2		
Assisting Prisoners to escape							1		
Concealing Death of Bastards							2		
Passing Forged Note							1	1	
Felony					1	3		31	8
Counterfeit Coin							4	1	
Stealing Negroes						2			3
Petit Larceny, second offence					13	33			
Swindling					2	6			
Stabbing									6
Sodomy						1			
Attempt to poison						1			

N. B. The first number, in the column under the head Vermont, includes those condemned for stealing horses; the first number under the head New York, includes only those condemned for Grand Larceny; the five first and last columns show the whole number in Prison, the other columns only those condemned during the year.

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NATIVITY OF PRISONERS IN DIFFERENT PENITENTIARIES.

PLACES.	Vermont, whole No.	New Hampshire, whole No.	Massachusetts, Sept. 1834.	Conn. Feb. 1835.	New York, Auburn, Dec. 1834.	New Jer. Nov. 1834.	Mary'd. Nov. 1834.	Virginia, September, 1831.
Maine,					4			
New Hampshire,	105	151			8			
Vermont,	96	10			15			1
Massachusetts,	78	41			29		1	2
Rhode Island,		4			9		1	
Connecticut,	53			55	39			5
New York,	55				137		4	3
New Jersey,					11		2	2
Pennsylvania,					13		8	12
Delaware,							1	1
Maryland,					3		74	4
District of Columbia,								2
Virginia,					3		3	135
North Carolina,					1			5
South Carolina,					1			
Georgia,							1	
Tennessee,								2
Kentucky,					2			
States not specified,	26	14	239			67		
Other States or Countries				62				
West Indies			3					2
England,			13		17	1	2	10
Ireland,			17		38	4	5	11
Scotland,			8		2			1
Holland,								1
Germany,			1		6			1
France,			4		4		1	
Sweden,			2					
Portugal,			1					
Italy,			2					1
Russia,					1			
Nova Scotia,			4		1			
Canada,			2		2			
Canada and Foreign Countries,	76	16						
Cape of Good Hope			1					
Cape de Verds,			1					

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ANNUAL EXPENSE OF SEVERAL PENITENTIARIES.

YEARS.	N. Hampshire.	Massachusetts.	Connecticut.	New York.
1791			$ 4,082 27	
1792			1,551 82	
1793			1,742 94	
1794			1,820 00	
1795			2,857 34	
1796			1,553 34	
1797			2,733 34	$ 3,316 25
1798			3,748 59	6,500 00
1799			4,263 07	18,222 30
1800			2,957 96	8,000 00
1801			4,327 00	12,000 00
1802			1,310 50	3,646 00
1803			6,070 81	21,953 18
1804			4,372 00	12,000 00
1805			6,056 75	16,925 00
1806			8,634 50	135 54
1807			3,636 63	23,100 00
1808			5,530 00	15,000 00
1809			5,888 84	30,000 00
1810			7,929 57	20,000 00
1811			4,986 85	10,000 00
1812			6,155 99	30,000 00
1813			6,157 55	14,500 00
1814			4,791 52	15,000 00
1815		$ 10,094 11†	7,244 70	20,000 00
1816		13,085 81†	9,673 55	20,000 00
1817		11,853 28	12,679 51	30,000 00
1818		8,479 98†	12,494 27	35,000 00
1819	$ 4235 61	5,372 72	11,403 73	30,689 70
1820	454 55*	6,758 31	9,704 11	15,000 00
1821	567 11*	5,706 31	6,000 00	12,000 00
1822	1192 50*	11,271 61	5,263 65	10,000 00
1823	1263 82*	5,706 31	5,500 00	5,000 00
1824	2799 61*	1,212 78‡	8,002 80	
1825	6340 57*	10,051 37‡	7,284 90	
1826		9,719 17‡	6,301 08	

* Gain to the State, the Warden's salary not included.
† Salary of the Directors not included.
‡ Gain to the State.

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VARIETY OF CURIOUS EMPLOYMENTS.

EMPLOYMENTS.	New Hampshire, 1825.	Massachusetts, 1824.	Connecticut, 1825.	New York, at Auburn, 1825.	New Jersey, 1824.	Virginia, 1821.
Stone Shop,	50	121			6	
Smiths,	7	30	9	14	12	22
Coopers,	2	6	10	86		20
Shoemakers and Cobblers,	1	9	24	60	10	41
Weavers,	1	8		110	2	14
Tailors,	1	10		36	4	13
Painters,	1					1
Lumpers,	6	27				
Gunsmiths,				4		
Saddlers,				3		
Making Joiners' Tools,				10		
Carpenters,			7	10	2	13
Whitesmiths,			2			11
Nailmakers,			16			
Carver,			1			
Spinners,					2	
Basketmakers,					2	
Cooks,		8			3	3
Other Employments,					18	15
Hospital,	3	11	5		5	
Washers and Waiters,		8				2
Barbers,		2				
Whipmakers,		3				
Brass Founders,		9				
Oakum Pickers, infirm and aged,		27				
Tinner,						1
Harnessmakers,						5
Brushmakers,		11				3
Filer,						1
Rope and Thread Spinners,						14
In the Cells,				4	13	9

In Vermont, the men are mostly employed in weaving.
In Pennsylvania, at a great variety of trades.
In Maryland, mostly in weaving, though there are a few hatters, combmakers, stone cutters, shoemakers, &c. &c.
There have been a considerable number of trades at different times, not specified above.

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THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,

BOSTON, 1828.

Boston:
PUBLISHED BY PERKINS AND MARVIN,
No. 114 Washington Street.
STEREOTYPED AT THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

1830.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

THE meeting for business was held May 30, at the Vestry in Hanover Church, Boston, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D. D.,

one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair. After opening the meeting with prayer, the Treasurer's Report, together with the certificate of its correctness by the Auditors, was read and accepted. The Treasurer presented his resignation, which was accepted, and a vote of thanks passed for his faithful services from the formation of the Society. The Officers were then elected, and the Society adjourned to meet in the Church, at 4 o'clock, and hear the Report of the Managers, and addresses.

At 4 o'clock, the Society met according to adjournment. The Rev. Dr. JENKS took the chair, and the Rev. ASA RAND addressed the throne of grace. The Secretary read extracts from the Report.

The Rev. Dr. RICE, of Virginia, offered the following resolution, which he supported by an address—*Resolved*, That the Report which has been read, be accepted, and referred to the Managers to be printed. This resolution was seconded in an address by the Rev. Mr. FOOTE, of Brookfield, Mass.

Mr. G. V. H. FORBES offered the second resolution, which he sustained by an address—*Resolved*, That the objects of the Prison Discipline Society merit the more extended and favorable regard of the Church of Christ. Rev. Mr. VAILL, of Brimfield, seconded the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. ALLEN, of Glastenbury, Conn. and Mr. ARTEMAS BULLARD, Agent of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, made interesting statements respecting the moral and religious condition of the prisoners at Wethersfield, Ct. with which they had been made acquainted on visiting the Prison.

The Rev. JOY H. FAIRCHILD, of South Boston, offered the following resolution, and made an address—*Resolved*, That the success which has attended the efforts of this Society, is consolatory evidence of the favor with which it is regarded by the Savior of the world, and demands our fervent gratitude to him, who "was sent to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the Prison to them that are bound." This resolution was seconded by the Rev. ASA RAND.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Prison Discipline Society.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

ART. 2. It shall be the *object* of this Society to promote the improvement of Public Prisons.

ART. 3. It shall be the *duty* of this Society to take measures for effecting the formation of one or more Prison Discipline Societies in each of the United States, and to co-operate with all such Societies in accomplishing the object specified in the second article of this Constitution.

ART. 4. Any Society, having the same object in view, which shall become auxiliary to this, and shall contribute to its funds, shall thereby secure for the Prisons, in the State where such Society is located, special attention from this Society.

ART. 5. Each subscriber of two dollars, annually, shall be a Member.

ART. 6. Each subscriber of thirty dollars, at one time, shall be a Member for Life.

ART. 7. Each subscriber of ten dollars, annually, shall be a Director.

ART. 8. Each subscriber of one hundred dollars, or who shall by one additional payment increase his original subscription to one hundred dollars, shall be a Director for Life.

ART. 9. The Officers of this Society shall be, a President, as many Vice-Presidents as shall be deemed expedient, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, to be chosen annually, and a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the business of the Society. This Board shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen, of whom nine shall reside in the city of Boston, and five shall constitute a quorum. One fourth part of the whole number, in the order of appointment, shall go out of office at the expiration of each year, but shall be re-eligible.

Every Minister of the Gospel, who is a member of this Society, shall be entitled to meet and deliberate with the Board of Managers.

The Managers shall call special meetings of the Society, and fill such vacancies as may occur, by death or otherwise, in their own Board.

ART. 10. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be, ex officio, members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 11. Directors shall be entitled to meet and vote at all meetings of the Board of Managers.

ART. 12. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held in Boston, on the Friday succeeding the General Election, when, besides choosing the officers as specified in the ninth article, the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

ART. 13. The Managers shall meet, once in two months, or oftener if necessary, at such place, in the city of Boston, as they shall appoint.

ART. 14. At the meetings of the Society, and of the Managers, the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President first on the list then present, and in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, such member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside.

ART. 15. The Secretary, in concurrence with two of the Managers, or, in the absence of the Secretary, any three of the Managers, may call special meetings of the Board.

ART. 16. The minutes of every meeting shall be signed by the Chairman.

ART. 17. The Managers shall have the power of appointing such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society either Members for Life or Directors for Life.

ART. 18. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution except by the Society, at an annual meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

The Managers of the Prison Discipline Society acknowledge with gratitude the kindness of God. Not one of its officers, and only two, among nearly four hundred of its friends and benefactors, have died during the last year. Life has been remarkably preserved, also, in several institutions which this Society presents as models for imitation. In the Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in Boston and New York, among more than two hundred and fifty inmates, not one has died. And in the Penitentiaries at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield, the bill of mortality affords singular evidence of the connexion, which God has instituted, between cleanliness, industry, temperance, and a salutary restraint upon the passions, with health and life. In these institutions, occupied, at the present time, by more than one thousand convicts, the deaths have not exceeded one to fifty: while in some other Prisons, in consequence of filth, sloth, and licentiousness, the deaths have exceeded one to eighteen, and in others one to twelve. We acknowledge with dread these frowns of a holy Providence, by death, on Prisons of a bad character, and praise the Lord for his mercies to those which are pure and of good report. If, therefore, in regard to those improvements, which have already been made, in the condition of the lowest and most hopeless part of the human family, we already see, that the ravages of death may be stayed by a little benevolent attention, what cannot be accomplished for all the lower classes of society, by the patient, laborious and united exertions of all the friends of God in this age of combined and powerful action. We are constrained to praise the Lord for his goodness, in consequence of what we have seen of his mercies to the poor and wretched, while his people are only beginning to consider their condition: and we would receive encouragement from these acts of his providence, as well as from the declaration of his word, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." In grateful praise and deep humility, we offer this tribute of gratitude to the Lord, and consecrate ourselves renewedly to his service, in that department of benevolent exertion which this Society was formed to occupy.

The constitution provides in the second article, that "it shall be the object of this Society to promote the improvement of Prisons." To show in part what has been done, and what remains to be done,

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for the accomplishment of this object, the Managers present, under the following arrangement, their THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

What has been done to prevent evil communication in Prisons?

What has been done to provide for, and communicate proper instruction?

What has been done to diminish the current expenses of Prisons?

What other good effects have resulted from the system of prison discipline recommended and partially introduced?

What important Prisons in this country remain unimproved?

What is the history of the troubles in the Prison at Charlestown, during the last winter?

What are the future prospects of the new Prison in Philadelphia?

What misapprehensions exist in Europe concerning prison discipline in America?

What are the great points of difference and coincidence, in Europe and America, in regard to prison discipline?

What is done in foreign countries, in this department of benevolent exertion?

What valuable documents on this subject have been published in America during the last year?

What funds have been collected, and how have they been appropriated, by the Prison Discipline Society?

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO PREVENT EVIL COMMUNICATION IN PRISONS?

For the accomplishment of this object, important improvements have been made in the construction of Prisons. To show how important these improvements are, the following fact may be stated: When the operations of this Society commenced, about two thousand three hundred and twenty-four convicts, in nine of the principal Prisons in this country, were lodged, at night, in about two hundred and fifteen rooms; i. e. on an average more than ten in a room. In these night rooms were taught the arts of picking pockets and picking locks; of burning houses and breaking stores; of making or procuring and circulating counterfeit notes and coin; of horse stealing, highway robbery and murder. In one word, without proceeding further in the detail, "*every right principle was eradicated, and every base one instilled.*" If any persons are desirous to know more on this subject, we refer them to the First and Second Reports of this Society, which contain the facts of which we are possessed, so far as it has been deemed expedient to publish them.—How far the remedy has been applied for so great an evil we proceed to show:

In the Maine Prison, we learn from Dr. ROSE, the keeper, that authority has been granted, by the Legislature, to increase the number of cells till they shall be sufficient for the separate confinement of any probable number of convicts. These cells are in the form of pits, entered with a small ladder, which is removed after the convict has descended, through a grated iron door from the top. The area over the

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cells is so connected with the guard-room, as to admit of sufficient control, after the men are confined at night, by proper vigilance on the part of the watchmen. When these cells are sufficiently increased in number to separate the convicts, which we understand will be done during the present season, it will be the fault of the keepers, if evil communication is not prevented at night. Till this is done, the contaminating vices of Prisons will be communicated at night in the Prison of Maine.

In New Hampshire and Vermont, no provision has been made for solitary confinement at night, and, therefore, not only the convicts, but the unsuspecting citizens must suffer the consequences, which will be sufficiently deprecated by those who suffer under them; though they may not trace the connexion between the evil and the destructive communication in the night rooms of their State Prison.

In Massachusetts, the new Prison, for which provision was promptly made by the Legislature, on recommendation of the Governor, more than two years since, is now building within the yard of the Prison at Charlestown, and about 150 cells of the three hundred, which it will contain, are completed. Considerable progress has been made in the building, during the last two months, which encourages the expectation, that it will be completed, and ready for the reception of convicts, before the ensuing winter. If this is not done, another year's continuance of the evils described, two years since, as existing in the night rooms of the Prison at Charlestown, will be an injury to the convicts, and to the world, which no time nor money can repair. If any doubt remain on this subject, let a pure mind be placed unperceived by the side of that Prison, where it can see and hear what is said and done within its walls, in one long winter's evening, and no doubt will then remain. A holy God, for twenty years, has been such a witness, and we tremble for ourselves, as citizens of the State, lest we shall be found partakers in the guilt of the existence and unnecessary continuance of such an evil. We earnestly entreat the proper authorities to hasten this new Prison to its completion, for we believe the convicts in the Prison, and the good people in the State, will immediately experience the benefit of it, and the God of heaven will not be blasphemed, and the creatures of his power prostituted, and the purposes of his mercy concerning them thwarted, as they have been in the crowded night rooms of that Prison.

In Connecticut, Newgate is abandoned; the new Prison at Wethersfield is finished. The convicts were all removed to it in September, and placed at night in the solitary cells, which are more numerous than the present, or any probable number of convicts. The stillness of the night is preserved by a watchman, walking silently in front of the cells, and a striking contrast is here found to the oaths and blasphemies, which issued from the old night rooms at Newgate.

In New York, at Auburn, the cells are still sufficiently numerous to separate the convicts at night; though the number of convicts has increased to more than five hundred and fifty, and should the number continue to increase as fast in the coming year as during the last year, the Prison will suffer in its character. The cause of this rapid increase of convicts, at Auburn, is not a sudden and melancholy increase of crime; but a law of the State, authorizing several counties,

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which formerly sent their convicts to New York, now to send them to Auburn. If this law should continue in force, some further provision would be necessary, in this admirable Prison, for solitary confinement at night, or it will lose the high character which it now so well sustains.

At Sing Sing, great progress has been made during the last year, and more than four hundred cells are finished. All the convicts, except the females, from the State Prison in New York city, have been removed to it: and though the number, exceeding five hundred, is so great as to make it necessary, in a number of cells, to confine two in a cell, still the progress in the building is so rapid as to provide, in all probability, on or before the first of August, a sufficient number of cells for the solitary confinement at night, of all the prisoners from the old State Prison in New York. This is a change so important in its consequences, that other States besides New York will feel its benefits. New Jersey and Connecticut, particularly, have largely suffered from the experienced villains trained for infamy in the old State Prison in New York city, who have departed from it, in the capacity of horse thieves, robbers, and counterfeiters, to the annoyance and dismay of many citizens in Newark and other places in the vicinity of New York. The training of men for such a course of life, which was found in the old Prison in New York, will be greatly diminished in the solitary cells at Sing Sing; so that the neighborhood will suffer less from discharged convicts; though it is to be expected, that enough will remain of the evil to convince New Jersey of the importance of building a Prison, which shall be a place of restraint and reformation, and not, like its present Prison, a school of vice. If New York has a Prison like that at Sing Sing, with solitary cells, and New Jersey has one like that at Lamberton, without them, there will be an immeasurable difference in the estimation of old convicts in favor of New Jersey, as a place for their depredations. New Jersey, therefore, will find it necessary to build a new Prison, on the plan of that at Sing Sing, or become a place of resort for old convicts, who well understand the difference between solitary confinement at night and the unrestrained intercourse of the New Jersey Prison.

In the Penitentiary at Bellevue, on the East River, near New York, no change having been effected in the night rooms, they have remained so crowded, that the convicts could not lie down upon the floor without mingling their limbs in one solid mass; so that the physician, who was called to visit a sick person in one of the rooms, could with difficulty find a place for his foot on the floor. Here the jail fever was again generated at the commencement of the last winter, and has raged ever since with more malignant and fatal consequences than during either of the two preceding years. A letter from Dr. J. Woods, the resident physician, addressed to the city government, urging the necessity of the immediate removal of the convicts, and tracing the causes of the disease to the crowded and filthy night rooms, contains an accurate statement of its ravages, not only among convicts, but keepers and physicians, during the last three years. The following is an extract from his letter, under date April 15, 1828; "the disease has progressively increased each succeeding winter, [i. e. of the three in which he has been connected with the institution.] During the last

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winter, it has prevailed to a much more alarming extent, and the air of the whole establishment appears to be infected. The disease has broken out in different parts of the Alms House and Hospital, as well as in the Penitentiary, and has found its way into the department for females, where its fatality has been really melancholy: women dying in 36 and 48 hours after confinement, in whom were exhibited after death all the ravages of disease of a week's duration. In the Penitentiary, between one and two hundred have sickened, or about one to three of the whole number. In three years, nine keepers and one matron have taken the disease: five of this number have died. Of twelve physicians in the establishment, and one attending physician, during the term mentioned, ten have sickened and three have died." In consequence of the communication of this loathsome disease, as here stated, among the prisoners, and from the Prison to the Alms House and Hospital, arrangements are making to remove the prisoners, and cleanse the establishment. It is believed, that it will be done before this disease shall be again communicated with the return of another winter, from the crowded night rooms of the Penitentiary at Bellevue.

In Philadelphia, the New Penitentiary is not yet occupied; nor has much progress been made in the building within the last year. About one hundred cells were then nearly built; but they are not yet finished, and the building of no more has been commenced. The difficulty is, that the commissioners of the Legislature, who were appointed two years ago to examine the new Penitentiaries in Philadelphia and at Pittsburg, and to adapt the criminal code to the new principles of punishment and prison discipline, as contemplated in these establishments, i. e. solitary confinement day and night without labor, having spent one year in the examination of the subject, and finding so many doubts and difficulties in the way of adopting this system, asked for another year, that they might be prepared either to sanction or oppose this system. Another year having been granted, and they, having visited several Penitentiaries, and collected from this country and Europe, whatever they deemed valuable in experience on the subject, presented to the Legislature, at the last session, a voluminous report, in which they declare themselves decidedly adverse to the principle of solitary confinement day and night without labor, and do not therefore recommend the completion of the New Penitentiary near Philadelphia on the plan originally proposed. They express themselves as decidedly favorable to solitary confinement at night, and labor by day, in buildings properly constructed for this purpose. This is the principle acted upon in nearly all the improved Prisons in Europe, and in all the new Prisons in this country, except that at Pittsburg, and this is the principle which we feel it our duty, in view of all the information, which we have been able to obtain, either from personal observation, or from books, to recommend. We therefore rejoice, and congratulate the good people of Pennsylvania, that a Report has been prepared and published by authority of the Legislature, containing nearly two hundred pages of most valuable information, from the experience of different countries and ages, against a Prison, which the good La Fayette compares to a Bastile; and to which we are informed, by one of the commissioners of the Legislature, a majority of that body are decidedly adverse. The weight of opinion and of fact,

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in this country and in Europe, is so generally and decidedly opposed to solitary confinement day and night without labor, that we sincerely hope it will be abandoned in Pennsylvania, the only one of the United States in which there is any fear of its being introduced; and that the system recommended by the commissioners, of solitary confinement at night, and joint and classified labor, will be speedily adopted in buildings conveniently constructed for the purpose, within the walls of the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia. This may now be done with less time and more economy than would be necessary to complete the New Penitentiary, on the original plan: which is evident from the following accurate, but very surprising statement of the commissioners. They say, page 57 of their Report, "as a fair average of the expense of a Prison constructed on the Auburn plan, we may estimate the cost of each cell at $220; while the expense of the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia, independent of the yard wall, we have estimated at the lowest amount, at about $1400 per cell, making a difference of eleven hundred and eighty dollars for each cell, or the sum of $70 80 per annum for each convict in the Prison. In other words, the annual expense to the State of Pennsylvania of each convict confined in the New Penitentiary, on the system of solitary confinement, will be $70 80 cents greater, than the annual expense of each convict in Connecticut, supposing the earnings of their labor to be equal in each." This difference in expense arises simply from the difference of interest on the money, which the cells cost. In view of such facts, we have reason to apprehend that a long time will elapse before thinking men will appropriate money to finish the New Penitentiary on the original plan, while another of more generally approved construction can be erected for less than one sixth part of the expense. If the change should be made as proposed by the commissioners, we should expect in two years to find all the convicts in Philadelphia lodged in separate cells; if not, we fear a long time will elapse, before the oppressive evils of the Walnut street Prison will be done away. In another part of the Report, we propose to give a condensed view of the Report of the commissioners of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which will show more clearly, what are the prospects of the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia.

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia for Juvenile Delinquents is rapidly advancing to its completion, and will probably be ready for the reception of this class of offenders in the course of the present season. This establishment, when finished, will contain about 170 dormitories for the solitary confinement at night of juvenile delinquents of both sexes.

The foundation of the new building in the Baltimore Penitentiary is laid, for the erection of which, provision has been made by the appropriation of $30,000 in the Legislature of Maryland, and the building, containing three hundred and sixty-eight separate dormitories, will probably be finished during the present season. The plan of this building is peculiar, and if some improvements of which it is susceptible, and which have been suggested to the building committee, should be adopted, the keeper supposes that it would be as valuable as that at Auburn.

The following extract of a letter from Charles Bulfinch, Esq architect of the public buildings in Washington, D. C. will show the

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present state of the new Penitentiary in that city. "I have pleasure in informing you, that the labors of the last season have brought our Penitentiary buildings into a state of great forwardness: the principal building, covering 160 cells, is roofed in—the cells, built externally of stone, are all finished: two wings are also finished, including rooms for keepers, infirmary, &c., and the wall, enclosing three acres, is nearly complete. A committee of Congress is engaged on the subject of modifying the penal laws to the penitentiary system, and I hope their bill will be carried through this session."

With this notice of the new Penitentiary in Washington city, we close the statement concerning the improvements in the construction of Prisons, for the purpose of preventing evil communication—and proceed to show,

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO PROVIDE FOR AND COMMUNICATE PROPER INSTRUCTION?

In the Maine Prison, a building has been erected, containing a chapel and dining hall; but we have not learned, that any thing has yet been done, agreeably to the suggestion of the keeper, to organize a Sabbath school, or to increase in any way the amount of instruction formerly communicated to the convicts. So far as we are informed, there is one short service on the Sabbath; but no Sabbath or evening school, and no morning and evening prayers, with reading of the scriptures.

In Vermont, a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, appropriating one hundred dollars, annually, in addition to a like sum before granted, for the purpose of supplying the State Prison at Windsor with more constant and systematic religious instruction.

In Massachusetts, by the law of February, 1828, the chaplain in the Prison at Charlestown is to receive five hundred dollars annually, from the State, and to devote all his time to his appropriate duties in the Prison. The Rev. JARED CURTIS, who has been, nearly three years, chaplain in the Prison at Auburn, has received the appointment from the Executive of Massachusetts, and entered upon the duties of his office.

In Connecticut, MOSES C. PILLSBURY, the warden of the new Prison at Wethersfield, in addition to the provision, which he makes on the Sabbath for public worship, regularly reads the scriptures to the assembled convicts, every morning and evening, and, in their behalf, offers prayers to the Father of mercies. He is, besides, faithful in counsel, affectionate in sickness, and lovely in his Christian sympathies towards those committed to his care, without losing any thing in his prompt and successful attention to business and discipline. He mingles authority and affection in his government and instructions, so that the principles of obedience and affection flow almost spontaneously towards him from the hearts of convicts.

In New York, at Auburn, Mr. CURTIS, the chaplain, continued, during the last year, to superintend the Sabbath school, consisting of 125 convicts, taught by twenty students from the Theological Seminary; to preach in his turn in the chapel; to spend the afternoon of the Sabbath in private instruction, and faithful admonition from cell to cell;

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to implore a blessing when the convicts were assembled for breakfast and dinner; to read the scriptures, and offer prayer every evening in the area of the Prison, in front of the cells, after the convicts were locked up; and to visit the sick in the hospital, and pray with them frequently, if not daily.

At Sing Sing, N. Y. the Rev. SAMUEL BARRETT, the chaplain, has pursued a similar course of instruction, with this difference, that Mr. Barrett has no Sabbath school, preaches every Sabbath himself, has two religious services every evening on each side of the Prison, in front of each breast-work of cells. The Legislature, in consideration of these services, have authorized the commissioners to allow the chaplain three hundred dollars annually from the treasury of the State.

In New York city, the Rev. JOHN STANFORD, the venerable chaplain of the humane and criminal institutions, has continued, at the advanced age of nearly fourscore years, to fulfil his numerous appointments, at the State Prison at Greenwich, the Penitentiary at Bellevue, the Bridewell and Debtors' Jail.

At the Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in New York, the inmates enjoy the instructions of the Sabbath school; two public religious services in the chapel every Sabbath; morning and evening prayers every day, with a short and appropriate service after dinner, intended for the moral improvement of the children, together with the paternal and constant care and instruction of the superintendent, who, like a father, watches his opportunity to fulfil the pledge which he gave on entering the institution, when he said, "My dear children, I have sons, and I have daughters, and am enabled to feel for you; and, often in my dealings with the children of others, solve this question for my own government, 'how should I like my child to be dealt with under similar circumstances?' This rule, I think, shall govern me here."

In New Jersey, the members of the Auxiliary Prison Discipline Society, in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, have, by their committee, visited the State Prison, at Lamberton, every Sabbath, during the past year, with the exception of one or two, for the purpose of conducting religious worship, distributing tracts, and visiting the convicts, in solitary confinement. For the better accommodation of those engaged in this service, the Legislature, at their last session, authorized the government of the Prison to fit up a spacious room, and appropriate it for the purpose of religious worship. The committee of the Legislature, in their Report on the subject, respectfully notice this effort of the Society to supply the Prison with religious instruction.

At the Prison in Philadelphia, a Bible class has been regularly instructed on the Walnut street side, and a Sabbath school, on the Prune street side, and public worship has been attended on the Sabbath; but these things have been done under many disadvantages of construction and discipline, and have not been followed by any regular religious service, such as reading the scriptures and prayer, during the week.

In the Baltimore Penitentiary, the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church have continued to sustain a religious service on the Sabbath, both among the male and female convicts, once a day, during the winter, and twice a day during the summer. But in a Prison so constructed, where the men and women, after public worship, instead

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of retiring in silence to their solitary cells, are locked up in large numbers together, and left to their evil passions, their songs of obscenity and mirth, or their curses and imprecations, resound from their gloomy walls, and the truth, which has been dispensed, is, as has been well said, like sparks on the ocean in a storm. When the new Prison is done, a new order of things, proposed by the keeper, will be instituted; in which the religious services of the Sabbath will be immediately succeeded by solitude and reflection, and during the week, if possible, by corresponding religious services morning and evening. This is a change to which the keeper looks forward with confident expectation of good.

In the State Prison at Columbus, Ohio, the synod of the Presbyterian church, connected with the general assembly, resolved, in October last, to appoint and support a stated preacher, and committed the subject, as we learn from the Rev. JAMES HOGE, to the Board of Missions, acting under their authority. In pursuance of this resolution, Mr. JAMES CHUTE, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, has been appointed, and has entered on his official duties. The compensation allowed him is $30 per month. As the synod have no funds, which they can appropriate to this purpose, they have agreed to raise the necessary sum, as far as practicable, by the personal subscriptions of the ministers who are their members. This effort on the part of the synod, had its origin in the encouragement which was given to the Rev. Mr. Hoge, that if something of this kind could be done in Ohio, the Prison Discipline Society in Boston, would probably assist, by a contribution of one hundred, or one hundred and fifty dollars annually.

Thus we have seen what has been done to provide for, and communicate proper instruction in Prisons during the last year, and proceed as proposed, to inquire,

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO DIMINISH THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF PRISONS?

The new Prison, containing 97 convicts, at Wethersfield, Conn. the Directors say in their Report to the Legislature, dated April 10, 1828, "has earned, for the six months ending on the 31st of March, 1828, the sum of $1,017 16, over and above the expenses of its management and support, which may be considered as profits." In regard to this, the directors remark, "that the Prison commenced its operations at the very beginning of the cold season, and yet, during the short days, and winter months, it has produced this result." They add, "if this experiment, thus conducted under circumstances so unfavourable, can be relied on, as we believe it may, it will at least justify the opinion, that no further demands upon the treasury will be necessary to support the establishment." Governor TOMLINSON says, in his message to the Legislature at the May session, 1828, "it is confidently believed, that the Prison will not, after it shall have been completed and furnished, occasion any further expense to the State. If this anticipation should prove to be correct, the saving to the State will in a short period equal the whole cost of the establishment; the average annual expense of Newgate Prison, from its establishment (in 1791,) to the first of April, 1826, having exceeded five thousand six hundred and eighty

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dollars;" which amounts, during the whole period, to two hundred and four thousand, four hundred and eighty dollars.

In the Prison at Auburn, N. Y. the inspectors say, in their Report to the Legislature, dated January 5, 1828, "such has been the improvement in the earnings of the convicts, and such the diminution of pardons, we are of opinion that no further appropriations will hereafter be necessary to support this Prison, except for expenses of discharged convicts, the expenses of buildings and repairs, and the transportation of convicts." These items of expense, it is obvious, except so far as it regards the repairs of buildings, have properly no connexion with the current expenses of the Prison. The keeper of the Prison, Hon. G. Powers, concurs in opinion with the inspectors; and says, "that such will be the continued increase of earnings, that no further appropriation will ever be necessary for the support of convicts in this Prison, unless in case of some unforeseen calamity, against which no foresight or prudence can guard." He adds, "it is highly gratifying to believe that the period has arrived, when state criminals can be made to support themselves, while enduring the sentence of the law, and, at the same time, be subjected to a course of reformatory discipline." The earnings of the convicts in this Prison, in October, 1827, for the month, were $2,792 28 cents, which being continued, at the same rate for one year, would amount to $33,307 36. What an immeasurable difference in the industry, which is requisite to procure such a result among 550 convicts, and the sloth and wretchedness of a Prison, in which labour has never been introduced, or from which it is excluded!

In the new Prison at Sing Sing, Captain Lynds says, he "will ask no greater privilege from the State, when the Prison is done, than the earnings of the convicts, above every expense for food, medical attendance, moral instruction, keeping, &c. &c., and that he will enter into bonds for $100,000 to release the State from all further charges for current expenses, in consideration of receiving the proceeds of the labor of the convicts."

We have been more particular in this statement, because it has been contended, openly, that economy and moral improvement are adverse principles in the government of a Prison, than which, as we believe, a more erroneous sentiment was never advanced, either in its application to a Prison, or an individual. We have seen from facts, that in those Prisons, in which there is the most moral improvement, there is the least expense, and, believing as we do, that the enormous expenses of Penitentiaries in past years, has been the result of odious and detestable abuses, we are at a loss to know from what motive a sentiment was ever advanced, so fraught with mischief, as this, that economy and moral improvement are adverse principles in the government of a Prison. The State of New York has paid, since 1796, for the support of State Prisons, one million eight hundred thousand dollars; Connecticut, since 1791, more than $200,000; and Massachusetts, since 1805, more than $300,000. We believe that moral improvement would have been adverse to such expenditure, but not to that economy, which would have prevented it; for when we speak of moral improvement, we take into view the character of those concerned in the management of a Prison, as well as that of the convicts; and we believe that mo-

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rality, in its ordinary forms, without much attention to improvement, would have saved a great part of this enormous expense. The point under consideration is one of great importance, not only in reference to the past, but to the present and future; for Penitentiaries in past years have not only been a great public burden, but several are so now, and they may remain so, and others may become so, if the principle is not well established, that these institutions ought to support themselves; and with proper regard to morality they may be made to do it. It is well known to the inhabitants of Massachusetts, that the State Prison at Charlestown involved the State last year in a debt of more than $5,000; and this, too, notwithstanding the fact, that it had produced a revenue, during the two preceding years, of more than $19,000. To this singular fact, the Governor called the attention of the Legislature, for the purpose of showing the necessity of more thorough investigation concerning the affairs of the Prison. Nor is Massachusetts alone, in this dilemma; New Jersey, also, is involved in debt, and has been for a course of years, of from three to seven thousand dollars a year, for the support of about seventy convicts. And Pennsylvania, for the actual cost of the old Walnut street Prison, was debtor, in 1820, $38,467 99: in 1821, $36,876 82: in 1822, $44,062 89: in 1823, $46,503 42: in 1824, $47,057: in 1825, $46,695 70: making a grand total of the actual costs of that most destructive Prison, during 6 years, from 1819 to 1826, of $259,684 15, from which deduct $80,311 85, the earnings of the convicts for the same period, and $179,373 30 remain as the absolute expense. And here again we may be told, that moral improvement and economy are adverse principles in the management of a Prison; but we have seen, that while Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are involved in debt by their Prisons, New Hampshire and Connecticut find them a source of income; and New York, for the extensive Prison at Auburn, has the assurance of the inspectors and the keeper, that the Prison does now, and will hereafter, support itself; and for that at Sing Sing, the declaration of the keeper, Captain Lynds, that he will give bonds of $100,000 to keep the Prison when it is finished, and defray every expense, in consideration of the labor of the convicts. How long, then, shall it be, before the truth is established, that these institutions can and ought to support themselves? before the absurdity is seen, of such a sentiment as the following, that economy and moral improvement are adverse principles in the government of a Prison?

What other good effects have resulted from the system of prison discipline recommended and partially introduced?

To answer this question, we will contrast Newgate with the new Prison at Wethersfield; the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing, with the old State Prison in New York city; and the condition of youth and children in the old Penitentiaries, with their condition in the Houses of Refuge in New York and Boston.

The character of Newgate we give from the notes of a gentleman, who visited it in the autumn of 1826. "We found the prisoners more filthy than any which I had ever seen, except those of the Jail in Washington city. The night rooms were in the same state, nearly, as

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in the heat of summer, when one hundred and nine convicts were lodged in five small rooms. The largest room was about 21 feet by 10, and 6¼ feet high, with very little ventilation, and in this room were lodged thirty-two men. It would have been said by most persons, that this number of men could not live in that room a single night. The narrow space, the loathsome bedding, the vermin would take life. Mr. ——, who had visited the Prison before, remarked with surprise the change for the worse which several of the men had undergone, in a single year, as being greater than the change in most men in ten years. This was to be attributed partly to the filth and crowded state of the night rooms, and partly to the treatment of the men in other respects. Our ears were pained with the beating of a convict: of which I heard more in a day at Newgate, than in a week at Auburn. The manner, the instrument, the effect, were all wrong. If men must be kept and punished in this way, it should be made to appear as some excuse for it, that it makes the men more industrious and profitable to the State; more fearful of further punishment, and more strongly bent on future good conduct. But none of these things were so. The institution is more expensive to the State, according to the number of convicts, than any other of which I have any knowledge, and the draught on the treasury, during the last ten years, for the support of less than one hundred convicts, has exceeded fifty thousand dollars. All this money, besides the proceeds of the labor of the convicts, is said to have been appropriated for the improvement and support of the institution. The books, however, are in a deranged state, and afforded to us no satisfaction in regard to the manner in which the money has been expended. We spent much time in a laborious investigation, the results of which involved the subject in greater difficulty. It appeared in the examination of the books of the superintendents of the shops and the clerk, that the labor of the prisoners, as they were then employed, taking a short week in October as the basis of the calculation, ought to be about $9,332 40 annually; the whole expense of the institution, about $8,500 annually. While the draught on the treasury of the State, for seven years, had been, on an average, nearly $8,000 annually. These results appeared to us inexplicable. At least it appeared inexcusable, that there were no books and records to explain so great a mystery, in the management of a public institution. If the transactions have not been fraudulent, it appears that the system of discipline and the management have not been favorable to industry and economy. The effect of such treatment on the temper of the convicts is not less injurious than on the other important interests of the institution. We found in many a deep-rooted and settled malignity, growing out of the treatment they had received. We found, also, many recommitments, some for the third, and one for the fourth time; showing that the effect of such treatment is not the reformation of the convict. In support of this position, it should be added, that the prisoners from Newgate are found in numerous instances in other Prisons." It has already been said, and we repeat it with unspeakable joy, that Newgate is abandoned, the new Prison at Wethersfield is finished, and the convicts were all removed to it in September last. The character of the new Prison, we will now give in the language of the inspectors of the Prison, and the Governor of the State, from official

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documents recently submitted to the Legislature. The inspectors, Messrs. JOHN RUSS, MARTIN WELLES, and JOHN S. PETERS, say, under date April 10, 1828:

"Previous to the removal of the whole number of prisoners, we had appointed MOSES C. PILLSBURY, Esq., formerly warden of the New Hampshire Prison, to be warden of the Connecticut State Prison. In selecting him for the situation, we followed, as we believed, the decided expression of public opinion. We consulted gentlemen from different parts of the State, who with entire unanimity concurred with us in the opinion, that we should be most fortunate, if we were able to obtain for the State the services of Mr. Pillsbury. The result, so far, has not disappointed our expectations.

The principles of the system adopted for the government of the Prison are as few and simple as possible.

All communication between the prisoners, either directly or indirectly, by night or day, is prohibited. We believe this point has to every purpose of practical utility been fully attained; and the public may rest assured, that while the present vigilance is observed, it is scarcely possible that any convict should leave the Prison debased by intercourse with other and more accomplished felons.

No watchman is allowed to hold any conversation with a prisoner except to direct him in his labor. No prisoner is permitted to have in his possession any money. By these measures, it is hoped, that all the means of corrupting or seducing watchmen from their duty will be removed.

The use of ardent spirits, at or about the Prison, except on the prescription of the physician, is prohibited; and all persons employed there are required, by the terms of their contract, to abstain from their use during the period of their employment.

By law, the warden may punish the prisoners by whipping, not exceeding ten stripes. We are happy to say, that since the warden has taken charge of the institution, corporeal punishment has not been inflicted in any case, and the subordinate officers are not allowed to strike a man, except in self-defence.

When the prisoners were removed from Newgate, irons were found upon many of them, which they had constantly worn. These have been from time to time removed, as the appearance or conduct of the men would seem to justify; and for many months, no prisoner has been in irons. It has been our earnest endeavor, and in this respect our wishes have been faithfully seconded by the warden, to substitute, in the treatment of these men, so far as it should be practicable, the law of kindness for that of severity. An exact and rigid discipline has been established, to which all have been compelled to submit, and to which all have submitted with a promptness and readiness as gratifying as it was unexpected.

As it respects the moral condition of the men, we do not hesitate to express our opinion, that it is far more favorable, than the most ardent friend of the new institution had reason to anticipate. For many months, there has been manifested an appearance of submission and subdued feeling, deep sensibility, earnest attention to religious instruction, and entire and even cheerful obedience to every regulation. The warden has been unwearied in his exertions (and we say this with a deep feeling of their value and usefulness) to instruct and reclaim these men, and to restore them to society, at the expiration of their sentence, as sound and safe men."

Governor TOMLINSON confirms these statements as follows:

"The warden, appointed by the directors of the Prison, is peculiarly qualified to discharge the important duties of his station, and his labors have been followed by the most satisfactory results. The police of the Prison tends alike to meliorate the condition of the prisoners; to effect their reformation; to prevent the commission of crimes; and to promote the security of the community. Its discipline is strict but humane. Each prisoner is subject to the salutary restraints of constant inspection; denied all conversation, except with his immediate keeper; absolutely excluded from external intercourse, and prohibited even to see a visitor, unless in the presence of an officer of the institution. When not employed in labor, each convict is confined in a solitary cell, where he eats his food, with which he is adequately supplied. The only drink allowed the prisoner, when in health, is water. It is gratifying to know, that, under this regimen, the appearance and vigor of the convicts have obviously improved, notwithstanding the habits of intemperance which probably led many of them to the perpetration of the crimes that have rendered necessary their seclusion

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from society. When sick, they receive proper care and treatment; but no one yet has been sent to the hospital. Religious exercises are attended on the morning and evening of each day, and on the Sabbath divine service is performed in the presence of the prisoners. By a permanent regulation, a Bible is placed in each cell, into which is admitted sufficient light to enable the occupant to read it. When thus immured in solitude, it may reasonably be expected, that the convict, reviewing his conduct and feeling its deplorable issue, will be brought to deep and sincere repentance, and that he will make the companion of his solitude the guide of his future life. More than sixty of the ninety-seven convicts now confined in the Prison, are believed to be under the age of thirty years. The reformation of these young offenders is an object of deep concern.

The short experiment, which has been made at the Prison, warrants the belief, that such a result may be produced. Already the fierceness and obduracy, which were displayed by the convicts when confined together in the old Prison, have been subdued by solitary confinement, and the most stubborn and abandoned have become submissive and obedient.

It is confidently believed, that the Prison will not, after it shall have been completed and furnished, occasion any further expense to the State. If this anticipation should prove to be correct, the saving to the State will, in a short period, equal the whole cost of the establishment; the average annual expense of Newgate Prison, from its establishment to the first of April, 1826, having exceeded $5,680. While, according to the statement of the warden and inspectors, the new Prison, at the commencement of the cold season, and at the very beginning of its operation, during a trial of six months, between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of April, has produced, over and above every expense, the sum of $1,017 16."

In view of this contrast between Newgate and the new Prison at Wethersfield, we ask where and in what manner a greater change has been produced in regard to the condition of one hundred human beings!

Contrast now the old Prison in New York with the new Prisons at Sing Sing and Auburn.

First, in regard to discipline. We give as true a picture as could be drawn of the discipline of the old State Prison in New York city, in the language of the commissioners to the Legislature.

"The institution is administered upon a system not wholly of government, but partly of compromise, encouragement and favor. The restraint and the labor are too little; the order which it prescribes is imperfect; the indulgences which are obtained for the prisoners, with *and without permission*, are often utterly subversive of discipline, and inconsistent with a state of punishment.

There is a great want of good order.—In the morning, when the cells are unlocked, the prisoners flock confusedly into the yard; and, at the sound of the bell for meals, they move like an undisciplined mob to the mess room, jostling and crowding each other, and conversing as they go, and taking their seats as they enter.

There is a want of decorum in the behavior of the prisoners. We were met by bold staring by those who left their work to gaze at us, and by looks, whether in smiles or frowns, which indicated an unsubdued and audacious spirit in the culprits.

In the yard of the Prison, during working hours, numbers of them are to be seen walking to and fro, in pairs, in free and earnest conversation. Others were sitting in perfect idleness.

The opportunity, which exists in the Prison, for conversation among the prisoners, and for the circulation of opinions and intentions within, and information from without, is an evil destructive of all sound discipline. These are partly owing to the faulty construction of the Prison itself, which compels the keeper to lodge so many convicts in each room, a defect which we shall hereafter have occasion to advert to as the fruitful source of many other mischiefs. But the evil is also partly owing to causes which might be removed by more perfect internal regulations, even in the present state of the Prison.

By usage with those who contract for the work of any division of the prisoners, the contractors and their agents have constant access to the men employed, in relation to their work. The keeper and officers have often stated this to us as the source of many irregularities. The contractor naturally wishes to encourage the

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men to work well and fast; for this purpose bribes are promised, and those bribes are tobacco, snuff and spirits. But we are informed by the officers, that the men sent by the contractors often bring in these articles, and barter them with the prisoners for stolen articles of prison manufacture. There is no risk, which the convicts will not incur, nor sacrifice to which they will not submit, to obtain tobacco and rum, which then become the subject of an internal secret trade in the Prison

"We mention two examples of the effect of conversation, and of the circulation of news.

"Some time since, an opinion was general in the Prison, that a particular prisoner had turned informer. A conspiracy was formed to punish, or probably to kill that prisoner; and he was with difficulty rescued by the keeper, after having been set upon and dangerously stabbed. It is a kind of common law among them to punish informers at discretion.

"We personally saw the effect of the terror inspired by this example; and we saw with mortification, how little the keeper, with his turnkeys and military guard, deems himself able to protect a prisoner thus suspected. One of us had occasion, in pursuance of an object mentioned in another part of this report, to have a secret examination of a prisoner, who was at work in the yard. But the keeper thought it was not safe for that prisoner, to call him away from his work, without making a plausible pretext for it; and the prisoner, who was willing to give the information required, was examined in a remote and private room, and trembled at the danger of being seen in our company.

"The manner in which *visitors* are admitted to the Prison is among the worst evils that attend the institution. One prisoner was visited by four different women, each claiming to be his wife. The female acquaintance of the prisoners are continually admitted, under the name of relations. The throng of visitors is incessant, and becomes to the prisoners a perpetual exhibition to gaze at, to draw them from their labor, and relieve the tediousness of confinement. Rum, snuff, tobacco, money, tools, letters and messages, are introduced more or less frequently. Intrigues with state prison solicitors and pardon brokers, are in perpetual agitation.

"All we saw or heard in that Prison, goes to show among the convicts an unsubdued temper of mind, and in the officers an imperfect control, supported not wholly upon the submission of the convicts, but partly also depending on their good will, and influenced by their opinions and feelings."

We give the opposite, concerning the Prison at Auburn, in the language of the commissioners to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. They say,

"Having, previously to our visit to Auburn, inspected the Prisons in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, we were forcibly struck with the contrast that presented itself in the general character and deportment of the inmates of the former Prison with those of the two latter. The quiet, orderly, humble, and apparently contrite demeanor of the convicts at Auburn, their exact attention to their respective labors, the results of that labor as evidenced in the different productions exhibited, and the general neatness and propriety of every department in the institution, produced the same agreeable impression upon us, that has been felt by nearly all the numerous visitors of that Prison. Having satisfied ourselves that no conversation, or other communication of any nature whatever, could exist between the convicts at night, after they were locked in their respective cells, we turned our attention particularly to their relative situation during the period of joint labor, with a view to the difficult problem of the practicability of conducting such labor without intercourse between the convicts. The result of our examination and inquiries was a conviction, that by due supervision, and by the prompt and certain punishment of offenders, it was practicable and easy to exclude all communication between convicts under such circumstances. Numerous facts might be adduced to prove that each convict is by force of discipline rendered an insulated being; and for all the purposes of penitentiary punishment is as effectually secluded, as if confined during the day as well as night in a solitary cell. We witnessed nothing of that severity and oppression, which some worthy persons have supposed to accompany every motion of this institution. Great firmness, and a determination to enforce strictly the police of the Prison, appeared in the officers, and entire submission and humility were displayed by the convicts; but the latter seemed to us no more than what was becoming and needful on the part of criminals as an atonement to violated law; and the former has been proved by all experience to be necessary in the government of Penitentiaries."

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We give the character of the discipline at Sing Sing, in the language of BASIL HALL, a Captain in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, to Hon. C. D. COLDEN, of New York.

"There are now 200 convicts (this number has since been increased to 520) at work, with ten superintendents only, together with a guard of ten more, including Capt. LYNDS, and the officers of the Prison. We walked round and round the whole premises, and I cannot express to you how much I was astonished by what I saw, and *in truth to be duly felt it must be seen.* The silence was as profound as if the workmen had been made of the marble they were employed in hewing. I know enough of our naval discipline, and of its principles, to be sensible of the great advantages, which a rigid adherence to this rule of discipline affords. In fact, it is the main spring of the whole, and together with the inflexible rule of following every offence with punishment, and doing every thing by rule and compass, is the explanation of his wonderful success. Its simplicity too is a great recommendation, for it will not require the same talents to continue the system, as it has to devise and put it to the proof."

We have done with the contrast in regard to discipline.

Make now the contrast in regard to health. STEPHEN ALLEN, in a late letter to Mr. ROSCOE, states the bill of mortality in the old State Prison in New York, for a course of years, at 7 per cent. It appears by official reports, that the bill of mortality at Auburn, is about 2 per cent.; making a difference, supposing the number of convicts to be 500, of twenty-five lives annually. This would be felt to be a great difference if it was made by the hands of a public executioner. From 1797 to 1823, six hundred and twenty-one died in New York at the State Prison; while out of the same number, at the rate of mortality at Auburn, only two hundred and forty-five would have died; saving in one Prison, during twenty-six years, three hundred and seventy-six lives.

Make now the contrast in regard to expense. The amount appropriated by the Legislature, in some of the most costly years, for current expenses in the old State Prison in New York, was as follows:

1799,	$18,222 30	1803,	$21,953 18	1807,	$23,100
1809,	30,000	1812,	30,000	1817,	30,000
1818,	35,000	1819,	30,689 70		

Total amount appropriated in eight years, two hundred and twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighteen cents.

Total amount appropriated by the State for the same purposes in the same Prison, from Dec. 31, 1797, to Dec. 31, 1823, four hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents. The average number of prisoners, during the same period, was four hundred and seventy-one.

At the Auburn Prison, the number of convicts being five hundred and fifty, the keeper states their support for the present year to be, including the salary of the officers, thirty-four thousand five hundred and four dollars, and their earnings to be thirty-three thousand five hundred and four dollars; leaving a balance of one thousand dollars against the Institution; for which the fees for the admission of visitors will nearly provide. In view of this estimate, the keeper remarks,

"It is highly gratifying to believe that the period has arrived, when state criminals can be made to support themselves, while enduring the sentence of the law, and at the same time be subject to a course of moral and reformatory discipline." As a matter of fact, no draught

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was made upon the treasury of the State for the support of the Auburn Prison during the last year. And this fact is particularly alluded to by the lamented CLINTON, in his last message to the Legislature, in terms of high commendation. Thus we have the contrast in regard to expense.

Make now the contrast in regard to recommittals, and cases of reformation. The whole number of prisoners discharged from the old State Prison in New York, in twenty-six years from Dec. 1797, was 3997. Of this number, four hundred and ninety-four were committed a second time, and sixty-one a third, fourth or fifth time.

In 1816, 436 committed, 38 a second time, 9 a third or more times.
" 1817, 307 committed, 32 a second time, 1 a third time.
" 1818, 232 committed, 25 a second time, 2 a third or more times.
" 1819, 184 committed, 18 a second time, 2 a third or more times.
" 1820, 231 committed, 19 a second time, 1 a third time.
" 1821, 202 committed, 22 a second time, 1 a third time.
" 1822, 175 committed, 18 a second time, 1 a third time.
At Auburn, 1826, 133 committed, 4 a second time, 0 a third time.

From a deficiency of recommittals at Auburn, we give information of an opposite character, showing what proportion of those who have been heard from are reformed; stating only the initials of the names, the crime for which they were committed, the character before commitment, the character since, and the time of their discharge. This statement is made on the authority of letters received from postmasters, sheriffs, district attorneys, and other public officers, in answer to inquiries made of them by the keeper of the Prison.

Initials.	*Crime.*	*Before conviction.*	*Since discharged.*	*Date of discharge.*
W. S.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Sober and honest.	Jany. 1826.
C. R.	Burglary.	Habits good.	Industrious and temperate.	Mar. 1825.
N. C.	Ct. money.	Intemperate.	More temperate.	July, 1827.
A. B.	Forgery.	Not good.	Conduct good.	Sept. 1822.
A. M. B.	Pet. larceny.	Unsteady.	Conduct good.	Aug. 1827.
E. W.	Cons. to cheat.	Not known.	Conducts with propriety.	Sept. 1823.
P. D.	Forgery.	Not known.	Conduct good.	Mar. 1824.
W. P.	G. larceny.	Dishonest.	Same as before conviction.	Feby. 1822.
J. C.	G. larceny.	Good.	Deranged.	Jany. 1826.
L. R.	G. larceny.	Industrious.	Steady and industrious.	Sept. 1825.
E. P.	Ct. money.	A profligate.	Steady and industrious.	Oct. 1824.
J. H.	Bigamy.	Habits bad.	Improved.	June, 1822.
O. S.	G. larceny.	Bad.	Bad.	To canal.
W. H.	Perjury.	Bad.	Quiet and respectable.	Mar. 1826.
J. O.	Felony.	Unsteady.	Habits correct.	June, 1826.
O. S.	G. larceny.	Vicious.	Much improved.	Apr. 1826.
J. S.	Attempt to rape.	Intemperate.	Somewhat improved.	Jany. 1822.
J. M.	Manslaughter.	Notoriously bad.	Greatly improved.	Mar. 1826.
H. C.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Industrious and honest.	June, 1825.
J. C.	Assault to murder.	Abandoned.	A reformed man.	June, 1827.
J. C. P.	Arson.	Fair character.	Uniformly good.	July, 1826.
W. L.	Breaking jail.	Suspicious.	Not much improved.	Mar. 1826.
P. T.	Manslaughter.	Intemperate.	Greatly improved.	July, 1827.
J. C.	Forgery.	Drunkard.	Habits still bad.	Aug. 1826.
D. R.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Industrious and orderly.	Apr. 1820.
S. N.	Forgery.	Not known.	Industrious and orderly.	Feby. 1821.
J. G.	Breaking jail.	Not good.	Better citizen.	Apr. 1825.
A. B.	Pet. larceny.	Intemperate.	Appears reformed.	Nov. 1826.
H. A.	Arson.	Not known.	Very good character.	July, 1822.
A. D.	Perjury.	Drunken.	Loose, drunken fellow.	Jany. 1822.
J. F.	Assault to rape.	Not known.	Steady and industrious.	Mar. 1822.
J. G.	Perjury.	Not known.	Industrious, good citizen.	Mar. 1821.
D. P. M. N.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Conduct bad.	Dec. 1825.
M. S.	Perjury.	A bad man.	No wise improved.	Oct. 1826.
J. I. H.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Steady and industrious.	Oct. 1826.
H. D. L.	Arson.	Bad.	Nothing unfavorable.	May, 1827
J. B.	Arson.	Intemperate.	Steady and industrious.	Aug. 1826
J. P.	Ct. money.	Not good.	Character good.	Sept. 1819.
E. S.	Burglary.	Bad.	Conduct irreproachable.	Feb. 1826.
C. S.	Ct. money.	Worthless.	In jail again.	Nov. 1826

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Initials.	*Crime.*	*Before conviction.*	*Since discharged.*	*Date of discharge*
E. C. D.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Honest, fair character.	Apr. 1824
L. W.	Forgery.	Bad.	Bad.	To canal.
W. M. B.	G. larceny.	Old convict.	Bad.	Feby. 1824
G. M.	Manslaughter.	Habits bad.	Not improved.	July, 1818.
A. B.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Nothing improper.	June, 1824.
A. P.	do.	Intemperate.	Character good.	Mar. 1826.
E. R.	do.	do.	do.	Apr. 1825.
D. T.	do.	do.	do.	Apr. 1825.
E. B. D.	do.	Very bad.	In jail for larceny.	Aug. 1826.
J. S.	Manslaughter.	Intemperate.	Much improved.	Nov. 1823.
C. F.	Assault to murder.	do.	Sober, discreet man.	Apr. 1824.
B. H.	Ct. money.	Suspicious.	Industrious and honest.	Nov. 1822.
J. M. C.	Forgery.	Not known.	Character and conduct good.	Aug. 1819.
J. H.	Ct. money.	do.	Very respectable.	Feby. 1821.
J. C.	Forgery.	Dissipated.	Steady and industrious.	Jany. 1820.
H. H.	Burglary.	Thievish.	Entirely reformed.	Mar. 1825.
J. S.	G. larceny.	Not the best.	Respectable and pious.	July, 1821.
J. K.	Ct. money.	Suspected.	Good moral character.	Jany. 1826.
W. P.	Perjury.	Intemperate.	Temperate and industrious.	July, 1827.
J. B.	G. larceny.	Unsteady.	Behaves well.	June, 1827.
B. C.	do.	Good.	do.	June, 1827.
J. L.	Bigamy.	Drunkard.	No wise altered.	July, 1826.
E. A.	Breaking jail.	Not known.	Habits good.	Aug. 1826.
S. B.	Misdemeanor.	do.	More industrious and sober.	Jany. 1823.
P. D.	G. larceny.	Dishonest.	Conduct honest and upright.	Oct. 1826.
T. H.	Forgery.		Reformation appears real.	Apr. 1826.
F. Y.	do.	Dissipated.	Thoroughly reformed.	Sept. 1826.
A. P.	G. larceny.	Bad.	Well esteemed.	Feby. 1825.
J. V.	Forgery.	Indolent.	Conduct very good.	June, 1827.
C. D.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Good inhabitant.	Nov. 1826.
N. B.	Aiding escape.	Rather loose.	Good, to a proverb.	Apr. 1820.
W. B.	Forgery.	Not very good.	Behaves with strict propriety.	Nov. 1826.
D. L.	G. larceny.	Not known.	An honest, industrious man.	Apr. 1818.
L. S. B.	Perjury.	Intemperate.	Perfectly regular.	June, 1827.
J. K.	Ct. money.	Unsteady.	Sustains a fair character.	Jany. 1827.
G. O. B.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Manifest reformation.	Sept. 1821.
D. H.	Perjury.	Character good.	Industrious and thrifty.	July, 1821.
H. S.	Ct. money.	Simple.	Honesty not suspected.	Jany. 1822.
A. A.	do.	Dissipated.	Reformed.	Apr. 1822.
J. T.	G. larceny.	Bad.	Intemperate.	Apr. 1820.
A. M. D.	do.	Intemperate.	do.	Sept. 1819.
H. R.	Forgery.	Not good.	No bad habits.	June, 1824.
J. R.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Character good.	Dec. 1822.
T. M.	Perjury.	Bad.	Continues bad.	Oct. 1819.
A. B.	do.	Not known.	Decent, sober man.	Feby. 1822.
J. H.	G. larceny.	Not the best.	Neighbors speak well of him.	June, 1820.
A. H.	do.	Not known.	Nothing against him.	June, 1822.
R. R.	do.	Intemperate.	Deranged.	June, 1826.
B. N.	do.	Not known.	A good citizen.	Jany. 1827.
S. S.	Forgery.	Bad.	Rather improved.	May, 1826.
D. S.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Exemplary.	Apr. 1825.
Indian.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Behaves much better.	To canal.
F. G.	Ct. money.	Vicious.	A wholesome citizen.	Jany. 1822.
E. W.	Forgery.	Dishonest.	A good citizen.	Dec. 1820.
P. H.	G. larceny.	Bad.	Behaves very well.	June, 1827.
J. D.	Forgery.	Simple.	do. do.	Feby. 1818.
R. F.	Perjury.	Very bad.	Is bad still.	Apr. 1824.
P. C.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.	Steady and industrious.	June, 1827.
L. L.	Arson.	Not specified.	Doing well.	Oct. 1826.
J. P. C.	Ct. money.	Very bad.	Has the confidence of community.	June, 1826.
S. M.	do.	Good.	Much respected.	Mar. 1824.
J. W.	Breaking jail.	Not described.	Steady and industrious.	Aug. 1820.
S. S. H.	Ct. money.	do.	Very good.	Oct. 1826.
D. D. B.	do.	Intemperate.	Much reformed.	July, 1826.
G. R.	As. to rape.	Habits bad.	Much as before.	Apr. 1827.
J. W.	Ct. money.	Not described.	Reformed.	Nov. 1824.
R. D.	Forgery.	Respectable.	Suspicious.	Jany. 1826.
W. D.	do.	Very bad.	Habits good.	June, 1827.
D. S.	do.	Intemperate.	Intemperate and thievish.	Sept. 1819.
J. T.	Burglary.	Habits bad.	Improved.	May, 1824.
A. V. T.	G. larceny.	Not very good.	Conduct good.	June, 1826.
J. K.	do.	Not known.	Industrious and thriving.	Jany. 1820.
J. B.	Perjury.	A bad man.	Much improved.	July, 1826.
L. W. M.	Forgery.	Dangerous man.	Dishonest yet.	Feby. 1824.
D. C.	Perjury.	Not described.	Good citizen.	Canal 1822.
J. P.	At. to rape.	Intemperate.	Behaves much better.	Apr. 1826.
J. P.	Perjury.	Not described.	Much improved.	June, 1820.
A. P.	Ct. money.	Not very bad.	Character good.	Apr. 1824.
J. P.	G. larceny.	Very vicious.	Much reformed.	June, 1827.
J. M. B.	do.	Not described.	do.	Dec. 1826.
A. H.	do.	Worthless.	Worthless still.	Oct. 1826.

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Initials.	*Crime.*	*Before conviction.*	*Since discharged.*	*Date of discharge.*
W. M.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Conducts well.	Apr. 1825.
S. S.	Burglary.	Generally good.	A trust-worthy man.	Aug. 1823.
A. C.	Ct. money.	Vicious.	A pretty fair character.	Apr. 1826.
A. P.	Breaking jail.	Intemperate.	Habits much improved.	June, 1826.
J. C. C.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Honest and industrious.	Oct. 1826.
D. J.	G. larceny.	Vicious.	Not altered.	Dec. 1826.
H. L.	Forgery.	Good.	Good.	Apr. 1825.
A. P.	Ct. money.	Unsteady.	Character good.	Apr. 1824.
J. P.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Greatly improved.	May, 1822.
A. W.	Ct. money.	Very bad.	Considerably improved.	Feby. 1824.
J. T. L.	Forgery.	Decent.	Remarkably industrious	Aug. 1826.
J. B.	Ct. money.	Not known.	In Prison.	Sept. 1823.
C. W. S.	Forgery.	Very good.	Very good.	Dec. 1825.
M. L.	Perjury.	Not known.	Stimulates too high.	Sept. 1824.
N. D.	Ct. money.	Not very good.	Steady and industrious.	Feby. 1824.
L. J.	Perjury.	Not very bad.	Altered for the better.	Mar. 1825.
W. L.	Ct. money.	Bad.	Still bad.	June, 1826.
S. Y. S.	do	Idle.	Greatly improved.	Dec. 1824.
J. D. S.	G. larceny.	Not given.	No reformation.	Feby. 1826.
D. Y.	do.	Very bad.	Inoffensive.	Feby. 1824.
J. C. F.	Perjury.	Extremely bad.	Intemperate.	Jany. 1825.
J. S.	G. larceny.	Irregular.	Attentive to business.	Dec. 1824.
J. F.	Forgery.	A prudent man.	Good character.	Aug. 1825.
S. C.	Perjury.	Rude.	Much reformed.	Sept. 1825.
J. R.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Much improved.	Jany. 1823.
D. B.	Ct. money.	do.	do. do.	May, 1825.
E. B.	do.	do.	do. do.	May, 1825.
H. P.	do.	Not known.	Not a very bad man.	Aug. 1826.
J. M.	Perjury.	Intemperate.	Conduct correct.	Sept. 1823.
J. P.	Forgery.	Not known.	Dissipated.	June, 1825.
P. S.	Perjury.	Very bad.	Habits good.	Apr. 1824.
E. B.	G. larceny.	Old offender.	Habits bad.	Aug. 1823.
P. W. W.	do.	Not known.	Thievish.	Apr. 1826.
J. W. B.	Ct. money.	do.	Till of late, very good.	Feby. 1826.
J. W.	G. larceny.	Very vicious.	In Prison.	Dec. 1821.
P. B.	do.	Not known.	Well esteemed.	Mar. 1824.
A. G.	Ct. money.	Intemperate.	Steady, industrious.	Apr. 1826.
W. R.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Habits good.	Nov. 1825.
O. G.	Ct. money.	Not stated.	A good man.	Aug. 1821.

Of the number contained in the above table, which amounts to 160, one hundred and twelve are described as decidedly steady and industrious, or very greatly improved; 12 as somewhat reformed; 2 as not much improved; 4 with respect to whom nothing very particular was known, but nothing unfavorable; 2 as rather suspicious characters; 2 as deranged; and 26 as decidedly bad. Thus it appears that the cases of reformation are as encouraging at Auburn, as the cases of recommittal are discouraging in New York. We have finished the contrast in regard to discipline, health, expense, recommittals, and cases of reformation, in these Prisons.

Make now the contrast between the condition of youth and children in the old Penitentiaries, and their condition in the Houses of Refuge in New York and Boston. Their condition in the old Penitentiaries cannot be *fully* described; because a part only of what they have suffered is known, and a part only of what is known concerning the injury which they have suffered, can with propriety be published. Some circumstances, however, of their situation before and after confinement, may be mentioned, sufficient to form one part of the contrast. They may have had no parents, and no guardian or family friend, to provide for them and send them to school; or they may have had an intemperate father; or, as is sometimes the case, an intemperate father and mother, and have been the objects of their cruelty. They may have been persuaded or bribed, in these circumstances of want and suffering, to steal; or they may have been driven to a course of vice by hunger and nakedness. They may never have been taught

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the moral law, and never had an example before them to prove the value of good conduct. The first thing they saw, when they opened their eyes upon the world, was some form of vice; the first thing they heard, the voice of anger and contention. There was no Bible in the house, no place of prayer, no regular time in which to receive their daily bread. If they were sent out to beg, they received on their return less than enough to satisfy their hunger, or, when they came home, found their parents drunk, or the father drunk and the mother a victim of his brutal force, and themselves exposed, as soon as they entered the house, to the same treatment. Under these and similar circumstances, which are not of frequent recurrence in the country, but very frequent in our large cities, these children and youth have been trained, till they were arrested and committed to Prison. To prove that this is not fancy, we give an extract from the Report of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in New York, in which the House of Refuge had its origin. The Report from which we make the extract, was written with great ability by the lamented CHARLES G. HAINES, Esq. but a short time before the Refuge was built, and contributed probably more than all other documents, to the existence of this, first of the kind, and most useful establishment. The Report, speaking of juvenile delinquents, before their conviction, has the following language.

"In most instances they have no inveterate habits to extirpate. No moral standard of conduct has been placed before their eyes. No faithful parent has watched over them and restrained their vicious propensities. Their lives exhibit a series of aberrations from regularity, a train of accidents that has rendered them the victims of temptation and the sport of adversity. They have been sent from place to place, subsisted by precarious means, or been left to combat with poverty, want, and the inclemency of the seasons, by the exercise of their own ingenuity. Every thing about them has been various and unsettled, and in the unfortunate hour of temptation, while under the pressure of want, or when seduced into the giddy vortex of depraved passions, they have offended against the laws and been sentenced to the State Prison. There are exceptions to these remarks in a few solitary instances of premature and settled baseness; but this view has a very extensive application to the cases of juvenile offenders in our large towns and cities. In the interior it is very rare that boys are indicted for crimes."

These remarks are applicable to juvenile delinquents before conviction. What was their condition in the old Penitentiaries? In the language of the same valuable Report, by Col. HAINES;

"Whoever has entered these abodes, has seen youth of various ages, from fourteen to twenty years old, wearing away a portion of the brightest and most precious period of their existence among felons of the most abandoned description, without the means of improving. It is impossible that they should not come forth prepared for evil deeds. The worst examples are constantly before their eyes. Morality is ridiculed; honesty is despised, and vice is set off with every attraction that hardened guilt can suggest." Again, "Our Penitentiaries are so many schools of vice; they are so many seminaries to impart lessons and maxims, calculated to banish legal restraints, moral consideration, pride of character, and self-regard. They have their watch-words, their technical terms, their peculiar language, and their causes and objects of emulation. Let us ask any sagacious observer of human nature, acquainted with the internal police of our Penitentiaries, to suggest a school, where the commitment of the most pernicious crimes could be taught with the most effect; could he select a plan more fertile in the most pernicious results, than the indiscriminate society of knaves and villains of all ages and degrees of guilt?" "They are nurseries of crime where the convict is furnished with the expedients and shifts of guilt, and, with his invention sharpened, he is let loose upon society, in a tenfold degree a more daring, desperate, and effective villain."

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Such were the places in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, in which from three to five hundred youth were, a few years since, annually in a course of instruction for a life of infamy. But the scene is reversed. In proof of this we give a true description of the House of Reformation at South Boston, from the Boston Daily Advertiser, which, we understand, was written by the Chief Justice of Massachusetts.

"The writer of this having visited, by invitation of the Directors, the *Institution for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders*, at South Boston, was so struck with the admirable management and the practical results of the system, that he cannot resist a desire to bring it to the notice of the public, in the hope that it will be countenanced and cherished as one of the most important and useful establishments of our land.

Without seeing its operation, the very nature and objects of the system will convince any one that if its practical execution should equal its theoretical merits, it must have a most favorable effect on the morals and character of the community. The youth of populous cities are peculiarly exposed to crime; many of them are almost driven to it by necessity. A portion of them are without parents or natural friends; others are in a still worse condition, having parents who, by precept and example, encourage them in vicious courses; and some, perhaps not a few, are the instruments of more guilty fathers and mothers, who profit of the depredation committed by their children.

These unhappy little victims of neglect, or shameful abuse of authority, are hardly proper subjects of punishment—their offences are not their own—they have never been taught the laws of God or man, or, if they have, it has been only that they may despise them.

If any punishment should be inflicted, the rod of the master would be more suitable than the Prison, where their bodies and minds will be equally cramped, and become incapable of any change but that of distortion and disease. What more terrible than to immure in the physically and morally foul apartments of a jail, a child of eight or ten years of age, without means of instruction or information, and then to turn him into the world with an atmosphere about him which will repel every thing fitted to purify his body or his soul! Is it not certain that such an outcast will return to his wallowing, and accumulate filth and crime, till he has become fit for the State Prison or the gallows?

How deeply does it concern the community to take these little creatures by the hand, when they shall have committed the first offence—withdraw them from contamination and guilt—provide the means of industry and education—soften their minds to the reception of moral and religious truth—and gradually, by gentle treatment and wholesome discipline, lure them into habits of order, truth and honesty. Is there any greater duty in a Christian country than this? Is it not plucking brands from the burning, and saving souls from death? Is it not the cheapest and the best way of preserving the peace and tranquillity of the community, and guarding the fruits of industry?

If of an hundred vagrant boys and girls, thrown into the streets of a city to beg and steal, one half the number shall be taught to abhor the ways of sin, and become honest, industrious, useful citizens, is not more good done than if, after a long course of profligacy and crime, they should all come to the gallows? Surely the public must be alive to this subject—and it is matter of astonishment that until within a year or two, no measures have been taken to look into this great affair, and adopt some plan which shall lessen, if not cure, the enormous evil of juvenile punishment without reformation.

But, thanks to the wise and vigilant administration of our City Government, a system is now established, sanctioned by the Legislature, which promises a certain and a radical cure.

I wish every officer of our Government, every member of our Legislature, and every intelligent citizen of Boston, could have been present at the scene which I lately witnessed at South Boston.

We first saw the boys, in the whole about 90, distributed in groups in different apartments, all diligently employed in some useful handicraft—cheerful and busy, in their working clothes, and under the superintendence of one of their number who acted as monitor. The girls, about 15, were at work by themselves, under a woman teaching them to sew. After a walk about the grounds, we returned to the house,

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and found all the boys with their frugal dress suits on, ready for examination by the superintendent—they marched into the school-room in military order, like young recruits—perfectly clean, and in a plain uniform, made at the house, consisting of a jockey, blue jacket and white trowsers, the cost of a suit being but one dollar.

In this examination, I could see nothing different from what takes place at our common schools. In geography, grammar, minor arithmetic, they seemed to me to answer as well—in the elements of religion and morals they appeared to have been instructed. They followed the master in one or two simple hymns, in a low voice, literally making a concord of sweet sounds. And at a signal they fell upon their knees in the most perfect order, and made regular responses to a part of the church service performed by the Rev. Mr. WELLS, of the Episcopal clergy, who is instructer, task-master, chaplain, every thing in this most interesting establishment. And there never was a man whom gentleness, firmness, zeal and enthusiasm in a good cause, better qualified to do this great service to the public.

After this, we resorted to the gymnasium, and sure I am that no boys from the best schools in our city could have shown more heart in their merry gambols—so that after this scene, and seeing them at table with their generous and wholesome food, which they attacked as boys should do, it was apparent that this mighty change in their condition was produced without any of that austerity which sometimes kills in the attempt to cure.

I came away delighted with this—Prison shall I call it? No—school of reformation, for such it is, and ought to be for such subjects.

Here is practical ground to go upon—vice is checked in the bud—the tender plant is straightened, and grows into a tree, and will bear fruit, possibly even an hundred fold—crime is forgotten—a new nature is formed, or new habits created, and I am much mistaken if society does not feel the benefit in the diminution of offenders.—I am not so sanguine as to suppose that every one of these reclaimed young sinners, will continue in the ways of well-doing, when allowed to go out at large—but I do believe that as many will go from this school to the workshop, the shrouds, or the plough, with as good disposition and as honest hearts, as will (of the same class of boys) from any other school.

Persevere, then, fathers of the city, in maintaining this holy refuge from crime and other destruction—and you, the teacher, guardian, father of this once wretched, now happy family of children, rest not from your labors in this glorious vineyard, for verily you shall have your reward."

The whole number of subjects received into the institution, thus described, from its commencement, Sept. 20, 1826, to April 30, 1828, was 143: of whom 26 were girls. Of the whole number received, 26 have been apprenticed; from nearly all of whom favorable returns have been received:—and not one of the whole number received has died.

Of the House of Reform, the Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON remarks,

"To argue the utility, or to descant on the humanity of this establishment, after demonstrating its justice, would be a useless task. Every mind that has investigated the causes and progress of crime, must acknowledge the one; every benevolent heart must feel the other. And even economy, cold calculating economy, after stating the amount in dollars and cents, must confess that this is a money-saving institution.

If it is wise to prevent a hundred atrocious crimes, by removing the opprobrium of a venial fault and substituting instruction for punishment; if it is the highest species of humanity to relieve from the miseries of vice and the degradation of crime; to extend the operation of charity to the mind; and snatch with its angel arm innocence from seduction; if it be a saving to society to support an infant for a few years at school, and thereby avoiding the charge of the depredations of a felon, for the rest of his life, and the expense of his future conviction and confinement; then is the school of Reform, a wise, a humane and an economical institution.

In the city of New York, there is an establishment of this kind, which can never be visited but with unmixed emotion of intellectual pleasure. It now contains one hundred and twenty-five boys and twenty-nine girls, for the most part healthy, cheerful, intelligent, industrious, orderly and obedient; animated with certain prospect of becoming useful members of society, who, but for this establishment, would still have been suffering under the accumulated evils attendant on

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poverty, ignorance, and the lowest depravity, with no other futurity before them than the Penitentiary or the gallows."

The whole number received into the institution in New York, from Jan. 1, 1825, to Jan. 1, 1828, was 377; of whom 107 were girls. Of the whole number received, 123 boys and 38 girls remained in the Refuge, Jan. 1, 1828, 118 boys and 50 girls have been apprenticed; from whom, with very few exceptions, the most gratifying returns have been received: only one has died, and his death was the result of vicious imprudence in swallowing a portion of the tincture of cantharides. Concerning the character of these boys, before they were sent to the Refuge, an inference may be drawn from the fact, that out of the whole number, 377 committed, 225 had been in Bridewell from 1 to 7 times, and 43 had been in the Penitentiary from 1 to 3 times.

The Reports of this institution are three valuable documents, of 50 or 60 pages each, and may be procured with great advantage by any Society or State, which has in contemplation a similar establishment.

The Refuge in Philadelphia will soon be in operation, and we see from the above contrast, how great a good it has in view for the juvenile delinquents of that city.

We hope soon to see the city of Baltimore imitating the example of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; for the condition of the youth in the Penitentiary of Maryland is deplorable, with one half of their heads shaved down to their scalps, mingling without restraint in the mirth, profaneness and pollution of old offenders. Already it is believed that there are some minds in the city of Baltimore awake on this subject; and when a greater number of its intelligent citizens have visited the Houses of Reformation already described, we confidently believe that the wealth and enterprise of Maryland will be enlisted for the establishment of a House of Reformation for juvenile delinquents.

We shall specify no other place for the establishment of a similar institution, except the one mentioned in the Third Report of the New York Society. We make the following extract, believing that it contains a suggestion of wisdom:

"It seems obvious to the managers, that while the New York Refuge is thus interposing its shield against the devastation of crime within the limits of this metropolis, it ought to be the timely concern of magistrates, and other enlightened citizens in the interior districts of the State, to devise the means of erecting a similar institution in some one of the most populous or central places within their confines. We shall do no more than make this suggestion, indulging the hope, that it will in due time meet the views of those, who are competent to estimate its importance, and to give it all the efficiency which it may deserve."

With these suggestions, we leave the contrast between the condition of youth and children in the old Penitentiaries, and in the Houses of Refuge in New York and Boston; and thus conclude the statement in answer to the inquiry, What other good effects have resulted from the system of prison discipline recommended and partially introduced.

What important Prisons in this country remain unimproved?

The Prison in Maine is not unimproved in construction; but it is in regard to expense, and moral influence. It costs too much to support

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it, and the system of instruction adopted would not preserve a virtuous agricultural district from sinking, much less will it cause a State Prison to rise. One short religious service in a State Prison on the Sabbath, is less efficacious than it would be in a country parish; because the habits of sin are more inveterate, and the men are sunk beneath the common level. It therefore becomes necessary to apply a moral power, with a strength and constancy in exact proportion to the resistance to be met, and the depths into which the corrupted mass has sunk. It should be directly and not inversely as the guilt. If there is a place on earth where the means of instruction, by precept and example, should be used with constancy, power and perseverance, it is in a State Prison.

In New Hampshire, there is no improvement in construction. There is no provision for instruction by the State. And there is a strange state of things in regard to income and expenditure. It will be recollected, that for several years the Prison has been a source of income, from $1,000 to $5,000 annually. But it appears by the warden's report for the last year, that the gain to the institution was $145 60 only, while the profits of the same year were $2,924 59. At the same time, while the Prison had debts due, amounting to $11,006 07, only $374 47 of which were bad, it appears from the records of the Legislature, that $3,000 were appropriated for current use. These facts show, in regard to the New Hampshire Prison, that it is not only unimproved, but is sinking in its character, particularly in regard to current expenses.

The Prison in Vermont remains unimproved in construction and discipline.

The Prison in Massachusetts does not yet feel the benefits of the new Prison building. It so much resembles in discipline the old Prison in New York city, as described by the commissioners, in the extract which has been given from their Report, that it would be difficult to find language in which to describe it more truly. And in regard to the expense of its support, the change last year was from an income of more than $9,000, to a debt of more than $5,000; making a difference against the State, in a single year, of more than $15,000. The particulars of this surprising change are given in detail in the message of the Governor to the Legislature, in January, 1828. How long it will be before this Prison will resemble those at Auburn and Wethersfield, in construction, discipline and earnings, is a question which must remain unanswered. A new and good law has been framed and adopted with great unanimity by the Legislature. New appointments have been made by the Executive, under this law, to fill the offices of inspectors, physician and chaplain, which give general satisfaction. It will be extraordinary, indeed, if Massachusetts cannot, as well as Connecticut, have a State Prison which shall be, in all respects, an honor to the State.

The Prisons at Wethersfield, Conn.; Sing Sing and Auburn, N. Y.; and the Houses of Refuge in Boston and New York city, we pass in this connexion, in terms of unqualified approbation. There may be Prisons in the world, which better answer the purposes of justice and mercy, but we have neither seen nor read of them.

The State Prisons in New Jersey and Ohio are somewhat im-

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proved in regard to moral and religious instruction; but unimproved in construction and discipline. The old County Prison in Philadelphia, and the State Prisons in Kentucky and Georgia, are altogether unimproved. The Baltimore Penitentiary is unimproved in discipline. The Virginia Penitentiary has received more attention in regard to moral and religious instruction, but remains without any other important alteration. The County Prisons in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and most of the other large towns in the United States, are unimproved in regard to construction, and require, in almost the same degree as the Old Penitentiaries, a sufficient number of dormitories to separate the inmates at night, and such a system of inspection and discipline, as to prevent evil communication during the day. These important points in prison discipline have been, to a vast extent, neglected in County Prisons, in each of which from one to four thousand persons, of every age, color, sex, nation, and degree of guilt, have been annually confined. When the Penitentiaries are properly constructed and managed, it may be expected that these extensive County Prisons will be subject to similar improvements. We have thus shown, very briefly, what important Prisons in this country remain unimproved.

What is the history of the troubles in the Prison at Charlestown during the last winter?

The Governor thus introduced the subject in his message, Jan. 2, 1828:

"It is with much regret, that I find occasion again to call the special attention of the Legislature to the concerns of the State Prison. Whence it arises, that disappointment in results so often follows the best promises of success, in the affairs of that establishment, is not easily to be explained. Certain it is, that some more thorough investigation is required to discover the difficulties which may exist, than has yet been attempted. In the history of the institution, we have, at one time, complaints of its enormous expense, and at another, objections to its police and discipline. The public mind has never been suffered to be long satisfied with its condition, or well assured of its future improvement. For the few last years, the great source of disquiet was in the hopelessness of moral reform in the convicts, from the manner of their confinement, and the consequent opportunities allowed them for association and evil communications with each other. Scarcely is this cause of uneasiness removed, by an effectual provision of the Legislature, for the construction of a building to admit of their greater restraint, when an unlooked for and astonishing reverse appears in the business concerns of the institution. For the three years next preceding the last, the annual reports had exhibited large balances of *credit* to the Commonwealth, from the net earnings of the Prison. These balances respectively, in 1824, approximated to *four thousand dollars;* in 1825, exceeded *ten thousand dollars;* and in 1826, amounted to *nine thousand seven hundred* and *nineteen dollars* and *seventeen cents.* The accounts for the year 1827, on the other hand, now present a balance of *debit* against the Commonwealth of more than *six thousand dollars;* thus producing a difference and loss of nearly *sixteen thousand dollars* between the operations of the last and the average of the two next preceding years. In the mean time, there has been no change in the discipline of the Prison, by which the labor of the convicts has been diminished; nor is a sufficient explanation to be found in their somewhat reduced number, in the course of the past year. The erection of the new building can have contributed nothing (if the accounts are rightly stated) to the occasion of the deficit, inasmuch as the labor of the convicts employed upon it, with the cost of materials, and every other expense thereby incurred, are carried to the credit of the institution. The fact which appears, is the more interesting and important, as it tends to defeat an expectation which had become confidently indulged, that, without yielding any thing of intended improvement in discipline and salutary

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and more severe restraints, to views of profit, the Prison might, nevertheless, well be made to indemnify the government from expense in its future support. The hammering of stone had furnished the principal proportion of the amount of earnings in former accounts, and this employment, decidedly the best adapted to the character and condition of healthy convicts, was looked to, as a certain and permanent source of productive labor. It has lamentably happened, however, that this branch of business, both in extent and in value, has greatly fallen off at the Prison during the year.

On receiving the Report of the directors, by which the unfavorable state of the accounts was first communicated to the Executive, at their annual visitation of the Prison in October last, such explanations were orally requested, as the occasion seemed to demand. Subsequently, upon the suggestion of the directors themselves, I addressed to them, as also to the warden, written communications, proposing precise and definite interrogatories upon the several points of inquiry, which were deemed important to a right understanding of the subject. To these, answers have since been given, and copies of the whole correspondence, with the Reports of the officers of the institution, are transmitted for your consideration."

The subject having been thus introduced by the Governor, a joint committee was raised in the Legislature on so much of the message as related to the State Prison. This committee consisted of Messrs. WELSH of Boston, VARNUM of Middlesex, and LINCOLN of Worcester, on the part of the Senate, and of Messrs. HOLMAN of Bolton, MILLER of Franklin, ADAMS of Newbury, and GREEN of New Bedford, on the part of the House.

The committee, immediately after it was organized, proceeded to the investigation, apparently with a determination to make thorough work. We give an abstract of the evidence, and remarks upon it, as stated by a gentleman of indefatigable industry, who was present at the trial, which was continued by successive adjournments during sixteen days. The statement is premised with the declaration, "*that the facts were obtained by personal attendance, and now exist in minutes taken down at the moment, and in documents which were evidence in the case.*"

"The foundation of the inquiry before the committee was a report of the directors of the Prison, to His Excellency the Governor, in answer to a series of interrogatories, addressed by the Governor to the directors. The object of these questions was to ascertain the causes of the *deficit* of income in the year 1827.

To enable them to prepare these answers, they (i. e. the directors) applied to the warden, and to the overseer of the stone department, for their respective answers to the interrogatories. Accordingly each made a report, independently, and without the knowledge of the other. The directors received them both; and incorporated *nearly* the whole of the subordinate officer's report with their own: of the warden's statements, they took no notice, except of one sentence, which, happening to be expressed equivocally, furnished an occasion for a quibble.

The report of *Samuel R. Johnson*, overseer of the stone department, and the subordinate officer alluded to, was nearly all occupied in criminating the warden, *Thomas Harris*, Esq. and this report, so far as it was criminatory, the directors transferred, almost verbatim, to their own communication, and gave it the sanction of their signatures. We have said that the directors adopted nearly the whole of Johnson's report, and we spoke with this reserve, because there was one part of Johnson's report which was not unfavorable to the warden, but tended to show a cause of deficiency in the revenue of the prison, which implied no fault and conveyed no censure of any person. This *part of Johnson's report the directors neither copied nor noticed.*

The Governor referred the directors' report to the General Court.

Before we proceed to state what took place before the committee, one remark will be proper on the composition of the committee. This same subject was agitated last year, and committed to a committee, which sat twenty-five days upon it, and then reported that they found themselves unable to arrive at a satisfactory result. Although these labors were not followed by any, or very little practical benefit, the

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examination of witnesses, and documents by the committee, put the individuals of it in possession of information of great value and importance to future investigation or measures of reform.

On the presentation of this subject to the Legislature at its present session, it was found that in the Senate, there were *two* gentlemen who were members of the State Prison committee of last year; and the president of the Senate, re-appointed both of them, viz. Messrs. *Welsh* of Suffolk, and *Varnum* of Middlesex; but the speaker of the House of Representatives did not appoint an individual of the last year's State Prison committee, on the committee of the present year, although two of them were again members of the House, viz. Mr. *Thayer* of Braintree, and Mr. *Townsend* of Waltham. The investigation was necessarily longer than it need otherwise to have been, and the patience of those members, already sufficiently acquainted with several parts and steps of the investigation, was severely taxed, while the fresh members were becoming as much acquainted with the matter as the former had been made by the twenty-five days sittings of last year.

At the first meeting of the committee, the warden of the Prison, charged with being the cause of a great pecuniary loss to the Prison and the State, and charged with several official misdemeanors, which, if made out by proofs, must, and should have been fatal to him—appeared by counsel, and asked of the committee whether the charges were to be taken as true, or to be supported by evidence to be offered by those who made them, or whether the whole subject was open, and he might defend himself, by showing the *real causes* of the deficit, averring at the same time, that those stated by the directors were not the *true* ones.

The Hon. Mr. *Jarvis*, (speaker of the House of Representatives and one of the directors of the Prison) for the directors, disclaimed any intention to accuse any person whatsoever, or to appear before the committee as a party. They made an *official report* to the Governor, had answered his questions, and they would not now be a party before the committee. The committee, after deliberation, decided that the whole subject was open to the testimony or observations of the warden, or of *any other person*, and that the report of the directors to his excellency would be taken as true no further than the same should be supported by evidence. Thereupon the *warden* by his counsel, occupied the committee with witnesses and documents, to show that the *deficit* did not happen from the causes assigned by the directors, and that it might well have happened from *various other causes*.

We shall not enumerate all the charges against the warden, contained in the directors' report. These first occupied the attention of the committee, and we give one as a specimen.

Johnson stated to the directors in his report, that the contract for the Washington Bank might have been had for the State Prison, if the warden had not taken an undue number of convicts from the stone shed, thus preventing the State from deriving a great profit, as it might have done, from furnishing the stone for said bank; and concluded with asserting, that this contract was lost by the negligence and bad management of the *warden*.

Aaron Baldwin, Esq. the president of the Washington Bank, who made the contract for the new building, being called, and sworn, stated that he applied to *Johnson* to furnish the stone from the State Prison, showing him the plans, and stating how the stones were required to be hammered, and that they must be of *Quincy* granite. *Johnson* replied that the ornamental parts of the work, particularly the *guttæ and tryglyphs, could not be done* in Quincy granite, and urged Mr. Baldwin to contract to have them done in Chelmsford or white granite; which Mr. Baldwin declined, and, after a second or third conference with Johnson, who constantly maintained that the work could not be done in Quincy granite, he applied to Mr. *Richards*, stone cutter, who, soon after, brought to Mr. Baldwin specimens of fine and ornamental work, such as were required, wrought in Quincy granite. Thereupon Johnson offered to take the contract. Mr. Baldwin, however, replied that he had promised it to Mr. Richards, who had been at some trouble and expense to prepare specimens to satisfy him that the work could be done in Quincy stone. Mr. Baldwin further testified that the warden, throughout the affair, appeared anxious to obtain the contract for the Prison; and that Johnson, at that time, said nothing about a want of hands in the stone shed.

The above is a specimen of the charges advanced by the subordinate officer, *Johnson*, against the warden, and incorporated by the directors into their "official report" to the Governor.

The committee having obtained power to send for persons and papers, the directors were first called at the instance of the warden. The Hon. Mr. *Jarvis* being

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sworn, stated in general, that he had no direct and personal knowledge of the matters contained in his and his colleagues' report. The facts in that report were drawn from officers of the Prison, and he could not say, of his own knowledge, whether they were true or not.

The real value and importance of the directors' report being thus ascertained, the counsel for the warden then proceeded to refer to the laws establishing and from time to time regulating the State Prison. It appeared by this reference that the powers of the warden, who was appointed by the Governor and Council, had been gradually diminished by statutes and *by-laws*, so that a mere shadow of authority was left him. He at first *had* the exclusive power over the *property* of the Prison; but by a subsequent law it was transferred to the commissary, an officer holding his place and receiving his compensation at the will of the directors, and *not under bonds* for the faithful execution of his office. The warden had originally the sole power to make contracts; but by an arrangement to which the present warden never would assent, although repeatedly pressed by the directors so to do, this power was transferred to *S. R. Johnson*, overseer of the stone shed, also holding his place and receiving his compensation at the will of the directors, and *not under bonds to the Commonwealth*. The warden had originally the exclusive right to receive monies on account of the Prison; but *Johnson* had been in the habit of receiving monies, and persisted therein, and the warden was obliged to prefer charges against him for violation of law and disobedience of orders. The charges were six in number, with many specifications drawn up with sufficient formality. The proofs were in the books of the Prison where Johnson was debited with monies received by him on account of the Prison, and not in all instances paid over. The directors acquitted *Johnson* on all the charges, although in the record of the acquittal they state, that he had violated the law, and it was proved by the testimony of the clerk, that he had disobeyed the orders of the warden. Not being able, therefore, to acquit him of the facts, their resort was to acquit him of "*bad intentions*," and they accompanied this acquittal with a warm eulogy on his general character. Mr. Jarvis dissented from this report, and recorded his protest against it.

By the decision of the directors to acquit Johnson, they confirmed him in the possession and exercise of those powers which the warden had forbidden and resisted, viz. of making contracts and receiving monies. It appeared in evidence, that Johnson measured stone by a mysterious kind of measure, which nobody but himself and one Bowman, associated with him, understood. Johnson being asked to explain his measures, gave a paper unintelligible to every body who saw it; and, until the late inquiry, it was not known to any person except himself and Bowman, *how stone rough or hewn, was measured in the State Prison*. Johnson also fixed over-stint for prisoners, *made the allowance* for it, and *certified* it to the commissary. Mr. Johnson received a commission of *five per cent.* on all the stones sold from the Prison, which commission alone, independently of his salary, has amounted to from $2,000 to $3,000 *per annum* for the last twelve years.

This was the arrangement to which we have referred, and to which the warden never would accede. Johnson's salary, as overseer, is $354 per annum; and if we add to this the privilege of taking any work, stock or provisions from the *Prison* at *contract* price, and any labor of the convicts at 30 cents a day—Mr. *Johnson* has long had the *most lucrative post in this Commonwealth*. Thus are, and long have been vested those important powers originally given by law to the warden, and for the faithful execution of which he was required to give a bond with good security in the penal sum of $20,000. The custody and police of the prisoners, the only remaining branch of the warden's power, except that of treasurer to the Prison, was transferred by a *by-law* to the "keeper" of the Prison, another officer holding his place and livelihood at the will of the directors; and *not under bonds*. The consequences of this disruption of *power* and *responsibility* may be easily imagined. All sorts of abuses crept in; and perpetual collisions of authority were daily occurring between the "director of the week" so called, and the warden.

By the law of 1811, the directors were required to meet monthly as a board at the Prison, and to visit it by turns at least three times a week. The object of the General Court was to establish a *supervision* merely, but the directors assumed executive and ministerial powers, interfered *directly* in the employment, the clothing, feeding and punishing of the convicts. The result is, that the warden sometimes puts a man in solitary confinement, and the director of the week comes along, and sets him at liberty; the warden refuses an indulgence as to books, food or amusement, and the director grants it; the warden orders a convict into one workshop, and the director orders him back again.

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In one word, the warden has no undisputed power left, over the food, the clothing, the keeping, employment, and punishment of the convicts. He has been deprived of all power, except of keeping and paying the money which may come to his hands; this could not be taken away, but a method was found to do it in effect, by intercepting the money on its way to his hands.

From such a disproportioned, confused, and irresponsible state of affairs, men of experience would be prepared to expect any kind or extent of abuse.

We complete our remarks with an enumeration of the prominent abuses in the Prison, which have been brought to light by the late investigation, and we possess materials in writing for two or three chapters on this head.

Over-stint. The citizens of the Commonwealth will not generally know what is meant by this term, without a definition. It means that work which a convict performs in the Prison, beyond the task appointed for him by his overseers. For the setting of *stint*, and the allowance of *over-stint* money, *there is no law.* It is an old abuse, and has been recognised and sanctioned by the directors. The whole amount of money which the convicts earn and dispose of *in a year*, by means of this abuse, is nearly *six thousand dollars.* This they employ sometimes *in hiring legal counsel and other persons to obtain pardon for them;* sometimes in employing persons, generally lawyers, to obtain or prevent the passage of criminal or penitentiary laws, which they like or dislike; and, on these occasions, a purse is made up by assessment or contribution: sometimes this fund is employed to *corrupt* the small officers of the Prison, to obtain improper indulgences, or to effect an escape. A short time since an officer was corrupted with the prisoner's money, and made his escape *under very peculiar circumstances*—but the most common and general use of over-stint is to procure *luxuries* of various kinds, such as *tea, coffee, tobacco, milk, crackers, fresh fish, butter, cheese, cider, apples, &c.* every one of which is forbidden *by the laws.* Sometimes over-stint money is sent to the relations and paid to the *creditors* of convicts.

By the law, the prisoners are allowed *coarse beef, pork, rye and indian meal, molasses, salt fish,* and *lard.*

In 1823, the directors petitioned the Governor and Council for leave to allow the prisoners other articles of food for their over-stint money: such as *butter, cheese, cider, beer,* &c. in general the articles above first enumerated. This application met an unqualified negative from Gov. Brooks and his Council, as asking a thing forbidden by the statutes of the Commonwealth. A subsequent application was made in the time of Gov. Eustis, and there is no regular record of its being granted

Another abuse connected with this over-stint is too remarkable to be passed over. The daily task or stint at the Prison is about half that of any other stone yard in the State. In the Prison a day's work is 2 *feet;* out of it, from 4 to 6 feet.

Another most demoralizing and pernicious *abuse,* is the *transfer* of over-stint money from one convict to another, so that trading and *gambling* are carried on.

These orders are frequently drawn in favor of the *officers* of the Prison: and sometimes the money of convicts is paid to officers on their giving a verbal direction that it should be so.

Pay and privilege of officers. We would, in the first place, repeat the fact of Johnson's *commissions,* amounting to from $2,000 to $3,000 per annum.

Next we would mention the taking by officers of *stores, stock* and *labor* of the Prison at very low prices, and in *their own departments charging themselves,* or ordering the commissary to charge them with it. This abuse extends to taking of meal, wood, potatoes, pork, molasses, fish, leather, iron, &c. &c., in short, to all things which the Commonwealth has in the Prison: and to the employment of the convicts at 30 cents a day. The consequence is, that officers have their shoes and clothes, and farming utensils, made in the Prison; their wood sawed and carted; and the small officers have provisions for themselves and families.

Another abuse is the profit made by the commissary, William H. Lane, on the groceries dealt out to prisoners for over-stint money. The commissary admitted on the stand, that he made $400 or $500 per annum by this trade, and no account of his purchases was ever required of him. His annual salary is fixed by law at $954.

Another abuse is, that two of the *turnkeys,* or watchmen, are allowed ten cents each per day, for assisting the commissary to deal out his groceries, and this 20 cents per day is paid by the Commonwealth.

Another abuse is, that the small officers are allowed 5 per cent. on the *admission* money at the Prison, i. e. on money paid by the visitors for seeing the Prison.

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Another abuse is, that the overseers are allowed 150 lbs. of pork beyond their salary, for tending the swine in the Prison. The law says that their salaries shall be in *lieu* of all other pay and *rations*. All these abuses are by *votes* and orders of the directors, never approved and never submitted to the Governor and Council, although they are required to be so at the very first meeting of the Governor and Council after the passing of the same. We except, of course, the application, and at best, irregular and illegal grant, for luxuries to be purchased by over-stint money. For three years the board of directors have been in the almost daily habit of passing *votes*, rules and orders, all which terms amount to the same thing, without having submitted one of them to the Governor and Council, as by law they are required to do.—And many of these *votes*, &c. are in direct contravention, not only of the laws of the Commonwealth, but of the *by-laws formerly* established by the directors themselves, with the approbation of the Governor and Council. That a *deficit* should happen under such management is not surprising; the wonder is, that it has not happened to a greater extent. That a perpetual quarrel has subsisted between the directors and warden, we consider unfortunate for the Prison, but fortunate for the warden.

It has been for a long time a favorite and cherished project of the directors to get rid of the warden. *Five* years ago they printed and published a document under their hands, in which they said he was a useless and superfluous officer; and this was nearly true; but the answer should have been, "The *votes* of the directors have made him so." The time appeared at last to have arrived for striking the final blow to the power and official existence of the warden. Johnson was permitted to make groundless accusations, which were adopted and sent to his Excellency by the directors. Fortunately, and wisely, the Governor laid the directors' accusatory document before the Legislature, and it has been thoroughly examined.

Shortly after the submission of these charges to the Legislature, they were followed by another direct and open one to the Governor and Council, against the warden, for disobeying an order of the directors.

We said that there was one cause of the *deficit*, assigned by Johnson, and not implying fault any where, of which the directors took no notice, and that they *copied* no causes, but those criminatory of the warden. The cause of *deficit*, to which we refer as specified by Johnson, but not adverted to at all in the report of the directors, was a very material one, viz. a *decreased demand* of hammered stone, and especially of that for *coving* and other *ornamental* work, which had in former years been most profitable to the Prison, while the Market House and other edifices were being built. The directors did not think proper to mention this; yet they affirmed that they had no controversy with the warden, that they were not and would not be a party. The warden appeared to have entirely mistaken the affair, and instead of having a host of enemies to encounter, found not an individual who was disposed to appear before the committee in that character. One of the directors, however, *did* attend throughout the investigation, and occasionally addressed the committee, and interrogated the witnesses; and on the fourth or fifth day of the hearing, Mr. Johnson requested by his attorney, James T. Austin, Esq. to be heard in his defence.

To this request the committee immediately acceded, and Johnson produced witnesses, was sworn and testified himself, and was heard by his council in an argument. The remaining two directors did not attend constantly before the committee, but they attended occasionally, were examined by the council for the warden, and, finally, they also requested to be heard in argument before the committee, and this too after the council for the warden had closed. The warden having been obliged, by the declining of the directors to meet him and sustain their charges, to take the affirmative, had a right to close upon the directors, or whomsoever else should become a party to the inquiry. However, the committee, with great liberality, permitted the two directors, Messrs. *Finney* and *Jarvis*, to be heard after the case was closed on the part of the warden, and after they had refused, as above mentioned, to appear as a party, and disclaimed any thought or intention of having a controversy with the warden. The warden did not object to this course, thus waiving his right to be heard last.

In conclusion, it is but just to observe, that if any benefit should result, as there is hope that there will, from this laborious and difficult investigation, it will be primarily owing to his Excellency Governor Lincoln, who has followed up the affairs of this institution with a vigilance and energy, which it is no disparagement of any predecessor to say, have not been equalled in the history of the State Prison."

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With what independence the committee acted, in view of this testimony, may be seen in the following extracts from their Report.

"The joint committee to whom was referred that part of His Excellency the Governor's Message, which relates to the affairs of the State Prison, respectfully Report, in part, that they have been constantly occupied, since their appointment, in the investigation of the affairs of that establishment, and present the following as the result of their labors.

The attention of the committee was first engaged in endeavoring to ascertain the causes, which have produced the great differences in the receipts during the year beginning on the first day of October, 1825, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1826, and the year beginning October 1st, 1826, and ending September 30th, 1827, in the former of which, there was a balance credited to the State in the books of the Prison of $9,719 17, and in the latter of which there is a balance debited to the State of $6,392 56, making a difference in the two years of $16,111 73.

His Excellency the Governor, anxious to possess all the information, which could be obtained on this unexpected result of the last year's business of the Prison, addressed a letter to the directors, dated November 24, 1827, in which he requested them to furnish him with such explanations as they could obtain on the subject. At the same time, he addressed a letter to the warden, containing a request that he would communicate to the directors such information as might be in his possession. The directors also made a similar request.

The directors requested Mr. Johnson to aid them in their inquiry;—in compliance with this request, on the 13th day of December, 1827, he furnished them with a statement of facts arranged in the manner of charges: this statement was incorporated into the communication made by the directors to the Governor, on the 22d day of December, 1827, in answer to his letter of Nov. 24th, 1827.

The existence of Johnson's letter to the directors, and the contents of their letter to the Governor, was not known to the warden, until after His Excellency's Message was communicated to the Legislature, at the commencement of the present session.

In these communications of the directors and Mr. Johnson, it is stated, that contracts for stone, to the amount of about $8,500, might have been made, with various persons and corporations, which the warden refused, or neglected to obtain, and that the profit of such contracts was lost to the Prison.

That a loss was sustained by the State in consequence of a contract made on the 13th April, 1827, between the warden and the agent for the Quincy Railway Company, for the supply of the Quincy granite, and which was not of good quality, not well quarried, and should not have been received by the warden on these accounts.

That there was not kept in the stone sheds a sufficient number of stone cutters to complete, in proper season, the contracts which might have been undertaken, and that this was owing to employing on the new Prison men who were wanted in the stone sheds, and who could have been more profitably employed there.

That the warden did not procure a sufficient quantity of Quincy stone, for the stone sheds, for the winter of 1826 and 1827, to be prepared for sale in the then ensuing spring.

There was a great deal of testimony offered to the committee in support of these allegations, but it is their opinion, that they were not made out by proof, and, in fact, that they were disproved by the evidence produced by the warden.

OVER-STINT.—*There is no provision in any of the laws, relating to the State Prison, on the subject of over-stint;* IT IS ESTABLISHED BY A BY-LAW, MADE BY THE DIRECTORS, and so much of it, as was not repugnant to the general laws, on the 7th March, 1823, received the approbation of the Governor and Council, which is essential to the validity of a by-law. It provides, that whenever a prisoner of the third class is entitled to any compensation for over-work, the amount shall be received by the clerk, and remitted to his friends, or kept for his use, until his discharge from Prison, at the prisoner's option; *and that over-stint compensation being the reward of personal industry, prisoners are strictly forbidden to bargain, sell, give, exchange, or otherwise part with it from one to another.*

There is no direction in any by-law on the subject of over-stint to the second and first classes, but there seems to have been a regulation to allow them twenty-five cents per week, when earned. The business of stint and over-stint, in each department, has been regulated by the overseer of the same.

The amount of over-stint earned by each convict or company of convicts, is entered by the overseers at the end of each quarter in a book kept by them for that

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purpose, and the entries in them reported to the commissary, who keeps a book of over-stint, in which each convict or company are credited with the over-stint reported to have been earned by them. The amount of over-stint credited to the convicts employed within the Prison was for the year ending 30th September, 1827, to wit:

In the Stone Sheds, ...	$1,369 45
On New Prison, ...	2,163 56
To those let on contracts, about	1,748 00
Making, in the whole, ...	$5,281 01

The committee lament the necessity of stating that they are satisfied that the greatest abuses have been practised under the cover of the regulations of over-stint; and among them are the following:

Transfers of over-stint from one convict to another have frequently been made, sometimes by written orders, and, sometimes, by representations by the overseers, that it was the wish of one convict, that part, or the whole of the over-stint money due to him, should be passed to the credit of another, who has been allowed to expend it for articles not allowed by law; sometimes the transfers were made on the verbal request of the convict.

It has been customary, to form convicts of the three classes into companies, and the amount of their over-stint credited to the head man of the company, who received it for the use of the company, whereby the use of the over-stint during imprisonment is permitted to the convicts of the third class, which is virtually forbidden by the by-laws.

Articles of food, and other articles, the use of which in the Prison is prohibited in the first section of the act of 23d February, 1822, such as crackers, milk, onions, chocolate, tobacco, snuff, tea, coffee, rice, pepper, flour, apples, cider, &c. have been freely admitted into the Prison, and used by the convicts, who have paid for them with their over-stint. The pretence under which the two first named articles have been allowed to the convicts, was, "that from their confinement and occupation in the Prison, there was a tendency to pulmonary and dyspeptic complaints:" and it was asserted, that such articles had been allowed on orders from the physician, which he had occasionally given, and which were considered in force until revoked by him. This did not appear to be the intention of the physician, who was examined by the committee. Very few orders of this description were produced, and they did not apply to many cases in which the indulgence had been allowed.

The amount of over-stint money was NOT FULLY ACCOUNTED FOR, *nor the profits which have been realized by those, who have supplied the convicts with milk, flour, crackers, tobacco, &c. admitted or proved. Mr. Lane, the commissary, admitted, that he had gained from $400 to $500 per annum, by supplying the convicts with these and other articles, and stated that he had no book, or documents, by which the extent of his dealings or the profits could be shown.*

The committee are also of opinion, that the *principal part* of the over-stint money, from the 1st of October, 1826, to the 30th day of September, 1827, *must have been expended in the purchase of articles used, although prohibited, in the Prison*, because no evidence was offered, to show that any considerable part of it was paid to the friends of the convicts, while in Prison, or to themselves on their discharge.

To the ruinous consequences to the interests of the State, which must flow from the practice of allowing subordinate officers to prescribe the stint, which has always been, and now is, much too low, to award to the convicts the value of the over-stint, and afterwards to enjoy a part of it in the profits derived from the sale of articles furnished by them—the attention of the Legislature need not be invited by the committee.

During the examination of the witnesses, Mr. Soley was present, Messrs. Jarvis and Finney addressed the committee, after the counsel of the respective parties had finished their arguments; Mr. Johnson was present, and was heard by his counsel.

It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that Mr. Johnson should no longer be retained as an officer of the Prison. This opinion is formed from the facts, which have been disclosed during this Examination. They believed that most of the controversies and troubles, which have occurred since the appointment of the present warden, can be traced to Mr. Johnson, especially the charges noticed in this Report —that his object has been to impair the authority of the warden, in the accomplishment of which he has been countenanced by the directors,—more especially Messrs. Finney and Soley,—and because transactions of a very questionable character have

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been proved against Mr. Johnson; and although they are satisfied that he is a skilful mechanic, they think that tranquillity and harmony among the officers of the Prison will not be restored while he remains an officer of the institution. The compensation of five per cent. on the sales, which has been allowed to him in addition to his salary as overseer, has been too great for the services rendered by him. And that there should have been a specific sum paid to him for his services as superintendent of the stone shed, instead of which the directors have allowed him to charge the commission of five per cent. on the sales, which amounted to $987 90 for the half year ending on the 30th September, in addition to his pay as overseer.

The committee, in view of the foregoing and other abuses, which have for a long time existed in the management of the concerns of the State Prison, report a bill, the provisions of which they think will remedy the existing evils, which, in their opinion, are to be attributed in no small degree to the defects in the present system."

In the Second Report of the Prison Discipline Society, it is said, that "the vices of the prisoners, in which they have been detected, are bribing persons to bring them prohibited articles, by a most mischievous and demoralizing use of their over-stint money. It has been used to purchase cards, spirits, digitalis, bills to be altered and materials to alter them. It is difficult to conceive in what way $4,000 annually could be the procuring cause of more moral evil, than this amount of over-stint, subject to the order of convicts, in a State Prison."

In a pamphlet published by the directors of the Prison, and sent to the members of the Legislature, just before the session of the last winter, during which the above investigation was had, they say, speaking of over-stint, page 10, "Nor has it been a source of the abuse alleged in the Report, [i. e. the Report of the Prison Discipline Society,] the over-stint not being at the disposal of the prisoner without an *express order from the director*, until expiration of sentence."

"The transfer of over-stint from one prisoner to another, has been strictly prohibited by the board, *so that they cannot convert the over-stint they may have on the books, into a circulating medium in the yard.* He therefore who earns it, has the entire use of it, and whenever an appropriation is permitted by the director or directors, the object of the appropriation is investigated."

Let this statement be viewed in the light of the facts disclosed in the investigation, as stated by the committee of the Legislature.

There is one other point, which we present for the same examination and comparison.

In the Second Report of the Prison Discipline Society, it is said, that "the duties of the officers, particularly of the directors and warden, have not been sufficiently defined, and consequently there has been a controversy between them for many years. This controversy has led to mutual recrimination, jealous and hostile feelings, and many embarrassments, concerning the management and discipline of the institution. It is not surprising that a house thus divided against itself, should have difficulties within and without. The directors think the warden's office unnecessary. The warden may commit a man to the cells for punishment, and the director for the week remove him; the warden remove certain indulgences from the Prison, and the director for the week restore them; the directors order monies paid to an assistant keeper, which the warden thinks unjustifiable, and the warden refuses to pay it. It is and has been a most uncom-

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fortable controversy, totally inconsistent with the order of the institution, and the interests of the State."

The directors remark on this paragraph, page 14, "We regret that a statement like this should be put in circulation by any individual. *It is but calling up the controversies of* FORMER YEARS, *controversies which occurred not between the present warden and the board*, but between them and an officer who has slept for years in his grave. In relation to *the present warden*, this board endeavor to act with *courtesy* and independence, and whatever may be the opinion of individuals of the board in regard to the utility of his office, or his opinion in regard to the utility of theirs, *they have always treated him and his station with perfect respect.*"

And again, page 15, "We must repeat our regrets, *that difficulties should be represented to exist, which* FORMERLY *took place between this board and one who is now no more.*"

The pamphlet containing these declarations was signed by E. FINNEY, JOHN SOLEY, WILLIAM C. JARVIS. And this pamphlet was printed and sent to the members of the same Legislature, who were called upon by the Governor in his message, to institute an investigation, in which the first object of attention was a voluminous document from the directors, containing allegations against the warden, concerning which the committee say, at the close of the investigation, "*There was a great deal of testimony offered to the committee in support of these allegations, but it is their opinion that they were not made out by proof, and in fact that they were disproved by the evidence produced by the warden.*"

The report of the committee was accompanied with a bill, proposing to restore the warden to his rights, and thus reunite power and responsibility; to abolish the board of directors, and establish a board of inspectors; to make it the duty of the chaplain to devote all his time to the interests of the institution; and to substitute rations to be supplied by contractors, instead of purchasing beef and meal, and other provisions, to be used by others than convicts.

Against the report of the committee, the directors of the Prison sent a memorial to the Legislature, calling in question the propriety of their proceedings.

This memorial was referred by the Legislature to the committee, with instructions to report on the same, in view of the facts disclosed, during the investigation: and in the mean time, the Legislature proceeded to form into a law, in all its important sections, the bill which the committee had reported. Having done this, the Legislature received the report of the committee on the memorial of the directors, which concluded by giving some parts of the memorial a direct negative. This report was immediately accepted in both branches of the Legislature. The bill, which had been passed with great promptitude and unanimity, speedily received the seal and signature of the Governor. A resolve was afterwards passed, authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners to sit during the recess and examine the *accounts* of the Prison, which the committee had not time fully and satisfactorily to investigate.

Concerning the duties devolved upon the Executive, of appointing

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commissioners on the accounts, and appointing officers of the Prison under the new law, the Governor says, in his speech at the opening of the May session,

"A commission for examining and stating the accounts of the State Prison has been constituted, and a report of the result of the investigation is expected, in season to be laid before you, at the present session. The executive government of the Prison has also been re-organized by the designation of distinguished individuals to compose the board of inspectors, by the appointment of a skilful physician, and of a chaplain whose recommendations import successful experience and peculiar qualifications for the duties of that highly interesting station, and by the reappointment of the former warden. The execution of the law has been committed to the charge of those who were known to be deeply excited to give to the system of contemplated reform the most faithful experiment, and there is reason to expect, that under the admonitions of the past, and with the arrangements for the future, such disappointments as have been heretofore suffered, whether in the pecuniary results of the employment of the convicts, or in the moral effects of penitentiary discipline, will not recur, to be the occasion of further distrust in the corrective power of the institution, or a tax upon the treasury of the State. Yet the entire benefit of the change may not at once be realized. Until the completion of the new Prison, which, under the strenuous exertions of the warden, is rapidly carried forward, the pernicious influences of a corrupting intercourse are not to be prevented. The solitary cell alone can withdraw the depraved offender from a hardening correspondence with kindred vice, and, by cutting off the sources of extraneous excitement, leave his mind to the occupation of reflection, to the reprovings of an awakened conscience, and to the successful application of means for his reformation and moral improvement."

The commissioners on the accounts submitted a report in part only at the May session, and say, "It has been found necessary, in order to form a satisfactory estimate of the finances of the State Prison, that this investigation should embrace the ensuing six months to the 30th of Sept. 1828, as at that period the annual account of stock is taken, and it is important that this should be done under the immediate direction and supervision of the commissioners."

Thus terminated the transactions of the last winter in regard to the Prison at Charlestown.

What are the future prospects of the new Prison in Philadelphia?

We gave the plan of this Prison in the Second Report, and stated the principles of prison discipline for which it was designed. In the plan of building, the great peculiarity, which the projectors sought, was solitary cells, in which it should be physically impossible for the convicts to communicate with each other from cell to cell. And the great principle, which was to be acted upon, was solitary confinement day and night, without labor. To secure the first object, a plan of building was adopted, broad, complicated, inconvenient, and expensive. Against this plan of building, we made the following objections in the Second Report;—the difficulty of preventing the prisoners from communicating with each other either through the air chamber or over the walls of the exercising yards; the impossibility of inspecting the conduct of the prisoners in the cells or in the exercising yards, either from the observatory in the centre of the large yard, or from the towers on the external wall; the difficulty of the keepers knowing it in cases of sudden sickness and distress among the prisoners; the filthiness of making every cell a water-closet; the difficulty of intro-

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ducing labor if it should be found necessary; the difficulty of communicating instruction, and the expense. Since that Report was written, on a visit to Philadelphia, the experiment was made to ascertain whether the first point was gained, viz. cells so constructed that it should be impossible to converse from cell to cell. Having entered separate cells, and closed the doors opening into the exercising yards and the passage, WE FOUND NO DIFFICULTY IN CONVERSING. After leaving the cells, we found no difficulty in conversing from one exercising yard to another, when we were in adjoining yards, or from yard to yard with several intervening. HERE, THEN, IS A PERFECT FAILURE IN THE FIRST GREAT OBJECT IN THIS PLAN OF BUILDING. It is neither impossible nor difficult for persons to converse from cell to cell, or from exercising yard to exercising yard. The plan of building in other respects, i. e. in regard to facilities for inspection and instruction, guarding and keeping, airing and cleansing, lighting and warming, as well as the principle of prison discipline for which it was designed, i. e. solitary confinement day and night without labor, has, as we have already said in this Report, a great weight of opinion and fact against it in America and Europe. We shall now proceed to show the truth of this declaration, for the twofold purpose of confirming the argument of our last Report against the plan of building, and the principle of prison discipline for which it was designed, and of contributing all in our power to prevent the adoption of a system which we should so much deprecate. This is the critical time, in which what can be done, ought to be done; because the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next session, will be called upon to decide the final question, which has been suspended nearly two years, whether this Prison shall be completed on the original plan, or one on another and more generally approved plan adopted.

The opinion of LAFAYETTE is thus expressed in a letter, dated August, 1825, to a gentleman in England:

"As to Philadelphia," says the general, "I had already, on my visit of the last year, expressed my regret, that the great expenses of the new Penitentiary building had been chiefly calculated on a plan of solitary confinement. This matter has lately become an object of discussion. A copy of your letter, and my own observations have been requested; and as both opinions are actuated by equally honest and good feelings, as solitary confinement has never been considered but with a view to reformation, I believe our ideas will have their weight with men who have been discouraged by late failures of success in the reformation plan. It seems to me two of the inconveniences most complained of might be obviated, in *making use of the solitary cells to separate the prisoners at night*, and *multiplying the rooms of common labor*, so as *to reduce the number in each room to what it was, when the population was less dense;* an arrangement which would enable the managers to keep distinctions among the men to be reclaimed, according to the state of their morals and behavior."

And again, as expressed to an American gentleman, in a letter from him, dated Sept. 1826:

"The people of Pennsylvania think, said he, that the system of solitary confinement is a new idea, a new discovery; —not so—it is only the revival of the system of the Bastile. The State of Pennsylvania, which has given to the world an example of humanity, and whose code of philanthropy has been quoted and canvassed by all Europe, is now about to proclaim to the world the inefficacy of the system, and revive and restore the cruel code of the most barbarous and unenlightened age. I hope my friends of Pennsylvania will consider the effect this system had on the poor prisoners of the Bastile. I repaired to the scene, said he, on the second day of the demolition, and found that all the prisoners had been deranged by their solitary confinement, except

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one;—he had been a prisoner twenty-five years, and was led forth during the height of the tumultuous riot of the people, whilst engaged in tearing down the building. He looked around with amazement, for he had seen nobody for that space of time, and before night he was so much affected, that he became a confirmed maniac, from which situation he never recovered."

The Seventh Report of the London Prison Discipline Society, presented and published in 1827, contains the following remarks on the new Prison in Philadelphia:

"As there are some parts of the plan which appear objectionable to the committee, they subjoin the principal remarks which have occurred to them.

The want of doors next the middle passages appears to be a particular defect in the construction, as in case of the officer's discovering negligence or improper conduct in any prisoner, (through the inspection aperture,) he cannot have direct access to any of the cells, but must pass out of the building, and round the exterior of the large court or garden, before he can enter the prisoner's apartment.

In order to secure a proper degree of superintendence over the prisoners, it appears requisite that inspectors should be constantly employed in passing through the passages of the interior, and in separately viewing each cell. The inspection of the small yards from the central watch-tower, must, it is considered, be incomplete, as the prisoners will, in a great degree, be screened by the side walls. The square angles of the buildings and yards, next the centre, will also impede the officer's view over a considerable portion of the intervening courts and external boundaries. The low elevation of the division-walls between the yards appears to offer means of communication from yard to yard, and a temptation to escape over the walls. As the cells are to be only one story high, the prisoners will constantly be placed near the surface, in small rooms, which are not intended to be ventilated by doors or windows opposite to each other. By this confined arrangement, it is considered that the salubrity of the interior cannot be rendered so complete as if the sleeping-cells had been formed in one or more upper stories; in that case they could still be below the external boundary, and they would have a much better system of ventilation. By these means, also, the whole might be rendered more economical in point of expense, and less space would be occupied by the buildings than according to the present design.

The description of the Prison, received by the committee, makes no mention of a chapel, which does not appear to be provided in the plan: neither are there any separate apartments for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners: this is, indeed, a lamentable omission in the design."

The keeper of the Auburn Prison, in a report submitted to Legislature, Jan. 7, 1828, and by the Legislature published, has the following practical observations on the new Prison at Philadelphia:

"There are some objections to the plan of the Philadelphia Prison, which the public ought to understand.

It appears that the yard contains about twelve acres of ground, on one side of which is the front building, and through the basement story of which, is an arched way, large enough for a team to pass, and, of course, to be secured by a heavy and strong gate, the whole building being within the outer walls. This building is designed, not only to contain the family of the first officer of the institution, whose rooms are lighted through grates of massive iron bars, but also to contain the hospital of the sick, on one side of the keeper's family, and on the other, the female convicts; while the basement story is to be occupied as cooking, storage, and washing department for the Prison; and the best rear-yards must, of necessity, be set apart for the use of those departments, leaving little or no accommodation of that sort for the keeper's family.

The usual and most convenient approach to and egress from the family rooms of the keeper, is through a narrow, inconvenient, winding stair-way leading from the arched way to those rooms.

By these arrangements, the family of the keeper or warden, is literally subjected to imprisonment; surrounded by impervious walls and immovable grates, and can only enjoy the unobstructed light of heaven, by groping their way through a passage, better fitted for an entrance into a subterranean catacomb than to the residence of a civilized and Christian family.

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Yet all this is a trifling matter, when compared with the horrors of a hospital within the walls of a family dwelling, where the shrieks of the insane and the groans of the dying are mingled with the yells and curses of abandoned and profligate female convicts in adjacent apartments.

The keeper of a Penitentiary must expect to give himself up entirely, and exert his best energies, in the discharge of his official duties, and must expose himself, personally, to unpleasant associations and considerable hazard; but he ought, at least, to be allowed the privilege, as well as the means, of providing a safe, comfortable, and respectable abode for his wife and children, free from the physical and moral contamination of a Prison.

There are many matters of detail, which, in the course of business, will be found, in the aggregate, of serious moment, although it is difficult to describe them, and would occupy too much space, and too far extend these remarks: but some of them should be noticed. All the food of the prisoners must be carried, three times a day, from the kitchen on one side of the twelve acre lot, to the centre; and from thence, the carriers are to diverge off in seven different directions, and travel down the passages to the extremes, unfasten the small windows, put the food through them into the cells, take out the dishes previously left, and fasten up each window. Allowing one man to do this service for each block, how long would it take him thus to distribute the food, collect and return to the kitchen all the empty dishes, and how many times, in the business of each meal, would he need to travel the whole extent of these passages?

In these avenues fragments of meat and vegetables will be dropped, soup will be spilled; and to preserve health, they will need cleansing often.—All this menial service will, of course, be performed, not by convicts, but by the hired servants of the kitchen; and what will prevent them from communicating with the convicts in the cells?

If the assistant keepers are required to watch the servants, and follow them back and forth, (a service not likely to be very scrupulously performed,) the waiters still could find means to slip in tobacco, spirits, letters, &c. from convicts' friends, and associates outside, who would readily discover and apply means of successful bribery to these prison servants.

Convicts' clothes must be frequently changed, and probably passed through the feeding windows; this also will afford the means of furnishing forbidden articles.

To shave the convicts, a keeper must take a barber from the open yard into the exercising yard, and thence into each cell; and all these treble doors to each cell must be unfastened and fastened every time the convict is approached, to allow him exercise, to be examined by the physician, to take him to the hospital, and for any other similar purpose.

Prudence would frequently require two or more persons to enter a single cell, and always in the night time, in cases of emergency.

Among prisoners, many of whom are always of dissipated habits, nothing is more common than sudden sickness from epileptic and other fits, bursting of blood vessels, cramps, palsies, &c. Such cases of distress cannot be discovered but by mere chance, by almost a miracle, before it might be too late.

And if discovered, whether in the day or night time, in sunshine or storms, must be brought from the cells through all those doors, and open yards, and avenues, and passages, to the hospital in the keeper's building. Suppose some unfortunate invalid should suddenly die in a fit, or from other cause, for want of timely notice and relief, what excruciating sufferings would such a calamity occasion.

The quantity of hot and cold air, as well as of water that each convict may use, is to be regulated by himself. In cold weather, and being idle, he will keep his cell too hot for health, and will not be apt to attend much to ventilation; if he does, he will most likely take all the hot air he can procure, and counteract it by a profusion of cold air from without.

Should many pursue this course, the general fund of heat in the air chambers will be wasted, which will compel others to stop their cold air entirely, and prevent ventilation altogether; and then, perhaps, suffer with cold as well as those who may have exhausted the heat; and while many from constitution, health, or age, will be less able to bear the cold than others. In the same way, a few convicts may keep their pipes of water constantly running, and waste the fountain.

Without going further into particulars on this point, it is a sufficient objection, that the convicts have any power or control over the safety and comfort of the rest, even though it may affect themselves: for there will always be some who will exercise such power for mischievous purposes.

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The new Prison at Pittsburg was constructed on the same general principles as that in Philadelphia. There was a slight difference in construction, inasmuch as the cells were built on the circumference of the circle, and not on the radii. But both were designed for solitary confinement day and night without labor. The Prison at Pittsburg has been occupied by a few convicts more than a year. It is therefore important to inquire, how the experiment succeeds? In answer to this inquiry, we give an extract of a letter just received from BASIL HALL, of the Royal Navy, dated July 1, 1828: "At Pittsburg, I visited the Penitentiary. After examining some of the unoccupied cells, I asked to see those in which the prisoners were confined in solitude. Accordingly we were shown into one of the ranges, where 38 persons, I think, were locked up; and had the intermediate doors in the passage been shut, they might probably have found it not very easy to hold communication; but these were all open, and the prisoners were sitting at their gratings, and had evidently been in conversation when we entered. They were of course without employment. So much for the solitary principle."

The inspectors of the Prison, too, express some doubt whether the principle is wise and good. They say in their Report to the Legislature, dated Feb. 8, 1828:

"That this system is well, though expensively, calculated for the safety of society in the complete seclusion of the convict; and that it is as well adapted to cherish the hopes of his ultimate reformation as any that can be devised, there can be no doubt. It must, however, be admitted that it is still made a question, whether the same effects could not be equally well obtained by compelling them to labor, at some useful occupation, either in solitude or in small companies, resorting to strict confinement for limited periods, as a severer punishment for the higher grades of crime, and, when necessary, using it as a means of disciplining and subduing the refractory. He could thus, as is alleged, be compelled in some measure to render up to society a remuneration for his maintenance and custody.

It is *hardly practicable*, with the present plan of the Penitentiary, to *carry into effect complete solitary imprisonment*, without keeping the criminals continually immured in their respective cells. So strict a course of confinement, continued steadily for any considerable period of time, would, it is to be feared, occasion a waste of health. Exercise is necessary, and that exercise ought to consist of application to labor, or walking within prescribed limits. Yet we have seen that labor is not provided for in this Penitentiary; and as to the opportunity of walking, that, under present circumstances, must necessarily be indulged in front of the entire row of cells, to which the prisoner may be attached, and is in full view and hearing of the occupants."

Again, in answer to a letter addressed to the inspectors by the commissioners of the Legislature, A. BRACKENRIDGE replies:

"As respects a system of labor, I was at first apprehensive that considerable alterations would be necessary for this purpose, but I have made a full inquiry and examination, and am satisfied that little else than the erection of workshops is necessary to make it a most admirable establishment, uniting the two systems of labor and strict confinement. For such workshops, there are ample spaces left, and in the most desirable positions. Three large workshops, each about 46 feet by 50, may be erected, on each side of the central yard. These, in my opinion, will contain ample room for the exercise of all the convicts, in every kind of trade that can be profitably employed in an establishment of this kind. $3,000 would build these six workshops, and enable the board to introduce the discipline of labor, either entirely or partially. To furnish you with the views of the board of inspectors upon this subject, I annex a copy of their report, transmitted to the Legislature last winter. As to my own opinion, individually, I am decidedly in favor of compelling convicts to severe labor. I have no idea of supporting a parcel of rogues in idleness at the public expense, under the visionary notion of sending them out to society again virtuous and regenerated."

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The commissioners of the Legislature, at the close of a very learned and convincing argument, which covers 77 closely printed pages, come to the following conclusion, Jan. 4, 1828:

"We have thus, with as much brevity as was consistent with a fair and full examination of the important question at issue, endeavored to comply with the directions of the Legislature, by furnishing "such suggestions and observations" as appear to us, necessary to a proper determination on the subject of prison discipline. We have reviewed the several modes of punishment adopted by the different nations of the world, and examined their respective advantages and evils. Beginning with the highest and simplest of punishment, which consists in the deprivation of life, and passing through the several varieties of mitigated infliction, we have endeavored to derive from an analysis of each, some light for our guidance in the difficult parts of penitentiary punishment. If, after an honest investigation of the subject in all its branches and bearings, we have come to the conclusion that the system of punishment, which prescribes hard labor, with due inspection, in joint workshops, during the day, and separate dormitories at night, is preferable to solitary imprisonment by day and night, with or without labor, the Legislature and our fellow citizens may be assured, that it is a conclusion to which we have come with great and sincere reluctance. We entered upon the performance of our duty with a belief and wish that the system of solitary confinement proposed to be pursued in the new Prisons at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, would be found, upon examination and experience, to be sound in theory, valuable as respects convicts, and not inconveniently burdensome to the finances of the State. We have a common interest with the rest of our fellow citizens that the public money should appear to have been advantageously expended on the great undertakings at the two cities; and we trust that we possess a sufficiently just sense of what is due to the character and dignity of our State, not lightly to recommend the abandonment of any system which may be thought peculiarly the offspring of Pennsylvania. Our belief, however, in the value of solitary confinement as a punishment for crime has gradually given way before the irresistible conviction, which a thorough examination of the subject has forced upon us; and however the conclusion may be at variance with the sentiments of a highly respectable portion of our fellow citizens, as well as with our own pre-conceived impressions, we should be unfaithful to our trust, and to our consciences, if we hesitated, for a moment, to declare our deliberate opinion.

If, therefore, the question were entirely open in this State, if previous arrangements of a nature too serious to be overlooked, did not interfere, we should earnestly recommend to the Legislature the entire and absolute adoption of the system of solitary confinement at night, with joint labor in the day time, on the plan of the Penitentiaries at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield. Situated, however, as we are in this State; with a Prison completed at Pittsburg on the plan of solitary confinement without labor, and with another partially finished at Philadelphia, intended for solitary confinement and perhaps for solitary labor, we feel that we are not at liberty to use the same measure of suggestion that we otherwise should. Without an abandonment of the present buildings upon which so much of the public money has been expended, the system pursued at Auburn cannot be adopted in all its features.

The new Penitentiary, near Philadelphia, is well known to the Legislature to be on a scale of greater extent than that at Pittsburg. The outer walls, which are built of stone, and are 30 feet high, enclose an area of nearly twelve acres, within which space there must doubtless be room for many extensive buildings. The cells, as we have already stated, were intended to be placed in seven blocks, diverging from the common centre; each block containing 38 cells, and being only one story in height. Of these blocks or radii only three have been completed, which are calculated to contain 114 convicts. The sum requisite to complete the remaining four blocks, according to the estimate furnished by the commissioners to the Legislature in the session of 1825-6, would be $99,978, or little short of $100,000.

Should the Legislature concur with us in the opinions we have expressed respecting the superiority of the system of joint labor over that of absolute solitary confinement, they may nevertheless be disposed to give the latter system a fair trial, so far as the buildings already completed admit of the attempt; and this, perhaps, may be considered as due to that portion of our fellow citizens with whom the plan originated, in this State. In the remaining part of the enclosure near Philadelphia, ample space exists for the erection of a Prison on the plan of those at Sing Sing and Wethersfield, in which may be contained the sleeping rooms of eight hundred convicts,

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should so many be necessary, and such other apartments as may be required; and for the erection of covered workshops for the performance of their joint labor. The cost of these buildings, it is believed, will not equal the amount required for the remaining four blocks of cells on the original plan. When it is remembered that these four blocks will contain only 152 prisoners, and the whole Prison on the original plan only 266 prisoners, and that the average number of convicts in the old Prison, for the last three years, has been about 500, (*exclusive* of those from the counties wh' now send their convicts to Pittsburg,) it will be seen that provision must be ma somewhere else, for at least 230 convicts; unless we are disposed to place so muc. faith in the system, as to believe, that it will reduce the average number of convicts to 266, and keep it at that point, notwithstanding the increasing population of the State. The arrangement we have suggested, therefore, has the advantage of providing for the whole body of convicts, at an expense, in respect of buildings, probably less than would be required on the other system for a very limited number; and this advantage becomes more apparent when it is considered that the Walnut street Prison may, at an early period after the completion of the necessary dormitories, be sold for the benefit of those to whom it belongs; whereas, if the proposed system of solitude be adopted throughout, the Walnut street Prison must probably be maintained in its present condition, until another series of solitary cells shall be constructed for all the convicts whom the new Penitentiary is unable to accommodate."

The commissioners for building the new Penitentiary (a body distinct from the commissioners of the Legislature, Messrs. KING, SHALER and WHARTON) presented a report to the Legislature, in which they still contend for solitary confinement day and night without labor. If we are correctly informed, however, the effect of it was not such as to prevent a great tide of feeling against their system, and in favor of solitary confinement at night and labor by day, as recommended by Messrs. KING, SHALER and WHARTON, and as practised at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield. We find, however, in their report, the following testimony to the value and importance of religious instruction in a Prison, which is worthy to be printed in letters of gold, and without which every system of prison discipline must be radically defective. They say,

"The cure of these diseases of the mind, the source of so much crime, is most readily effected by punishment, which causes reflection on the past, and which is calculated, when duly administered, to produce, under the divine blessing, a change of moral character, the only sure preventive of crime. It is always to be kept in view, that great stress is laid on the advantages of constant religious instruction. The cells are to be visited only by the officers of the Prison and such special visitors as may be designated by the Legislature, in the proposed act. The officers should be men of prudence and morality, temperate, and kind in their behavior and manners, and, as far as practicable, pious.

The religious instructer, especially, should be a man well acquainted with human nature, affectionate and firm, possessed of a meek and quiet spirit, and actuated by a desire to do good to the prisoners whom he instructs. He should visit their cheerless abodes, as their counsellor, guide and friend; and thus obtain their confidence and attachment, especially those of the young. They would unbosom their souls with freedom; he would learn their history and character, and be enabled to suit his addresses to their dispositions and to their circumstances. He should constantly and patiently instruct them in the principles and doctrines of the Christian religion, and, in humble dependence on the divine blessing, exert all his influence in fanning the feeble flame of virtue, and discouraging every appearance of vice; thus convincing them, he seeks their present and everlasting good. Who that is acquainted with the human heart, and the blessings which usually flow from a faithful and humble use of the means of grace, can hesitate to believe, that many of the inhabitants of these cells will be brought to entertain the hope that their own moral characters have been radically changed, and that thus their punishment will result in the prevention of crime.

The necessity and importance of the religious instruction of prisoners, as the best and only sure mode of reformation, is much insisted on by practical men, who are conversant with Prisons, both in England and in this country.

An excellent writer on Prisons, JOSEPH J. GURNEY, of London, who has published

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notes on a visit made to some of the Prisons in Scotland and the north of England, in company with the female philanthropist, ELIZABETH FRY, thus expresses himself in relation to religious instruction of prisoners. "It is the most effectual instrument which Providence has placed within our reach, for softening and improving the human mind, and preparing it for the work of the divine Spirit; for eradicating from it the principles of falsehood, cruelty and injustice, and implanting in it those of honesty, sobriety and charity. And although, through the influence of counteracting causes, these efforts may be sometimes foiled, yet we may well be encouraged by the conspicuous and important fact, that we find amongst the ignorant, not only the most numerous, but by far the most hardened and atrocious criminals."

In a recent report of the society for the improvement of prison discipline in England, it is stated, "that the progress of religious instruction in Prisons has been such as to prove, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the most serious benefits and blessings to society are to be hoped from the encouragement of this truly benevolent and interesting branch of *modern prison improvement*."

The Superintendent of the Prison in the State of Maine, in his last report to the Legislature of that State, says, "it is very desirable that some further means for the moral and literary instruction of the convicts should be adopted, so that they may leave the Prison better prepared to become useful citizens."

The former superintendent of the Prison in New Hampshire was so well convinced of the necessity of religious instruction in Prisons, as to offer a sum of money, from his own purse, in addition to what the legislature appropriated, if he could obtain a person, who would devote a considerable part of his time to the moral and religious instruction of the convicts.

The keeper of the Auburn Prison, GERSHOM POWERS, Esq. in a recent work published by him, entitled, "Brief notices, &c." says, "I feel it a duty to state, that the views of the institution, *until lately*, had been unfavorable to the services of a resident chaplain, from the belief that they might have had a bad effect upon the discipline of the Prison."

"In November, 1825, the Rev. JARED CURTIS was employed and sent here, as a resident chaplain, by the Massachusetts Prison Discipline Society, since which he has continued with ability and zeal to discharge the duties of his office; and, although strong prejudices were to be encountered, his knowledge of human nature, correct views of public policy, the penitentiary system and prison discipline, with a steady and uniform devotion to his duties, has not only enabled him to overcome those prejudices, *but the favorable result of his labors fully justifies our expectations*."

The commissioners of the legislature of the State of New York, Messrs. HOPKINS and TIBBETTS, in their last report to the legislature, use this language: "We believe the labors of the present excellent chaplain have had a most happy effect on the minds of the prisoners. He at once enjoys the good will of the prisoners, as we find by their almost unanimous declarations, and at the same time strengthens the hands of the keepers. It seems to be the effect of truth, plain dealing, and sincere desire for the good of the convict."

The keeper of the Virginia Penitentiary says, "I am clearly of opinion that every advantage should be given to convicts for their improvement in morality and religion."

The keeper of the Penitentiary in Ohio says, "I am convinced, that a proper system of religious instruction is necessary, in aid of the discipline now enforced, to produce in any good degree that reformation which the friends of the system had in view, at its first organization, and which should be the primary object of all punishment."

We further state, as a fact which has recently come to our knowledge, that in the Walnut street Prison of this city, a Bible class, consisting usually of from 15 to 20 males, has been conducted, for about three years past, on the Sabbath day, by a pious and respectable gentleman of this city, assisted by some of his friends. It was a voluntary association on the part of the convicts, and we are happy to learn, that, in the course of three years, 17 persons, members of this class, who have left the Prison either by pardon or expiration of their sentences, are doing well, and not one has returned. And so far as information has been obtained, not one has been since sentenced to any other Prison."

In view of the case as here stated, there is reason for a well grounded hope, that the new Prison in Philadelphia will never be completed on the plan, nor conducted on the principles originally proposed, i. e. solitary cells, in which all communication from cell to cell is physically

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impossible, and solitary confinement day and night without labor; but that it will be so varied from the original design, as to adapt it to the general principles recommended by the commissioners of the Legislature, Messrs. KING, SHALER, and WHARTON, and adopted at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield.

WHAT MISAPPREHENSIONS EXIST IN EUROPE, CONCERNING PRISON DISCIPLINE IN AMERICA?

The Seventh Report of the London Prison Discipline Society contains, page 110, the following statement:

"SOLITARY CONFINEMENT, UNMITIGATED BY EMPLOYMENT EITHER FOR BODY OR MIND, IS THE MOST PROMINENT FEATURE IN THE DISCIPLINE NOW RECOMMENDED IN THE UNITED STATES."

We presume the committee of the London Society will be glad to learn how great is this misapprehension. There is not a *new* Prison built, or building in the United States, except in Pennsylvania, where this principle is adopted or approved. The new Prisons in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, are none of them designed for a principle of prison discipline so generally disapproved, as is the principle at the head of this paragraph, in all the United States, except Pennsylvania. With this exception, in the States enumerated, the principle is not only not adopted, but in Maine and New York, where some experiments have been made, in a very philosophical manner, within six or eight years, to try the principle, it has been abandoned. And in New Jersey, after a similar experiment, on one fourth part of the convicts, it has been abandoned. And in Virginia, where the six first months of the term of imprisonment are in solitary cells, without labor or instruction, the practical men, who have witnessed the effects of it, are decidedly adverse to its continuance even for so large a part of the term of imprisonment; and speak on no subject in terms of stronger disapprobation.

We have spoken of the public opinion in those States where new Prisons are built or building; and, also, of public opinion in New Jersey and Virginia, where experiments have been made to try the principle, the result of which is adverse to its continuance. In other States where the *old* Penitentiaries are still used, viz. New Hampshire and Vermont, Ohio, Kentucky and Georgia, we hear nothing in conversation, and see nothing in print, that looks like a remote tendency to the principle of solitary confinement unmitigated by employment either for body or mind.

In the old States, also, where there are no Penitentiaries, viz. Rhode Island, Delaware, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee, there is very little, if any prospect at present, with the exception perhaps of Tennessee, of the erection of a Penitentiary in any form; much less of a Penitentiary on the principle above stated. And in the new States, including Louisiana, for which the Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON has prepared a code of laws, we have heard and seen nothing, during four years' attention to the subject, which can be the foundation of apprehension, that the principle will be adopted, so justly depreca-

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ted in Europe, i. e. of solitary confinement unmitigated by employment either for body or mind. And even in Pennsylvania, where is the nearest approach to it, it is a source of unfeigned gratitude that even the commissioners for building the new Penitentiary have warmly advocated, in an extract already given from their report, the importance of moral and religious instruction in one of the only two Prisons in this country, where solitary confinement without labor is introduced or contemplated. And one of these two, viz. that at Pittsburg, appears, from extracts already given, to be almost prepared to introduce labor, and the other, viz. that in Philadelphia, as we have already shown, will not probably be completed on the original design.

Having mentioned Mr. LIVINGSTON, the author of the new code of laws for Louisiana, it is proper to prove, by one or two brief extracts from the introduction to his code of prison discipline, that he is not an advocate for solitary confinement without labor or instruction. Speaking of imprisonment, page 48, in the Philadelphia edition, he says, "*there is no other means by which a reformatory process (necessarily requiring time and a succession of operations) can be carried on; no labor, no instruction without detention; no reformation without employment, without instruction, religious, moral, and literary.*"

Again he says, evidently, from its connexion, with pleasure and approbation, in a note page 52 of the same work, that "Mr. ROBERTS VAUX, one of the commissioners for building the New Prison, (i. e. in Philadelphia,) a gentleman to whose instructive publications and conversation I am indebted for much useful information, has informed me, that the plan of strict seclusion has never received the sanction of the Legislature, and that there is a probability that it will be so modified as to admit labor and instruction."

With this statement we doubt not the committee of the London Society will be convinced of their misapprehension, and will cheerfully make the correction.

Another misapprehension, which appears to be equally obvious, may be exhibited as follows:

WILLIAM ROSCOE, Esq., of Liverpool, published a pamphlet, in 1826, with the following title page, "A brief statement of the causes, which have led to the ABANDONMENT of the celebrated system of Penitentiary discipline in some of the United States of America."

ABANDONMENT of the Penitentiary system! What abandonment? To answer this inquiry, the first question is, what is the Penitentiary system? And in answer to this question we have its leading features in language, as furnished in the pamphlet by Mr. ROSCOE, from the preamble to the British Act of Parliament, obtained, in the year 1779, by the united efforts of Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Mr. HOWARD, and Mr. EDEN, as follows, "to seclude the criminals from their former associates; to separate those for whom hopes might be entertained from those who were desperate; to teach them useful trades; to give them religious instruction; and to provide them with a recommendation to the world, and the means of obtaining an honest livelihood after the expiration of the term of their punishment."

What practical illustration does Europe afford of the meaning of this language?

The Maison de Force, at Ghent, for more than half a century, with

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the exception of a few years, has been nearly allied to the institution described in the above outline. What, then, is this institution in the opinion of competent witnesses? and is there any thing nearly corresponding with it in this country? In answer to these inquiries, we give the following extracts from the report of the commissioners, Messrs. KING, SHALER, and WHARTON, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in Senate, Jan. 4, 1828.

"In order that the Legislature may possess a distinct idea of the general character and practical operations of this system, it will be necessary for us to enter somewhat into detail respecting it; and we believe the object will best be attained, by an account of one or two of the Prisons, in which the system has been thoroughly tried.

It was remarked by the excellent and enlightened HOWARD, so far back as 1776, that "the Prisons in the United Provinces are so quiet, and most of them so clean, that a visitor can hardly believe that he is in gaol."

But the institution which, beyond all others, does honor to the government of the Netherlands, is the Penitentiary at Ghent, called the Maison de Force.

This Prison is situated on the bank of a canal, and was designed on the plan of an octagon, with light buildings, radiating from a common centre. At the period of Howard's visit (1776), only four sides were finished; in 1817 a fifth was added. The building designed for the sleeping apartments of the convicts are divided into four stories, on each of which is a corridor or passage, six feet nine inches wide, quite open to the air of the adjoining court or yard. Adjoining each passage is a range of bed-rooms, six feet ten inches by five feet four inches, and seven feet eight inches high; the door way two feet. Each convict, therefore, occupies a separate cell. Prisoners are committed to this Penitentiary to remain from one year to twenty years, according to their crimes. On their arrival they are suitably cleaned, and each receives an uniform suit of clothes, marked with the number of the room which he is to occupy.

At an early hour in the morning, the prisoners leave their rooms at the sound of a bell, and repair to the apartment for meals, where, after hearing prayers, they obtain their breakfast, for which half an hour is allowed. They then proceed to their work, which is performed according to classes, in rooms 170 feet long and 26 feet broad. The principal employment, in 1817, was weaving calico, damask, and sacking cloth; but there were shops for sawyers, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. The manufactory is under the charge of a contractor, who furnishes each prisoner daily with 26 ounces of brown bread and 2 quarts of soup, for which he receives from the government 3 pence half penny of English money per head; equal to about 6½ cents daily. He provides, also, raw materials for the manufactory; these are weighed when they are given out, and when they are returned; and the prisoner must pay for any deficiency. The contractor also finds machinery; but the person who uses it is answerable for any accident. The work done is estimated according to a regulated price, and the prisoner receives at one time the whole amount of his earnings every week. The contractor appoints from among the prisoners, two or more overseers in each room, whose duty it is to inspect the operations of the others, and preserve silence. At noon the prisoners are allowed two hours for dinner, for making their beds (which in fair weather they bring out to air), and for exercise. At night they have an hour for supper. A bell placed at a window, over the gateway, gives notice of the arrival of the hour of meals, &c. when the convicts are conducted in perfect silence and order, to their appointed places. Spirituous liquors are expressly prohibited. Divine service is performed every Sunday. At dark the prisoners are shut up in their respective cells. The discipline is enforced by solitary confinement, in cells without beds or other comforts for a period not exceeding ten days. Corporeal punishment by stripes or flagellation is also allowed; but in practice it is not resorted to, "merely because it was found to be unnecessary."

We will now state the opinions of some judicious observers upon the system thus pursued at the Ghent Penitentiary. Mr. Howard, who visited it in 1776, in 1778, and in 1783, speaks thus: "I was present during the whole time the men criminals were at dinner, and much admired the regularity, decency, and order, with which the whole was conducted. Every thing was done at a word given by a director; no noise or confusion appeared: and this company, of near 190 stout criminals, was governed with as much apparent ease, as the most sober and well disposed assembly in civil society."—"I revisited the Prison in 1778 with one of the magistrates, and

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found they were still carrying on a well regulated manufactory. There were 280 men prisoners, and 117 women. These latter had on their house clothes, and were at work. Most of them were spinning or knitting, ranged in proper order, attentive and quiet. I was informed that all the prisoners were allowed one fifth of their earnings for themselves. I brought home specimens of the *cloth* as I did of the *paper* from Brussels; which I mention because I know an idea has prevailed, that no manufacture can be carried on by convicts, to any valuable purpose." "The number of the criminals, in December, 1781, was 206. They were spinning, weaving, making nets, making and mending clothes, or working in the bake-house and kitchen; and appeared clean and healthy. The doors of the bed-rooms were open while they were out in the day time; and none of the rooms appeared in the least offensive."—"At my visit in 1783, I found here a great alteration for the worse; the flourishing and useful manufactory destroyed; and the looms and utensils all sold in consequence of the Emperor's too hasty attention to a petition from a few interested persons. That which ought to be the leading views in all such houses is now lost. Many formerly ascribed the comfort and happiness of their lives to the trades they have learned; and the attention here paid them; but now the men and women (the former 326 in number, the latter 150) do not earn one with another seven farthings a day. Their victuals are also reduced, their bread now made in the house is ammunition bread. In consequence of this vile policy, I found the aspect of the prisoners quite changed; nor could I wonder to hear that a quarter of the house is soon to be fitted up for an infirmary."

This untoward state of things fortunately did not continue long. The system of manufacturing labor was restored; and with it returned the good order, and good health of the convicts. Thirty-four years after the last visit of Mr. Howard, the Penitentiary at Ghent was again examined by another benevolent and intelligent observer. Mr. Buxton, in his work on prison discipline, to which we have before referred, thus speaks of its condition in 1817.

"The utmost order and regularity are preserved. No prisoner is allowed to speak; and to such an extent was this prohibition carried, that they did not answer our questions, when we addressed them. I never saw any manufactory in which the workmen were more busy; wherever we went there was no noise, but the motion of the shuttle; and every eye and every hand was engaged. Whether our conductor was with us, or at a distance no difference was observable. In fact order was carried to its highest point." "The number of sick did not exceed 25. The whole number of prisoners was rather more than 1300." To our question—"Out of 100 persons released from the Prison how many return hither," the sub-jailer replied about five. In answer to the same question, the governor said, "That of the felons ten per cent, returned, but hardly any of the misdemeanants." "By this excellent system the convict gains habits of order, self-restraint, and subjection of mind; diligence becomes habitual and is rendered agreeable by the wages it produces. At present he receives the whole amount of his earnings, but this is a new and bad arrangement; and it is intended to revert to the old plan by which one third was reserved for his use on his departure. Many instances have occurred within the governor's recollection, of persons acquiring 2 or 300 francs; and at this time he knows many tradesmen in Ghent who on leaving Prison had set up in the business which they had learned, had been enabled to do so by the capital they have thus saved, and had flourished by those habits of industry, which they had thus acquired." "Nothing in the whole institution struck me so much as the subdued, civil, submissive, decent behavior of all the prisoners. There was a degree of cleanliness in their persons, and an air of cheerfulness in their countenances, in short an appearance of comfort and respectability which was the strongest evidence of the success of the system."

Such are the arrangements and character of the Penitentiary at Ghent, which for the last half century appears from the concurrent testimony of competent observers to have effected very important objects in penal discipline. We proceed now to give an account of an institution upon a similar plan in this country.

The State Prison at *Auburn*, in New York, was commenced in the year 1816, and with its wings and work shops, occupies the four sides of a hollow square, enclosed by a wall of 500 feet on each side. In 1819, the Legislature, alarmed at the progress of crime, and the condition of the old Penitentiaries, authorized an alteration in the plans, in consequence of which the north wing and front were constructed as they now stand. They contain in all 550 cells or separate apartments. Five small stoves, and six large and twelve small lamps, placed in the open area, in front of the cells, beyond the reach of the prisoners, afford heat and light for 550 cells;

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and one sentinel or watchman is found sufficient to guard 400 prisoners, and to prevent communication between them. The space in front of the cells forms a complete sounding gallery; so that a watchman in the open area on the ground can hear even a whisper from a distant cell in the upper story.

Such are the provisions and precautions for the separate confinement of the prisoners *at night*. In the day time, they are compelled to labor together, in an orderly and penitential manner. During the night, turnkeys are constantly employed in moving round the galleries, wearing woollen socks on their feet, and walking so noiselessly, that the convicts are not able to discover their presence or absence; and thus the whole wing, containing between 4 and 500 convicts, is preserved in perfect stillness and order.

The labor performed in the workshops, at the Auburn Prison, is of various descriptions; all, however, useful and profitable. On the 31st of October, 1826, the convicts then in the Prison were employed as follows:

In the carpenter's shop, 27; blacksmiths, 28; weavers, 104; shoemakers, 65; tailors, 57; coopers, 106; gardeners, wood sawyers, &c. 15; employed in the hospital, 2; in the kitchen, 17; females, 8; sick in the hospital, 4; insane, in the cells, 2. Total, 435.

For several years after the erection of this Prison, the agent purchased all the raw materials, caused them to be manufactured in the Prison, and sold them from the prison stores, on account of the State. Very serious losses resulted from this system, in consequence of which the Legislature abolished it, and adopted the plan of hiring by contract, which is now pursued with decided advantage. The contractors furnish the materials, pay a certain fixed sum *per diem* for the labor of the convict, and dispose of the articles manufactured exclusively on their own account. The following statement exhibits the contract prices for each kind of labor. It is proper here to remark, that the existing contracts were made under circumstances very unfavorable for the Prison, and that when these contracts shall expire, it is expected that larger prices will be obtained *per diem* for the labor of the convicts.

Coopers' shop, average *per diem*, about 23 cents; tailors' shop, do. 15 cents; shoemakers' shop, do. 25 cents; weavers' shop, do. 20 cents; tool shop, do. 30 cents; spoolers, (all invalids,) do. 10 cents.

The whole number of prisoners hired on contract, in October, 1826, was 327; the remainder being employed on work for the Prison, or for customers, &c.

The discipline of the Prison is enforced by the punishment of stripes, inflicted by the assistant keepers, upon the back of the prisoners, in such manner as to produce personal suffering in the delinquent, without danger to the health or any vital part. We say that the rules of the prison are thus enforced, because such is the authority given to the officers; but, as at Ghent, in point of fact, the power is rarely exercised.

The expenses of the Prison for the year ending on the 31st of October, 1826, (the last of which accounts have reached us) amount to $30,718 05. If we deduct from this amount the sums expended for the transportation of convicts, the repairs of the Prison, and other matters, not strictly chargeable to the annual expenses, amounting to $4,835 29, the actual expense of the convicts for the year, including the pay of officers, clothing, provisions, &c. and the tolls for labor, will amount to $25,882 76. The receipts from the labor of the convicts during the same period, amounted to $21,970 87; received from visitors $1,182 75. Total receipts, $23,153 62. Leaving a balance against the Prison from this source, of $2,729 14.

The average number of convicts during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1826, was 433, making the actual cost to the State of each convict for support, &c. during the year, only $6 30.

We have, thus, stated the arrangements, operations, and financial concerns, of the Auburn Prison, with a degree of minuteness, which we trust the importance of a complete understanding of the subject will excuse. It remains for us to state the effect which an examination of the Prison has produced on the minds of capable and unprejudiced observers, and to add what occurred to ourselves in the course of two visits to this establishment.

The first report of the Prison Discipline Society of Boston, contains the following: "At Auburn we have a more beautiful example still, of what may be done with proper discipline, in a Prison well constructed. It is not possible to describe the pleasure, which we feel in contemplating this noble institution, after wading through the fraud and material and moral filth of many Prisons. We regard it as a model worthy of the world's imitation. We do not mean that there is nothing in this institution which admits of improvement; for there have been a few cases of unjustifiable severity of punishment; but, on the whole, the institution is immensely elevated

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above the old Penitentiaries. The whole establishment from the gate to the sewer, is a specimen of neatness. The unremitted industry, the entire subordination, and subdued feeling of the convicts, has probably no parallel among an equal number of convicts. In their solitary cells they spend the night with no other book but the Bible." "From one end of the shops to the other, it is the testimony of many witnesses, that they have passed more than 300 convicts, without seeing one leave his work or turn his head to gaze at them. There is the most perfect attention to business from morning till night, interrupted only by the time necessary to dine." "Under these circumstances they are provided with the word of God, by a law of the State which requires that every cell should be supplied with a Bible or Testament. They also receive the undivided attention of a most wise and faithful religious teacher, who spends all his time in the Prison visiting the sick; teaching those who cannot read; preaching in the chapel on the Sabbath the unsearchable riches of Christ; and afterwards in going from cell to cell, to administer the reproof and consolations of religion to individuals. The influence of the chaplain, according to the testimony of all the officers, is most salutary and powerful; and the various expressions of confidence and affection exhibited towards him by the convicts, is most cheering to himself." "It is hardly necessary to add that at Auburn there is an exclusion of all the positive evils of the old system, which arise from crowded night rooms, evil communication, instruction in all the arts of pick pockets, thieves, incendiaries, and counterfeiters; and, above all, from the existence of a crime, which is not fit to be named among Christians. These great ends are gained, partly by discipline and partly by construction."

Similar test mony is borne in the second annual report of this society.

Governor LINCOLN of Massachusetts in his message to the Legislature of January, 1826, recommends the erection of a Penitentiary on the plan of that at Auburn, of which he speaks in the following terms: "as the best model of a structure of this description, securing the most entire solitude of persons, with an effectual arrangement for detecting the slightest attempt at correspondence by conversation, the Prison at Auburn in the State of New York is particularly to be preferred. The whole expense of the proposed building, constructed, as it should be, of unhammered stone, may be estimated not to exceed thirty-five thousand dollars."

In May, 1826, a committee of the Connecticut Legislature, appointed on the subject of the erection of a new Penitentiary, made a report, recommending the construction of a Prison on the plan of that at Auburn. The following extract exhibits their views of the question: "We cannot but feel, that the declaration of the last Legislature contained in the resolution under which we act, 'that it is expedient that buildings should be constructed for Newgate Prison, containing such a number of cells, that each prisoner may be subjected to solitary confinement, at least during the intervals of labor,' is one which will receive the assent of every man, who will yield his assent to the facts. These facts on which the foregoing remarks are founded, cannot, with propriety, be fully presented in a report, &c. As to the plan of the building proposed to be erected, we are fortunately presented with one in the Auburn Prison in the State of New York, which has stood the test of experience. This Prison has so entirely answered the view of its projectors, that the Legislature of that State have ordered the erection of another Prison on nearly the same plan at Sing Sing near Hudson river; and have decided to abandon the State Prison in the city of New York, on which has been expended more than half a million of dollars. On this subject, therefore, we feel ourselves authorized to say with confidence, that the plan of the Auburn Prison should in its principal features be followed as a model." In conformity with the recommendation of the committee, a Penitentiary was constructed at Wethersfield, on the plan of that at Auburn, and, we understand, is now in successful operation.

In 1824, the Legislature of New York appointed three commissioners to visit the State Prisons at New York and Auburn, and to report on their comparative efficiency for the purpose of punishment. From the report which was made on the 15th of January, 1825, and to which we have already had occasion to refer, we think it material to our present inquiry to extract the following passages: "The Auburn Prison, combining the construction of the Prison with the discipline enforced in it, presents the following advantages:—that the sentence of the law can be enforced with almost absolute certainty, since escapes must be nearly impossible, and conspiracy quite so; and an attempt at insurrection therefore hopeless; consequently, that the Prison is governed with great comparative safety to the lives both of the keepers and prisoners, which in case of insurrection are necessarily in danger. The separate cells by night, and the silence preserved always, entirely prevent all contamination

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among the prisoners; thus at once is excluded the great question of the classification of convicts, which has so much engaged the attention of benevolent men in Europe and America. By this system every prisoner forms a class by himself; and to all moral and social purposes he is insulated. The novice in crime may work for years by the side of the most expert felon, without making any progress in the mysteries of criminality. The prisoners are compelled to work diligently and profitably, and are deterred from spoiling their work. And we may add, as an important feature of this system, that if any human means can, as it were, enforce repentance and amendment, it is this. The entire separation from all criminal associates, the sobriety of feelings consequent upon temperance and labor, and, most of all, the sadness of solitude, most frequently make serious impressions. We have seen manifest proofs of such impressions among the prisoners; and only wish there were reason to expect they would be permanent."

In 1826, a commission, composed of the same gentlemen, was appointed by the Legislature of New York, to visit the State Prison at Auburn. Their report, which was made to the senate on the 13th of January, 1827, contains an elaborate examination of certain charges of misconduct preferred against some of the subordinate officers of the Prison. The following passage shows the opinion of the commissioners on the efficacy of the Prison to be unchanged. "With these views, we consider now, as in our former report, that the Auburn Prison, with its government and discipline, as it was then, and now is, notwithstanding the faults and abuses in practice pointed out, is much better calculated to effect the purposes suggested. than any other which we have heard or have any knowledge of."

We conclude these citations with the following extract from the late work of Judge Powers, the present excellent superintendent of the Auburn Prison, to whose kindness and intelligence we are largely indebted for the communication of valuable information. "Sufficient time has not yet elapsed fully to develope the influence of confinement in this Prison in reforming the habits and dispositions of men; but enough has appeared to promise the most favorable results. There have been fewer re-convictions, according to the number of convicts in this Prison, than in any other known; and their frequency is evidently diminishing. From 167 of the convicts last received, there were but three on re-conviction; and one of whom was from the solitary class."

It appears from the report of the inspectors of the Auburn Prison for 1826, that there were admitted into that Prison during the year, 133 prisoners; of whom there were received on first sentence 129; second do. 4; total 133.

Compare this with the following statement, with which we have been officially furnished, from the Prison of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Admitted in 1825, 358 prisoners, of whom there were received on first sentence, 270; second do. 67; third do. 15; fourth do. 4; fifth do. 2; total 358.

Admitted in 1826, 296 prisoners, of whom were received on first sentence, 231; second do. 42; third do. 17; fourth do. 5; fifth do. 1; total 296.

Thus, at Auburn, the re-convictions were as one to 32, while at Philadelphia they were as one to three and three and a half; a disproportion which can only be accounted for, by conceding to the system and discipline of the former a great and enduring influence.

With the opinions which we have quoted respecting the visible operations of the Auburn Prison, our own judgment, derived from a minute personal examination, entirely coincides."

Here, then, is presented a minute account of two Prisons; one in Europe, and the other in America, which are proved, by many witnesses on both sides of the Atlantic, to be as they are here represented. Concerning the Maison de Force at Ghent, the witnesses are Mr. Howard and Mr. Buxton. Concerning the Prison at Auburn, they are individuals much less known, but nine of them are commissioners of the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, five or six of whom have visited the Prison, and the others, together with the Governor of Massachusetts, have sought authentic information concerning it, by which they have been influenced in their official duties. If, in the testimony of these witnesses, the true character of the two Prisons is exhibited, and if the penitentiary system cannot be

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better described than in the preamble to the British Act of Parliament already quoted, then where is the abandonment of the penitentiary system? The definition is: 1. "To seclude the criminals from their former associates; and to separate those of whom hopes might be entertained from those who were desperate." This is done in both Prisons by solitary confinement at night, and by unbroken silence during the day; though there is no evidence that the same precaution is used at night in the Maison de Force at Ghent, as at Auburn, viz. sentinels walking near the cells to prevent evil communication. 2. "To teach them useful trades." This is done at both Prisons by joint labor in large workshops. 3. "To give them religious instruction." This is done in both Prisons; though there is no evidence, in the above extracts, that it is done at Ghent, as at Auburn, to the same extent, and with the same system. 4. "To provide them with a recommendation to the world, and the means of obtaining an honest livelihood after the expiration of the term of their punishment." The evidence of what is accomplished in this way is from the small proportion of recommittals, which has been seen to be, in each Prison, about one to twenty; while, in some of the old Penitentiaries, they are one to three. But there is other evidence from both these Prisons, still more satisfactory, i. e. well authenticated cases of reformation. This is a source of unbounded gratification and gratitude to all the friends of Penitentiaries. It is evidence that they have been, in some cases, what they were designed to be, and what their name imports. And in view of the few simple principles embraced in the definition of the system, and the success which has attended the practice on these principles, at Ghent and at Auburn, well grounded hopes may be cherished, that Prisons may more extensively become Penitentiaries. Indeed, hope has already become fruition at Wethersfield, Connecticut. *Where, then, is the abandonment of the penitentiary system? And how is it explained, that Mr.* ROSCOE *should have written a pamphlet with such a title page?*

The explanation, in regard to misapprehension, is this: Mr. ROSCOE took the testimony of an old report, in 1822, of the inspectors and physician, concerning the Prison at Auburn, as better evidence of its character and condition in 1826, than the Report of the Prison Discipline Society, of the year 1826. He makes copious extracts from both, and gives a decided preference to the testimony of the former. If they had been for the same year, this would have been right. But, four years having elapsed, there might have been great changes. And such was the fact. The very principle against which Mr. ROSCOE was contending in the pamphlet, viz. solitary confinement day and night without labor, was tried at Auburn, in 1822, on 70 or 80 convicts, during the period of ten months, the result of which was an abandonment of it. Much of the evidence concerning the evils of this pernicious principle of prison discipline, which the officers of the Prison, and the Executive of the State, had relied upon as the foundation of their conduct in forsaking it, was the same which Mr. ROSCOE incorporated into his pamphlet to prove what the Prison was at the latest date. Mr. ROSCOE accordingly says, in the pamphlet of 1826, "*Nor must it be supposed that the convicts in* SOLITARY CONFINEMENT *at Anburn consist of only a few; on the contrary, they form a considera-*

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ble portion of the whole number." The evidence given of this fact, in the pamphlet, as existing in 1826, is from the report of 1822. While in truth, in 1826, out of more than 400 convicts, only 4 were in *solitary confinement*, and from 1823, when the principle of *solitary confinement* day and night without labor was abandoned at Auburn, the proportion had been nearly the same. Not knowing this fact, and going back to the facts stated in the old report of the inspectors in 1822, he says, "this is, I apprehend, a much more faithful picture of the Prison at Auburn, than that which the Managers of the Society at Boston have favored us with; in which I find no mention of solitary cells, of persons confined who were anxious to work, of human beings compelled to bear the greatest measure of suffering that human nature can endure, of diseases aggravated upon those who were confined, when under the symptoms of them, and actually produced in those who were healthy," or of persons "sent to one of those solitary cells where their sufferings are carried to the highest possible degree." "Of all this the Managers of the Boston Society have not afforded us a single hint." The reason is obvious; these were appendages of a system, which had long since been proved injurious at the Auburn Prison, and it had been long since abandoned. Mr. Roscoe will therefore believe us when we say, that the following extract from his pamphlet contains evidence of a misapprehension: "*The Society at Boston are decidedly hostile to the plan of penitentiary discipline.*"

With the correction of these cases of obvious misapprehension, which would have been passed without remark, were it not that the combined efforts of the friends of improvement in prison discipline might be retarded by them, we leave this part of the subject.

What are the great points of difference and coincidence in Europe and America in regard to prison discipline?

There is a very great difference of opinion and practice, in the two countries in regard to the *tread-mill.* It is very extensively introduced in Europe; more especially in England, where some Prisons contain several, which are distributed in different apartments for the accommodation of different classes of convicts. In the United States there are only three known to this Society, and one of these is abandoned as less useful than some other mode of employing the convicts, and another is used very irregularly. The general objections which lie against it in the United States, and which will probably prevent its introduction, to any great extent, are thus stated by Mr. Livingston in the introduction to his code of prison discipline. "Its injurious effects upon the health are supported by strong testimony; and, although there is a contrariety of evidence on the subject, yet it may be fairly inferred from the whole, that it does not fortify the constitution, and prepare the convicts for any of the ordinary pursuits of laborious life, the principal muscular action being in the legs only. It teaches the convict nothing which can be useful to him on his discharge. It is not a profitable employment of human power. As a punishment it must be unequal; to give it the velocity necessary to punish one of robust constitution, would make it a torture to a weaker convict."

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Another great point of difference in the two countries, is in regard to the productiveness of the labor of convicts.

IN ENGLAND.	No. of convicts.	Am. of earn.
Maidstone County Prison, Kent,	363	£1,119
Lancaster Castle County Jail,	414	601
Preston County House of Correction,	192	516
Manchester New Bailey House of Correction,	762	2,209
Kirkdale County House of Correction,	620	830
Leicester County House of Correction,	99	133
Milbank Penitentiary, near London,	341	1,425
Shrewsbury County Jail and House of Correction,	134	227
Stafford County Jail and House of Correction,	268	858
Bury County Jail and House of Correction,	124	154
Dorchester County Jail and House of Correction,	183	675
Gloucester County Jail and Penitentiary,	199	120
Twelve among the most productive Prisons in England, containing	3,699	£8,867

IN THE UNITED STATES.		No. of convicts.	Am. of earn.
State Prison in Maine,	1827,	71	$8,564
State Prison in New Hampshire,	1825,	70	9,949
State Prison in Massachusetts,	1827,	285	22,732
State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn.	1828,	97	7,230*
State Prison at Auburn, N. Y.	1827,	476	33,504
Five among the most productive Prisons in the U. States,		999	$81,979

According to this statement, in England, 3,699 convicts earn in a year, $39,361 48. And in the United States, 999 convicts earn $81,979. Or in other words, a little more than one fourth part the number of convicts in the United States, earn more than double the amount of nearly four times the number of convicts in England.

Another point in which there is no small difference, relates to the food of prisoners. This difference consists principally in allowing them less animal food in Europe, than in the United States. In many Prisons in Europe, no animal food is allowed; in others a little soup; and in some a pound, and in others a pound and a half of meat, per week. In the Penitentiaries generally, in the United States, the animal food is equal to one pound of meat per day, for each convict. When the labor is hard and constant, this is not more than sufficient to enable them to perform it. This is true in regard to the greater part of the convicts in our Penitentiaries, more particularly in regard to those in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, at Auburn and Sing Sing, N. Y. But where the labor is of a lighter kind, less animal food, as in Europe, may be sufficient.

The points of difference, however, in Europe and America, in regard to prison discipline, are but few.

There are several interesting points of coincidence.

The first, which we shall notice, relates to the imprisonment of lunatics. The Seventh Report of the London Prison Discipline Society, and the Second Report of the Boston Society, were published simultaneously. We make the following extracts from the two Re-

* This amount is on supposition that the earnings for a year will be at least double the earnings of six months in the autumn and winter.

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ports, which were written without concert, to show the coincidence of fact and feeling, in different countries, on this interesting subject.

Extract from the Seventh Report of the London Society.

"The visitation of lunatic asylums is included in the duties of the inspectors-general of Ireland; and it will be seen from their reports, with regret, that notwithstanding the facilities which the law affords for the erection of these excellent institutions, adequate provision has not hitherto been made for the proper treatment of the pauper and criminal insane. In England, also, this deficiency is both deeply and widely felt; nor does any evil that afflicts society possess superior claims on the public commiseration and liberality.*

There is not upon earth a more affecting spectacle than an imprisoned lunatic. In viewing the ordinary inmates of a gaol, our sense of pity is in some degree counteracted by a feeling of justice; but in the criminal lunatic we behold an object of unmixed compassion—an irresponsible agent suffering under punishment—a sufferer from disease the most terrible, without the means which can alone contribute to his cure. Under circumstances the most favorable to recovery—when mitigated by all that skill can dictate and kindness can suggest—how awful are the maladies of mind! Other evils admit of relief from the promises of religion, the approbation of conscience, and the consolations of friendship; but the lunatic is estranged from every comfort by which man is sustained in the hour of affliction; and if, as in the treatment of the criminal and pauper insane, the miseries of disease be aggravated by indigence and neglect, then is the measure of human calamity indeed full.

In a Prison, the lunatic receives no medical aid adapted to his condition. He is usually confined with, and for the most part treated as, other prisoners; and he is too frequently the object of violence and sport to the brutal and depraved. These circumstances inevitably strengthen the excitement of his feelings, and the alienation of his mind; and it is very rare that imprisonment fails to prolong his disorder and perpetuate his sufferings during life. Obvious as is the cruelty of such treatment, it becomes still more apparent by the fact, that an early attention to mental disease affords the most certain, and in most cases the only, means of cure. The experience of the best regulated asylums abundantly proves that, under proper care, in the first stages of the disorder, a very large majority of lunatics are restored to society, and it is equally certain, that when the disease has been at first neglected or improperly treated, a very large proportion becomes incurable. As a proof of this fact it may not be uninteresting to state, that of forty-seven patients admitted into the Retreat at York, within three months from the commencement of the first attack, forty were restored to their friends, recovered; and, of the remaining seven, three died so soon after admission, and of complaints under which they labored at the time they entered, as hardly to allow of the opportunity of recovery. Of the cases of persons in this establishment, who, before their admission, had been afflicted for a period exceeding three months and within twelve months, the proportion of cures appears to be as twenty-five to forty-five; and of those where the disease was of more than two years standing, the proportion is as fourteen to seventy-nine. Justice, therefore, no less than mercy, calls upon us to protect the criminal lunatic from the cruel infliction of perpetual disease; and if it be not digressing too far from the immediate object of this report, the committee would observe, that in regard to the treatment of pauper lunatics, it is obviously the interest as well as duty of parishes to provide the necessary means for their medical treatment and moral care. A pauper lunatic, neglected in the earlier stages of his disease, will generally remain for life a burthen upon his parish;—a burthen that will, of course, be increased by his family being inevitably deprived of their natural supporter. But a slight consideration of the subject may serve to show, that a workhouse is not (and still less a Prison) a proper place for a lunatic. If allowed to ramble at large, he becomes equally the subject of cruel insult from the young and idle, and the object of annoyance to the decent poor, whom age or infirmity has brought to the lowest eob of worldly condition; and if even these evils are avoided, the alternative generally consists in the most rigid confinement of the sufferer to a cell, where, too often, light and air are in a great measure excluded, and every species of neglect combines to aggravate his misery and confirm his disease. It is not to be expected that parishes will make such provision as is requisite for the proper care and cure of their lunatics; and as there are yet but a small number of county asylums, this unhappy class

* It appears, by the returns made under the Gaol Act, that in twenty-nine counties in England and Wales, the practice still continues of confining insane persons in Prisons, after they have been tried, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

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of persons is too generally doomed to lasting suffering, and their connexions to deplore the loss of a husband, a father, or a friend;—one, too, whom early and judicious care might have restored to the blessings of a sound mind, and to the duties and enjoyments of social life. There are, in fact, no institutions, in the increase and good management of which the interests of humanity are more deeply concerned, than in county lunatic asylums; nor will Britain be exempt from reproach, while any district throughout the kingdom shall be deficient in provision for these most helpless and suffering classes of our fellow creatures."*

Extract from the Second Report of the Boston Society.

"A Jail is not the proper place for a human being suffering under one of the greatest of all calamities, the loss of reason. It is not right, that several hundreds of our fellow-creatures, in this unhappy condition, should be found in our Prisons. The distinction between right and wrong should not be destroyed by inflicting the same punishment on a lunatic and a criminal. The heavy judgment of God, in the loss of reason, should not be followed by imprisonment. It cannot be necessary to repeat truths, which it would seem every human being must feel before they are expressed. It remains to be seen whether those who make the laws will render themselves worthy of the praise, which, we are confident, all good citizens will be impatient to render, if they provide for a jail delivery of lunatics.

In Massachusetts, the Report of the Committee, of which Mr. BLISS was chairman, and in which Mr. PICKERING has taken an active part, is in favor of this measure. The honor, therefore, is reserved for the Legislature of accepting this Report, and making the bill, which accompanies it, a law of this Commonwealth.

In the State of New York, a law was passed in April last, in consequence of the death of a lunatic in Prison, and other considerations connected with the imprisonment of such persons, providing other accommodations than Prisons for them. Whether this law is expressed in such terms, and enforced by such a penalty, as to secure the object, cannot perhaps be told till the next census is taken, which will show how many lunatics are in jail in the State of New York.

In other States, as well as in Massachusetts and New York, we cannot but indulge the hope, that this subject will engage the attention of lawgivers, till the remedy is applied for so great an evil. If this shall be done, the Prison doors will be thrown open for another large class of prisoners, and hundreds, who now remain in Prison till they become incurably insane, will be placed in Asylums, where three fourths of the whole number may be restored to reason."

Another point of coincidence, in the two countries, is found in the feelings excited by viewing the interior of Prisons, in behalf of the colored population. We extract the following from the Seventh Report of the London Prison Discipline Society:

"From the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of civil and criminal justice in the West Indies, much interesting information has been derived respecting the conditions of the gaols in several of these colonies. It appears that, generally, the Prisons are in miserable disorder, most of them being dungeons of the very worst description. In these places are often confined, promiscuously, debtors, all persons charged with offences, slaves as well as others, convicts, prisoners of war, lunatics, and delinquents under the Militia Act. In addition to the foregoing classes of prisoners to be found in the West India gaols, are slaves, not accused of any offence, but confined in consequence of having been seized in execution of their masters' debts. By a petition, which has been presented to the Legislature of St. Vincent's by the merchants of that island, it appears that the negroes, who are thus frequently levied upon, are, through the inability of their owners to obtain security for their production at the end of forty days, confined in gaol until the day of sale, when they are generally remanded back, from the failure of purchasers, to await another sale. During this imprisonment it is stated, that "they despond, and contract diseases which reduce their value at the day of trial very considerably." That the nature of their imprisonment is calculated to produce these effects, may be inferred from the fact, that, owing to the state of these gaols, the negroes must be ironed for security; and thus are these poor wretches, without

* It is gratifying to learn that a few gentlemen have associated for the purpose of diffusing information relative to the state of lunatics in this country; and that it is their intention to publish, shortly, a volume containing much valuable matter on the past and present state of the laws which affect insane persons, on various methods of treatment, and on the construction and economy of lunatic asylums.—*Note to the Seventh London Report.*

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the slightest shadow of a charge against them, manacled and imprisoned for an unlimited period, without deference for sex, respect for character, tenderness for infancy, or compassion for old age. These wrongs are inflicted, simply because the law regards them as property. On a distraint of goods, men, women, and children are seized as chattels—considered as divested of human rights and insensible to human feelings—conveyed to an unwholesome gaol—secured by any degree of suffering that may be necessary to their safe custody—brought out from time to time, and exposed as cattle in the market-place for sale—transferred again to their miserable dens—and treated with no more consideration than if, instead of being human creatures, they were bales of merchandise, and had no claim to the privileges and enjoyments of rational beings.

It can, therefore, excite no surprise, that treatment so abhorrent to good feeling, should often produce upon the negro the most melancholy effects. The merchants of St. Vincent's, acknowledge that, under such treatment, the negro "desponds, and contracts disease." And well indeed he may. Surely here is a combination of miseries quite sufficient to destroy the health and impair the intellect of the most vigorous frame. Here bodily suffering and sickness of heart unite to produce wretchedness and generate despair.—It is the practice of all civilized states to presume innocence till guilt be pronounced, and to cast upon the accuser the obligation of proof. But in the treatment of the West India negro this principle is reversed, and every man of color is treated as a slave, and thrown into Prison, unless he can produce written evidence of his freedom. If this evidence be lost, the law requires him to be sold, and he is subjected to all the horrors of unmitigated slavery; and in this manner have many been deprived of their freedom.—The law excludes the testimony of a slave against a white inhabitant. Any cruelty may, therefore, be perpetrated on the negro, so long as no white person be present who is willing to depose in favor of the injured:—and thus, although the murder of a slave be a capital offence, conviction is made to depend on testimony always difficult, and often impracticable to obtain. The negro, on the other hand, is liable to death, if he abscond, or commit an assault on a white person."

In another part of the same Report, we find that the committee of the London Society have seen and approved of the interest felt for the colored population among the friends of reform in prison discipline in the United States, and have noticed in the following manner the facts stated in our First Report concerning colored convicts:

"The causes which are stated to lead to the increase of offences in the United States are, of course, various. It is, however, worthy of remark that among those causes, the committee of the Boston Society place conspicuously the degraded character of the people of color. A large proportion of convicts are of this description, even where the colored population is but small;—a fact which speaks volumes in proof of the connexion of ignorance with vice. The great discrepancy in the number of the white, and the number of the colored convicts, furnishes, indeed, irresistible proof of the value of education.—It is a fact, that about one fourth part of the total expense incurred in the United States for the support of criminal institutions is occasioned by such convicts. The whole colored population of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, amounts to about fifty-four thousand souls: for the support of criminals of this description, the sum of one hundred and sixty-four thousand and sixty-six dollars has been expended within the last fifteen years; a sum, which, had it been appropriated to the intellectual and moral improvement of the colored population of those States, would, probably, have raised their character to a level with that of the other inhabitants, and have diminished crime tenfold."

Thus we see the coincidence, in the two countries, of the feelings excited, by viewing the interior of Prisons, in behalf of the colored population.

Another point of coincidence relates to the manner in which chaplains in Prisons perform their duties, and disclose facts which show, not only the connexion between ignorance and vice, but how rapidly, and in a manner how interesting, even this ignorance can be instructed.

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The Rev. JAMES BROWN, chaplain of Norwich Castle, Norfolk, England, concerning whom the London Society in their Seventh Report say, "his accurate and extensive acquaintance with the condition of the poor at large, and his unwearied zeal in the discharge of his important duties, confer peculiar value on his judgment," has thus recorded the results of his investigations and labors:

"Every prisoner committed to the castle is minutely examined by me as to his moral and religious knowledge, habits, &c.; the result of these examinations shows a very remarkable correspondence between ignorance and crime. I have long been employed in parochial duties, and I find a striking difference between the knowledge of the poorer classes thus brought under my review, and of the prisoners committed to the castle. That ignorance is productive of crime I have ever been convinced; but nothing can so fully confirm that conviction as an intimate knowledge of the inmates of a Prison. From January, 1825, to March, 1826, four hundred prisoners came under my examination; of these, 173 could neither read nor write; 28 merely knew the alphabet; 49 could read very imperfectly, so as not to be able to obtain any information by it; 51 could read only; and 99 could read and write.

But this statement by no means presents the sum of ignorance in these persons. Nothing but actual investigation can render credible the gross ignorance that painfully comes under the observation of a chaplain of a gaol. Even among prisoners who have mechanically learned to read and write, there exists, generally speaking, a lamentable ignorance of moral and religious duties, and of the awful sanctions of religion; and of the rest, some know as little of the very first principles of religion as the wildest savage: and yet the prisoners are generally willing to learn, and attentive to the instruction afforded them. I could give many instances of rather extraordinary improvement. A boy has been discharged this day after a confinement of six weeks; I found him at his admission distressingly ignorant. He had no idea of a God, or of another world. He had heard of heaven and hell in profane conversation, but knew not the meaning of these awful words. He knew no part of the Lord's prayer; the alphabet formed the extent of his learning. He has learned in Prison to read easy lessons. He can also repeat, by rote, the Lord's prayer, the creed, the church catechism, and private prayers for morning and evening, and for some other occasions. He has been not only attentive and industrious, but in every respect orderly. But, whatever advantages prison discipline may have afforded him, it certainly holds out nothing to his mind to entice him again within its walls. He has assured me, with apparent sincerity, that he will take care never to enter them again. Another prisoner, who was last year condemned and left for execution, but afterwards reprieved, had made so good use of the three months of his confinement, that, although he could not read when he was committed, he employed the greater part of the period of his condemnation in reading such portions of the Psalms, New Testament, and prayer-book, as I marked out as most applicable to his situation.

I have pointed out these particulars (and I could add many more) because I conceive they will be gratifying to you, as proofs of the good arising from prison discipline."

The Rev. B. C. SMITH, formerly superintendent of the Sabbath school, and now chaplain of the Prison at Auburn, made a report of the state of the Sabbath school in the Prison, to the Sabbath School Union of Cayuga County, Aug. 8, 1827. The school at that time consisted of one hundred and twenty-five scholars, from among the young and ignorant convicts, under the instruction of twenty students from the Theological Seminary. The following are extracts from the report:

"In speaking of the progress of the school the past year, it is not enough to say that our highest expectations are realized; they are greatly exceeded. In the case of these convicts, we found fresh testimony to the truth of the common remark, that ignorance and vice are closely allied. By far the greater number of those received into the school have been found incapable of reading intelligibly in common reading, and not a few unable to tell one letter from another. They have, however, uniformly manifested the most intense interest in the instructions of their teachers, and applied themselves with such diligence to their lessons, as to exhibit an im-

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provement, in general highly gratifying, and in some instances almost incredible. Few can now be found in the school, if we except those recently brought in, who cannot read in the Testament, with a good degree of accuracy and readiness; and never did beings express more gratitude for their privileges, or manifest a deeper sense of obligation, than they do to their instructers.

Did the limits of this notice admit of it, many anecdotes might be related that would be interesting, as illustrative of the happy influence of intellectual and moral culture bestowed even upon the most abandoned. A single fact may be mentioned, which will show what use some of the convicts, at least, make of their Bibles, and how important it is that they have them in their hands, and be able to read them. A teacher having listened to the recitation of one of his class as long as he thought the time would allow, asked him how much more he had to recite, and was answered, '*I believe I can say thirty or forty chapters.*' This was one too, who, when he entered the school, could scarcely spell out a verse. Let it not be supposed, however, that this is given as the most striking proof we have of the utility of the school. A mass of facts might be presented far more decisive.

Who, that looks upon ignorance as the mother of crime, and regards intellectual light as essential to the virtue and happiness of a community, will not be glad that even one ray is thrown into this dark and 'frightful wilderness of mind?' Who, especially, that acknowledges the efficacy of the 'sword of the Spirit,' will not rejoice in view of what the 'word of God,' thus treasured in their memories, may be the means of accomplishing?

It deserves also to be noticed, that besides the instructions ordinarily given in Sunday schools, writing and arithmetic are taught in this school. A class in each of these branches was formed by the agent nearly a year since, and put under the instruction of competent teachers found among the other convicts. All who are brought into this school, as they become proficients in reading, have the privilege, in their turn, of passing through these classes, and of thus qualifying themselves, as well for the ordinary business of life, as for gaining access to the lively oracles of God, which are able to make them wise unto salvation."

The Rev. GERRISH BARRETT, chaplain of the Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y. writes, under date May 23, 1828:

"The number of convicts here is about *five hundred and twenty.* When there were four hundred, I found fifty among them, who could not read. I spend all the Sabbath, from ten in the morning, in the Prison, and yet always leave cells unvisited, and labor, which might be done, when I am obliged to retire. Most of the men seemed much pleased with the idea of learning to read, and some of them surprise me, as well as themselves, by the ease and rapidity with which they learn. They are furnished with no other book but the Bible. *With this alone, I think of a man more than thirty years old, who did not know his letters, when you was here,* [i. e. five weeks since,] *who has read to me, without much difficulty, the two first chapters in Genesis.*"

And again, under date June 20, 1828.

"After prayers I heard a black man read. Four weeks ago, he could not say his letters. Now he can read slowly, and is seldom obliged to stop to spell any words of one syllable. The lessons which I have given him are in some of the chapters in the beginning of the Bible. I found him the other day reading in the Psalms. On asking the reason, he replied, "it seems to do me more good to read here." Such artless replies, connected with his general conduct, leads me to cherish the hope, that the truth of God is beginning to fasten on his mind, which will be the means of purifying his heart and fitting him for heaven."

When it was first proposed to teach them to read, in April last, the reply was, we have no convenient room, while the Prison is building, where they can be assembled for instruction. The answer to the objection was, teach them through the grated iron doors of their cells, so long as you are subject to the evil of having no room.

The next objection was, we have no spelling books. The answer to this objection was, it is possible that you can learn them to read quicker without spelling books. It is at least worthy of an experiment. Show the convict the first letter in the Bible, that is, I. Let him find

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the same, wherever it occurs in the first verse. Having done this, show him the second letter in the Bible, that is, n. Let him find every n in the first verse. Having done this and being told what I-n spells, he has already learned to read the first word in the Bible. Let him then find the first word in the Bible, wherever it occurs in the first chapter. Having done this he will probably never forget it. This is his first lesson. Let his second lesson be the second word in the Bible, the letters of which and their combination should be taught as before. Let him proceed in this manner through successive lessons, till he has learned to read the first verse in Genesis—"*In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.*" Having done this, he has got his reward. One of the most sublime ideas ever presented to the mind of man, he has obtained by diligent attention for a few hours in learning to read. It may be found, that the convicts can learn to read in this manner as quick as in the usual mode. But whatever may be the result, it is worth an experiment. This was the reasoning, which led to the adoption of a mode of teaching, by which two convicts, at least, have been taught to read the Bible in less than six weeks.

NOTES OF THE CHAPLAIN IN THE PRISON AT SING SING, SABBATH, AUGUST 3, 1828.

No. 403 can just say his letters. Another in the same cell repeated all the I's and n's in the two first verses in the Bible.

No. 404 learnt I and n, and took for his next lesson t and h.

No. 405, four weeks ago, could only say his letters, heard him read to-day for the third time; when he read without any aid or correction 20 verses in the first chapter of Genesis. The way he learns is as follows. Every time he comes into his cell he takes his Bible. He studies upon a single word either till he learns it, or till he finds that it is too hard for him, in which case, he marks it and passes on to another.—When he has learnt a word in his cell, he revolves it over in his mind all day while he is at work. He has seldom learnt more than two words in a day; but makes it his practice to read over every day what he had previously learnt. No. 406 learnt I and n.

No. 407, six weeks ago, could not say his letters. I heard him read to-day for the fourth time. He pronounced words of three syllables correctly without stopping to spell them. It is surprising to see how firmly fixed on his mind he has what he has learnt. In the 8th verse of 1st chapter of Genesis where the reading is "the evening and the morning were the second day"—he had it—"the evening and the morning were the *Sunday!*" It was with the utmost difficulty that I could convince him of his mistake; and from what I saw, I shall not wonder, if for months to come, were he to be reading rapidly, he should turn the second day into Sunday. His method of learning is very similar to that of No. 405. He is in a cell with one who can read. I suspect he has got instruction from him.

409, a black man, repeated to me memoriter the 53d chap. of Isaiah, without miscalling, I should think, as many as three syllables. It took him 3 or 4 days to learn it. He wishes for the privilege of reciting a chapter every week. He answered what questions I put to him concerning the chapter very correctly, showing that it had been with him a subject of considerable thought.

In the same cell a convict for life, who could just say his letters two months ago, now reads rapidly, and with inflexions of voice remarkably correct. He is continually spelling to himself while at work:—the brightest youth that I have heard read in the Prison.

413, a month ago, began to learn his letters; now he reads slowly.

418, three weeks ago, could read words of one syllable only—now reads better than many who have been constantly at school for years.

427, a month ago, could just say his letters.—To-day reads in the first and second chapters of Genesis.

No. 428 did much to convince me of the soundness of the rule, that in order to enter into the meaning of an author, one must place himself in fact or in fancy in a situation similar to that in which the author is placed when he writes. He repeated

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to me the 88th Psalm, which he had learned by heart. It never seemed to me half so impressive before. There was something in his tones, when he spake of the soul full of troubles; of the wrath that lay upon him; of the acquaintance that were far off; and of his being shut up so that he could not come forth—that was truly thrilling.—As he spake about stretching out his hands, and daily calling upon the Lord, and of preventing the morning by prayer, I could not but hope and pray that he might be describing his own practice. I have read this Psalm to myself several times since, and sure I am, that the bare listening to 428, while he repeated it, has done more to open to my view the heart of the Psalmist when he wrote, and to give me a zest for the Psalm, than all the aid for this purpose, which the piety and learning of commentators have afforded.—428 committed the Psalm without any solicitation on my part, because, as he says, he was peculiarly affected some time since in reading the 8th verse.

The black man, of whose progress in reading I spake in my last letter, changed his cell a few days since. In doing this he came in possession of a new Bible. In passing his cell one day, he asked me if his new Bible was like the old one.—When I told him it was, he said, "he supposed so, but he had been looking it through to find the place where it said, "Seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened;" which he had seen in his old Bible, but which he could not find in his new one. When I found the place for him his eyes sparkled with joy. He read a few words and said, "this is the place," thanked me, and very carefully turned down a corner of the leaf.

This mode of teaching adults to read the Bible, we consider a valuable experiment on man, which will not be limited in its practical advantages to the walls of a Prison. If persons who know not a letter of the alphabet, can be taught in five or six weeks, as in the Prison at Sing Sing, to read in their own language the sacred volume, which is able to make them wise to salvation, and to unfold to them the unsearchable riches of Christ, then ignorant adults wherever they can be found, in Christian or heathen lands, can much sooner than has generally been supposed, be so instructed as to read for themselves, what is most important for them to know. And if a mode of teaching, which brings the person taught to such a result, in less than one twelfth part of the time usually allotted to it, has been successfully reduced to practice in a Prison, we need not despair of great improvements in the mode of communicating instruction to the ignorant, nor of having the unobserved and patient labors of chaplains in Prisons, turned to good account, in the illustration of modes and principles of instruction by which the world at large may be benefited.

Thus we have seen not only an interesting coincidence in the labor of persons, acting without concert, in different countries as chaplains in Prisons, but we have also seen in what manner these labors may prove extensively useful to the world.

Another interesting point of coincidence relates to the estimation in which the labors of matrons, and the co-operation of ladies' visiting committees are held in the different countries.

The labors of the matron in the female department of the Baltimore Penitentiary are thus commended in the First Report of this Society.

"Mrs. Rachel Perijo entered this Prison in February, 1822, and took charge of about sixty female convicts. There had been previously some vile abuses practised among them, and as the directors state, this department was wretchedly managed. The records show, that the average annual expense before the matron came into office, was $1099 51, and that the average annual income since, has been $492 51, making a difference to the institution from her services, of $1581 66, annually.

There has been, not only a saving of expense, but a saving of health. An examination was made of the records of the hospital, for four periods, of twenty-seven

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weeks each; by which it appears, that the matron has prevented, in three years, more than seventeen years' sickness—i. e. the number of days spent in the hospital by the sick, has been diminished, what is equal to the sickness of one person, more than seventeen years.

The convicts have not only been saved from sickness, and made profitable to the State; but they have been taught those useful arts, by which they can earn a subsistence when they leave the Prison. The division of labor is complete; some are engaged in knitting, some in sewing and spinning; and all arranged in an apartment under an assistant, presenting a specimen of as much subordination, neatness, and cheerful and quiet industry, as can be found in any place of labor.

They have also been taught to read. On the Sabbath, in a Sabbath school, by the matron and her daughter, two hours in the morning, and two in the afternoon, in summer; and one in the morning, and one in the afternoon, in winter, have been devoted to their instruction. Fifteen who could not read have been taught to read the scriptures, and all, except two aged persons, to read in the spelling book. In some instances, the desire to learn has been so great, that the convicts would give a part of their daily bread to their companions, for teaching them.

They have also been encouraged in the discharge of religious duties. On the Sabbath, except when engaged in the Sabbath school, or in the public exercises of religious worship, they assemble together, of their own accord, to spend the time in reading the scriptures, and in prayer among themselves:—they regularly implore a blessing at the table, and in every room except one, attend prayers morning and evening.

This system of industry, and instruction, and religious duty, has had the effect to render the number of recommitments unusually small. In three years preceding January, 1825, forty-seven had left this department of the Penitentiary; of whom only seven had returned. In New York city, in November, 1824, the tread wheel, which has been regarded in Europe, as more effectual than any other mode of punishment in preventing recommitments, had employed on it, out of sixty-six women, twenty for a second time; six a third; two a fourth; and one a fifth.

All these surprising and delightful results, in favor of the female department of the Baltimore Penitentiary, have been produced without any peculiar advantages in the construction of the Prison, by the goodness, vigilance and skill of the matron."

Since the First Report of this Society was published, matrons have been introduced into the House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents in New York, and also into the Houses of Correction and Reformation in Boston. In the Third Report of the Managers of the Society in New York, they say,

"In the management of the female part of the institution and in the domestic arrangements of the whole establishment, the managers can cordially acknowledge the assistance which has been derived from the ladies' committee. Their attentions have been steadily directed, in weekly visits to the Refuge, to the moral and religious improvement of the females, and to the strengthening of the hands of the matron in her delicate and important duties. Although it may not be probable that the number of female subjects will much exceed its present proportion, yet every instance of restoration to virtue, or protection from the horrors of vice in this class of its subjects, cannot fail to yield the blessing of an ample reward for all the labor and care it may have cost."

Similar testimony may be borne with propriety to the usefulness of the matrons in the Houses of Correction and Reformation in Boston.

The Sixth Report of the London Society contains facts and remarks so interesting and important, on this subject, that we give them at length, in the confident expectation that they will not be lost in the United States.

"The ladies' committee, who have devoted themselves to the care of the female department in Newgate, continue their labors with an assiduity worthy of their high character, and of the distinguished cause in which they are engaged. The benefit resulting from their unwearied exertions has been more permanent and extensive than could possibly have been anticipated, from the absence of proper classification, and the confined limits of this badly constructed Prison. Wisely availing themselves of the public interest which their plans could not fail to excite, they have established

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a Society for the encouragement and formation of committees similar to their own in the principal gaol-towns throughout the kingdom; and it is really delightful to trace the progress of good feeling in the number of such associations that are now in operation, and conducted with that unostentatious yet ardent kindness, which is so beautifully characteristic of female benevolence. In some places where associations could not be formed, very beneficial effects have been produced by the exertions of ladies who have alone, and unsupported, engaged in the arduous work of visiting female prisoners. A more striking instance of the consequence of such individual labors will not be required, than the fact that at one Prison, visited by a lady of high respectability, six young women, who had abandoned their homes to live in habits of profligacy, were restored to their respective families, and have since afforded the most satisfactory proofs of reformation. In a borough gaol of the worst description, where even the separation of the sexes was not complete, a female visitor has for about six years been engaged in the instruction of the criminal of her sex. At this Prison the number of commitments has been so greatly diminished, since the attendance of this amiable person, that at the assizes, the thanks of the corporation were publicly expressed to her by the recorder.

One of the most important provisions of the Gaol Act requires that female prisoners should be under the care of female officers. This plan has been adopted in many of the county-gaols, and promises to be a measure of the highest value. The design of this arrangement would, however, be far more effectually secured, were all the female prisoners of a county confined in one establishment, for which purpose some of the lesser gaols might be appropriated, the number of women being generally small compared to that of men. At Lancaster castle it will be seen that a most effectual separation has been made for this purpose; and detached buildings with the same view have been erected by the magistracy of Kent, at the extensive county gaol at Maidstone. But much of the benefit to be derived from the appointment of female superintendents must ever depend upon the description of persons selected for the office. Attention to character is indeed highly essential in the choice of every prison-officer, but in none more so than in that of matron; for the judicious discharge of her duties especially requires the advantages of education, temper, and discretion. Steadiness of application, habits of arrangement, and a cordial spirit of co-operation, are necessary in a Prison, to the maintenance of order, the distribution of employment, and the communication of instruction. But the peculiar relation in which a prison matron stands towards the objects of her care, ought to inspire her with no ordinary share of interest and compassion. In the exercise of her duties, she is at once the representative and guardian of her sex, and she ought to be a bright example of its purity, disinterestedness, and love. To win affection, yet enforce authority—to inspire confidence, yet command respect—to war against the vices, yet make just allowance for the frailties of humanity—are qualities of mind in an eminent degree essential to her who would reclaim the thoughtless, subdue the stubborn, and heal the broken heart. She must be prepared to encounter disappointment from ingratitude, indifference, and deceit; yet if she do not always attain success, it will be her care uniformly to deserve it; nor will such discouragements easily repress exertions that flow from the convictions of duty, and derive strength from the influence of Christian principles. A pious and judicious effort to reclaim the vicious is seldom wholly lost; and a prison-matron may be assured, that to the faithful discharge of her interesting duties, the blessing of Heaven will never be denied.

But the benevolent interest of the matron will not be confined to the walls of her gaol. There is not, perhaps, in the whole range of human destitution, a more genuine object of compassion than a friendless girl, who quits a Prison with the desire, yet without the means of reformation. Satisfactory may have been her conduct during confinement, and gratifying the proofs of her moral improvement; yet what can reasonably be expected, if, at the expiration of her sentence, she is thrown upon the wide world?—She is surrounded by temptation, and even the distinction of her sex, and the helplessness of her condition—which constitute her strongest claims upon protection—are too often the most fatal sources of her moral ruin and hopeless degradation. How many, thus circumstanced, feel at this moment the wretchedness of guilt in the loss of character, the abandonment of friends, the pressure of want, the pangs of disease, and the bitterness of despair; and how many have quitted confinement in a state of entire destitution, whom the hand of kindness might have saved from ruin, and rescued from an untimely and dishonored grave! To devise means for the relief of the repentant and distressed criminal, on her discharge, may form no part of the official instructions of a prison-matron; but her own feelings will

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prompt her to the execution of duties which are enjoined by the most sacred obligations of religion, and the strongest dictates of humanity; and it will be her care to anticipate the wants of the discharged female; to remove, as far as may be practicable, the temptations to which she is about to be exposed; to confer with the chaplain on her behalf; to suggest to the visiting magistrates, and to the governor, the means by which it may be possible to reconcile her to her family, and restore her to lost friends; procure for her employment; obtain her admission into a reformatory institution; or afford her temporary protection until this desirable object be attained."

We conclude this interesting view of the labors of females in Prisons, with a single fact from the Seventh Report of the London Society.

"At Turin, the state of the men's Prison is deplorable. In the women's gaol, a surprising change has been effected through the personal exertions of a lady, who has, for some time, with a philanthropy beyond all praise, devoted herself to its improvement. This arduous object has been her constant study; nor does she esteem any labor a sacrifice by which she may relieve the sufferings and effect the reformation of the prisoners. The occupations are spinning, knitting, and sewing. The women are all taught to read and write, and the strictest attention is paid to religious and moral instruction."

Another great point of coincidence in regard to improvements in Prisons in different countries, relates to the leading principles of prison discipline, i. e. solitary confinement at night, hard labor by day, efficient discipline, religious instruction, and prison architecture, adapted to these purposes.

A true definition of the system of prison discipline has already been given, as contained in the preamble to the British Act of Parliament, i. e. "to seclude the criminals from their former associates; to separate those of whom hopes might be entertained from those who were desperate; to teach them useful trades; to give them religious instruction; and to provide them with a recommendation to the world and the means of obtaining an honest livelihood after the expiration of the term of their punishment."

Mr. Roscoe says, "the true object of the reformatory system of prison discipline, as first attempted to be established in England, and afterwards with greater success in the United States, cannot be better expressed than in the above language." And again, "it discloses the true principle upon which alone criminal jurisprudence can be substantially founded." Gen. Lafayette says, "it seems to me, two of the inconveniences most complained of, (i. e. in defective Prisons,) might be obviated, by *making use of the solitary cells to separate the prisoners at night, and multiplying the rooms of common labor, so as to reduce the number in each room to what it was when the population was less dense:* an arrangement which would enable the managers to keep distinctions among the men to be reclaimed, according to the state of their morals and behavior."

In these sentiments, as thus expressed by General Lafayette, Mr. Roscoe says, "I have the pleasure most fully to concur, and I hold it to be impossible to give a more clear, correct and impartial decision on the subject."

As the preamble to the British Act of Parliament was in part the result of Howard's labors, we have his views in the definition of what he thought prison discipline should be, and the above extracts on the principles of the definition leave no room for misapprehension in regard to the views of Gen. Lafayette and Mr. Roscoe.

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The Sixth Report of the London Society, exhibits in the following manner the views, and principles, by which that benevolent and powerful association is governed in its extensive operations.

"Investigation proved, that the miseries which had heretofore been the characteristic of gaols were not the necessary consequence of imprisonment, but the result of criminal negligence in its regulation and discipline; that all physical suffering, not necessary to the purposes of just punishment, might be removed by attention to the construction, ventilation, and cleanliness of gaols; that a system of hard labor and seclusion, accompanied by a spare though sufficient diet, is calculated to render penal confinement an object of salutary fear; that moral contamination may be prevented by classification and inspection; that reformation of character may be essentially promoted by religious instruction; and that these measures combined, are well calculated to inspire the dread, correct the habits, enlighten the mind, and reclaim the heart of an offender. Such were the means by which the immortal HOWARD, and his not less philanthropic successor, NEILD, sought to remove the miseries and reform the character of the Prisons of this country;—and to promulgate the principles, which it was the aim of their valuable labors to establish, is the object of the institution, the sixth report of whose proceedings the committee have now the honor to lay before the public."

Again, in the same Report, we have some valuable suggestions on prison architecture, particularly in regard to the importance of so constructing Prisons that they can be easily inspected.

"Too much attention cannot be paid to the adoption of sound principles of prison architecture. On this important subject very erroneous notions prevail. The power of obtaining constant and complete inspection is perhaps the most valuable feature in the construction of a prison. It is therefore highly important, in the arrangement of designs for gaols, that this power should be exercised by the governor with the utmost facility, and to the greatest extent. Inspection should be obtained not only over the prisoners in their respective departments and different occupations, but likewise over the inferior officers—an object of no small importance, when it is considered that their example has great influence on the conduct of those over whom they are placed. An opportunity was lately afforded to the committee of examining the plans of the principal county Prisons in England; and it appeared, from a careful investigation of the merits of each, that out of 96 plans which came under the notice of the committee, 28 only afforded the power of inspecting the airing yards: in 32 Prisons a very partial inspection could be exercised, and 36 were found to be entirely defective in this primary feature of the construction of a good gaol. It is painful to observe that even in gaols of modern erection, the importance of inspection has either not been adequately appreciated, or has been altogether neglected."

In the Seventh Report of the same Society, we have a summary statement of remaining evils, even in England, which the London Society, acting on the principles here laid down, is laboring to remove.

"There is perhaps no circumstance which is more mischievous than the want of separate sleeping-cells. It appears by the returns furnished under the Gaol Act, for the year ending at Michaelmas 1826, that in four Prisons, which at one time in the year contained one thousand three hundred and eight persons, there were only sixty-eight sleeping rooms or cells collectively, making an average number of nineteen persons in each room. In six other Prisons, where there were altogether one hundred and forty-six sleeping-rooms or cells, the number at one time was one thousand one hundred and fifty-six, or about eight in each room. A serious obstacle is thus presented to that reformation of character, which might be essentially promoted by solitary confinement at night; and the evils of association must, consequently, at such times, be aggravated by the prisoners being removed from all inspection and control. But it is not only in gaols in the country that this defect is observable. In the London Prisons the separation of offenders is most defective; nor is there any gaol in the metropolis in which the evil is more severely felt than at the new Prison, Clerkenwell, erected in the year 1818. This Prison is the principal reception gaol for the county of Middlesex, and upwards of six thousand persons were committed to it during the last year. There have been at one time two hundred and ninety-three men in confinement. The barrack bedsteads on the male side of the Prison (exclusive of the infirmary, but including the boys' ward and the reception ward,)

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occupy a space not exceeding three hundred and ninety feet in length; there could not, therefore, have been at that time above sixteen inches allowed for sleeping room to each person. The prisoners are thus shut up at night without the slightest control over their language or their actions; and this too, in winter, for no less a period, at one time, than fifteen hours. It may be easily imagined that these night-rooms are the scenes of tumult and obscenity; and to this treatment are exposed prisoners, many of whom are but young in crime, and all of whom are committed for trial or re-examination only. There is no inspection from any part of the keeper's house or office, nor from any part of the main passage of the gaol can either himself or his officers watch the behavior or detect the misconduct of any prisoner. The consequences are precisely what, under such circumstances, might naturally be expected. Riots and assaults are matters of daily occurrence. The keeper, on such occasions, is even at a loss to know in what part of the gaol the offence is committed; and the time and preparation necessary to enter a ward, afford the prisoner every opportunity he could desire for deception and concealment."

We make one extract more from the Seventh Report of the London Society, showing with what assiduity and discrimination the Society labors to ascertain what evils exist in Prisons, and with what justice and mercy and judgment they labor to correct them.

"It is fatal to the general observance of the Gaol Act, that several of its most important clauses are so worded as to permit, rather than require their execution. 'It shall and may be lawful,' is the language employed in the provisions referred to. This has led in many cases to the entire neglect of several useful clauses, while it has in others given rise to a wide latitude of interpretation. These circumstances have, therefore, in some measure defeated an important object of the act, which was to reduce the management of gaols to a system, and to render that system uniform throughout the kingdom. The law has defined the leading principles and general outline of prison government, but has left it discretionary with the magistracy as to whether any and what further rules shall be framed for the government of the Prison, beyond those required or suggested by the act. The consequence is, that in several gaols, as in Newgate, the recommendations of the legislature are unattended to. Even in those counties in which the spirit of the law is enforced, the magistrates of the respective counties act independently of each other; and a great variety of practice consequently prevails in the best regulated gaols, in respect to the prisoner's food, the modes of his restraint, and the nature of his employment. In some places of confinement, prisoners sentenced to hard labor may work if they choose to do so In others, they are employed but a few hours daily in cleaning the Prison, or at other work not laborious. Even in the houses of correction, where regular employments are carried on, the hours of actual labor vary in duration from seven hours to ten hours and a half, daily, in the summer months, and from five to seven hours during winter. Nothing can be more dissimilar than the nature of the employment, which is in several gaols extremely light, while in others it is most severe. The labor of the tread-wheel is found to differ considerably in its degree of severity, varying from 8,000 to 16,000 feet of ascent per day in summer, and in winter from 5,000 to 10,000 feet. In some county gaols, women are placed upon the wheel; while, in others, females are not only exempted from it, but also from any other species of labor which can, in any degree, be compared with it in severity. The appropriation of earnings differs materially. In several cases, the prisoners are allowed the whole: in others, one half or one third of the product of their labor; and these earnings may in some instances be expended in extra food, and other necessaries; while at other gaols there is no such privilege. The daily rations also vary remarkably. In many Prisons, bread only is given; in others, meat, soup, gruel, and beer are added: the daily allowance of bread differs from one pound to three pounds. These variations in the diet cause a difference in the weekly expense of from one shilling and fivepence to five shillings and sixpence per head. The practice is still continued, in some parts of the country, of allowing money to prisoners for the purchase of food, &c., but the amount of this allowance is found to vary from fourpence to eightpence per day.* In some few gaols, no clothing or bedding is furnished: at other places a complete gaol dress is worn, and ample bedding is allowed. The variation in the cost of these articles is from twenty shillings to five pounds. While this absence of

* This practice is altogether very objectionable. It incurs additional expense, as well as trouble and inconvenience in cooking, and is generally found to interfere with the order and discipline of the gaol: the prisoners are also liable to suffer from imposition, or from the misapplication of the expenditure.

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uniformity prevails, the prisoner in one gaol will necessarily escape with half the punishment to which he would have been subjected if tried in another county. Whether the prisoner have one pound or three pounds of bread daily—whether he work at an employment not severe or be placed at a tread-wheel—whether his labor be a trifling exercise or a serious exertion—whether care be or be not extended to him when sick:—these varieties of treatment greatly affect the character of the punishment; nor to the man who is condemned for several months to be the subject of them are they by any means matters of indifference. There is a great diversity, also, in the mode of restraining and punishing prisoners. Solitary confinement appears to be very generally adopted for offences committed within the Prison; but irons and whipping are also found to be in use at several gaols. In twenty-one county Prisons, the punishment of whipping was practised during the last year; and in no less than fifty, irons were used. There is no uniformity in the degree of moral and religious instruction afforded to prisoners. At several gaols no chaplain has yet been appointed, and no religious duties are performed; while, in others, the attendance of the clergyman is limited to Sundays. In some cases, Bibles, Testaments, prayer-books, &c., are furnished; at others, they are not provided. At a few Prisons, schools are established; while at several no instruction is given in either reading or writing. The treatment of the sick differs also materially. At many gaols, a surgeon attends only when sent for; at some, he visits twice a week, and at others daily. Several are still without any infirmary or suitable rooms for the separation of the sick: the number of sick during the last year has, consequently, differed in the proportion of from one half to one in fifty.

Further measures are therefore indispensable to insure obedience to the law. If even the returns which are required were regularly transmitted, it would be impossible to ascertain the actual condition of every gaol, from answers to questions framed generally, and with reference to all descriptions of Prisons. It is, besides, obvious, that the regulation of gaols should be reduced to a system, and that the rules in force should be compared and assimilated as nearly as circumstances will admit. This uniformity is as much required by the interests of justice as by the welfare of the prisoner. It is only right that the jury who convict, and the judge who condemns, should have a perfect knowledge of the discipline and punishment to which they are about to consign an offender. Nothing can at present, at least in many cases, be more vague and indefinite than a sentence of punishment when pronounced by the bench. A culprit is sentenced to hard labor; but the nature of that labor—on which, in point of fact, the punishment mainly depends—is not defined; nor is it known by the court if there be labor of any kind in the gaol to which the prisoner is about to be committed."

How far there is a coincidence of opinion, in the United States, with the views here expressed, in regard to the leading principles of prison discipline, is plainly seen by all, who have read the present and former Reports of this Society. And as it would be little else but a repetition of these Reports, further to illustrate the coincidence, in regard to the leading principles of prison discipline, we shall here leave it.

The only remaining point of coincidence, which we shall notice, relates to the delay which is often found to exist between the arrest and the trial.

"This is an evil," says the Seventh Report of the London Society, "of which few persons are aware. Of the total number of prisoners committed for trial to the several gaols in England and Wales, about one in seven is discharged by the grand jury, and about one third are eventually acquitted after having endured—frequently for several months—all the suffering, disgrace, and injury of penal imprisonment."

"In the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, the average number of persons annually tried in England amounted to ten thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and the average number discharged by the grand jury was one thousand six hundred and ninety-six."

"A most obvious measure for the prevention of crime, would be found in a more frequent gaol delivery than at present prevails. If custom did not familiarize even the strangest anomalies, it would seem hardly credible that some of the gaols should be cleared only once in twelve months; and that, excepting those in London and Middlesex, and very recently in the home circuit, none are delivered oftener

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than twice a year. Nor is the number of the assizes their only fault. The periods at which they are held, where there are two in the year, are fixed at very uneven divisions of time; the spring assize taking place during Lent, and the summer in July. Owing to this arrangement, the gaols are burthened at the spring assize with twice the number that are tried in summer; and the prisoner, who may unfortunately be sent to gaol just after the latter assize has terminated, may remain nine months, and in some cases twelve months, before he takes his trial. In the last Report of the Society, the committee noticed the case of a youth, aged 14, who was charged with taking a hat from another boy in the public streets. This lad was committed on the 11th August, 1823, but was not tried until the 12th August, 1824. Were this delay of justice the only evil, enough would be contained in this simple statement to demand a more frequent delivery; but the wretched condition of many of our gaols, confers on such a measure additional importance. The place in which this boy was confined, had been presented some time before as unfit for a Prison. There was no employment for either tried or untried. There were only fourteen sleeping-cells, while fifty and more prisoners were often in confinement at one time. And when all the hardships had been endured, and all the moral mischief of an imprisonment, so long and of such a nature, had worked its full effect upon this boy of 14—he was acquitted! Could such an initiation into vice and idleness produce any other than the most lamentable depravity? And can it excite surprise when the committee state that this youth, acquitted of the offence with which he was charged, was dismissed from Prison a hardened criminal, and has since undergone the punishment of transportation for life? But this is not a solitary instance. In the same year, and in the same gaol, there were five men committed in the month of September, who were obliged to await their trial until the August following, when they were also acquitted. In another instance, a man was committed in August, and detained until the following July, when he was tried, and found not guilty. This person was married and had three children. Many similar cases from other gaols might be produced, where imprisonment before trial has been long in its duration, and ruinous in its effects, involving not the interests of the individual only, but those also of a wife and family. Surely such evils call loudly for a prompt and efficacious remedy. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers, that when HOWARD was engaged in visiting the Prisons of Germany, the emperor Joseph desired to see him. 'I have sent for you,' said the monarch, 'to know your opinion on the state of the Prisons in my dominions, and to desire that you will point out those grievances which most urgently demand reform.' 'Your Majesty,' replied HOWARD 'has throughout your empire prisoners who have been for two years immured in dungeons, awaiting their trial; and should they be found innocent of the crimes laid to their charge, it is not in the power of your Majesty to make them reparation for the injuries they have sustained.' With some abatement of its strength, might the same language be addressed to the Legislature of England. 'You have in this country, gaols, whose inmates have been confined in cells unfit for human habitation for the space of twelve months before they have been brought to trial, and they have been eventually acquitted as innocent of crime: you have torn them from their homes: you have taken from their families the main pillars of their support: you have blasted their reputation: you have debased their morals: you have inflicted on them a greater punishment than that to which, if declared guilty, they would have been adjudged; and you discharge them from your Prisons, ruined and depraved, bereft of the means of honest maintenance, to subsist upon the property, to disturb the order, and corrupt the morals, of society.' Would that this remonstrance, though but ideal, might be followed by the success which attended HOWARD's appeal to the emperor Joseph. To the eternal honor of that great monarch be it recorded, that he instantly caused a law to be enacted by which the grievance was redressed.

In the month of Dec. 1822, a special commission was issued for a third assize thro'-out the home circuit. This assize has been continued every succeeding winter; and the numbers liberated on these occasions are the best evidence of the effects of the excellence of the measure. From official statements it appears, that nearly one third of the annual commitments in this circuit have been tried at the third assize. The commitments for capital offences alone, in 1824, on this circuit, amounted to 1109; and of these, 363 were tried at the winter assize: these persons were consequently saved the hardship of three months' imprisonment before trial. On reference to the returns for the last seven years, it appears that, with the exception of London and Middlesex, the numbers committed for trial on the home circuit, were in proportion to those committed in the other circuits as 13,056 to 63,280, or about one fifth. If, therefore, the third assize had been general for the last seven years, one third of the

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latter number, or above 20,000 persons, would on the other circuits have been spared the injury of three months' imprisonment. If the commitments on the home circuit to those on the other circuits be but one to five, this small proportion shows that the interests of justice are deeply concerned in extending the benefits of a third gaol delivery throughout the kingdom. In the case of persons who are eventually acquitted, the cruelty of the existing system is strikingly apparent; but as it regards those sentenced to short terms of imprisonment only, it is scarcely less unjust. The total number convicted during the last seven years, amounted to 65,003. Of these, 31,982, or very nearly one half, were sentenced to periods of confinement not exceeding six months. Many persons have, therefore, suffered before trial longer imprisonment than the law adjudged to them afterwards; and although it is occasionally the practice of the bench to make allowance for the length of previous confinement, in passing sentence, yet such a practice allows to the judge too much power in some cases; while the law, not contemplating the anomaly, confers too little discretion in others. In every such case it reverses the natural order of justice, making punishment to precede conviction."

In a circular letter, issued by the Prison Discipline Society in Boston, in March, 1826, concerning the Prisons in the District of Columbia, the same evil is mentioned.

"In one room, in the Jail in Washington City," says the letter, "were seven persons; three women and four children. This room was only eight feet square. All the women were released from this room, at the Jail Delivery, in January, 1825, no bill having been found against them. One of the women had been detained in this wretched place four months as a witness."

"The Jail Delivery takes place twice a year, only, (leaving it possible for innocent persons, on suspicion, to be confined, in this wretched place, six months before trial.) Of the forty-four persons in jail at one time, fifteen were discharged in a single day, against whom, no bills were found. Among the persons thus discharged, were all the women, in the room with the children, one of whom had been confined four, and another five months. Also two persons, who were detained four months, as witnesses against George Kendall, who was with them discharged, no witness having appeared against him. The whole term of confinement of these fifteen persons who were discharged, as innocent, on this occasion, amounted to forty-two months, or nearly three months each. It is an old maxim, that, (between the arrest and the trial,) the LAW ABHORS DELAY."

In regard to this evil, MATHEW CAREY, of Philadelphia, has issued a circular, from which we make the following extracts.

"No small portion of the depravity of many of those hardened and irreclaimable offenders, who are the bane and pest of society, and live by preying on the public, arises, there is reason to believe, from the unjust and tedious detention of persons originally committed for trivial offences—offences in many cases implying a very slight degree of immorality; for instance, petty broils and riots, after which it sometimes happens, that the aggrieved party is incarcerated on the false oath of the aggressor. This detention is cruel and oppressive, as regards the sufferers, and pernicious as regards society; as the former, many of whom enter these abodes of wretchedness and wickedness, comparatively innocent, or slightly tainted with vice or crime, often become completely corrupt and abandoned by contaminating intercourse with adepts in villany, and are thus prepared for following the footsteps of their masters in iniquity.

The following statement of the number of persons committed for trial, in the Bridewell Prison of New York, on accusations for crimes and misdemeanors, extracted from Mr. Livingston's celebrated work on prison discipline—also of the numbers acquitted, condemned, and discharged without trial, will satisfactorily demonstrate the enormity of the evil here presented to the public view. Who can think without horror and indignation of the incarceration of above six thousand persons in four years, some perhaps for months, against whom, at the time appointed for trial, there appeared no accuser.

	Committed.	*Tried.*	*Acquitted.*	*Condemned.*	*Discharged without trial.*
1822,	2361	541	180	361	1820
1823,	1926	599	177	422	1327
1824,	1961	586	169	417	1375
1825,	2168	547	161	386	1621
	8416	2273	687	1586	6143

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Of about one hundred and thirty ordered for trial, at a late court of quarter sessions in Philadelphia, there were about seventy or eighty against whom no bills had been found, many of whom were apparently without offence, and were of course discharged, but with tarnished characters, and probably with minds corrupted during their sojourn in Prison.

With a view to investigate this subject, and bring it fairly before the public, I request you will be so good, if in your power, as to furnish me with answers to the following queries:—

1. What number of persons have been committed to jail for trial in your place of residence, or any jail in your neighborhood, within the last two years, and what number of them have been dismissed without presentation of bills of indictment to the grand jury?

2. What number have been dismissed in consequence of the bills against them having been ignored by the grand jury? What number have been convicted?

3. How long have any of them been detained previous to trial or dismissal?

4. How many persons have been detained as witnesses? And how long have they been thus detained?

5. Have you any court for the summary trial of misdemeanors? If so, what is its constitution?

It is intended, on the replies of these queries, to predicate a plan for remedying this crying evil."

What is done in foreign countries, in this department of benevolent exertion?

The London Society has been in operation seven years. Its Seventh Report is a volume of five hundred and forty pages. It directs its attention principally to the Prisons of Great Britain; but their Seventh Report contains a survey of Prisons, in all countries, from which information could be obtained. In the appendix, two hundred and fifty closely printed pages are occupied concerning the Prisons in England, Scotland and Ireland; and one hundred pages concerning Prisons in Holland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Flanders, Germany, America, the West Indies, and New South Wales. It contains twenty-four pages of extracts from the First Report of the Boston Society; besides several pages, noticing the same, in the body of the Report. The expenses of the Society last year to sustain its extended operations, were $11,959, which exceeded its receipts $4,120.

In Scotland, no benevolent association has been formed; though one has been contemplated at Edinburgh, for the purpose of diffusing information on prison discipline in that part of the united kingdom. This is greatly needed; for there is no part of the country, in which the Prisons, according to the statements of the London Reports, have "fallen into such a lamentable state of disorder." "With the exception of the larger gaols at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and a few other places, the construction of the Prisons is of the worst description."

In consequence of this, during the session of Parliament in 1826, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the condition of the Prisons in Scotland; the result of which was a return of the actual condition of every gaol, in that part of the kingdom. From these returns valuable documents have been published, by the government, and then republished in the appendix to the London Society's Report.

In Ireland there is an association at Dublin for the Improvement of Prisons and prison discipline. Their Reports are spoken of as highly interesting, and as having contributed to the spread of valuable information and sound principles. During the last year, an act has been passed, "for consolidating and amending the laws relating to Prisons

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in Ireland." According to this law, the grand jury are to appoint persons to visit the Prisons, and make reports of their condition. Two inspectors-general also have been appointed, whose duty it is to visit annually every Prison in Ireland, and make report to parliament of its condition.

Every Prison is to consist of two parts, one for males, and one for females. In every Prison, effectual means are to be adopted, for security, classification, health, inspection, employment, and religious and moral instruction. A separate cell, if possible, is to be provided for every prisoner. Proper rooms are to be fitted up for labor. A chapel is to be provided in every Prison, with separate divisions for males and females. County Prisons, destitute of proper accommodation, are to be discontinued. All defective Prisons, of local jurisdiction, are to be abolished. No prisoner, before his conviction, either with or without his consent, is to be employed on the tread-mill. Female prisoners are to be attended in all cases by female officers. Chaplains are to be appointed to every Prison. Prisoners, when discharged, are to be supplied with the means of returning to their families. All prison fees are to be abolished. In eleven counties, new gaols have been built, or are in progress; in eight others extensive additions have been made. Good effects have already resulted from the establishment of schools in Prisons, and these have been rendered more useful by the attention of ladies' committees. The inspectors-general say, that "nothing could be more gratifying to us, on our late tour, than to witness the ladies of leading rank and influence, entering into every detail connected with the regulation of the female class, and affording a considerable part of their time to personal superintendence."

It is evident from this view of the subject, that something effectual has been attempted in Ireland for the improvement of Prisons.

In the West Indies, it appears from the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the British Parliament to inquire into the state of civil and criminal justice, in those Islands, that the Prisons are in miserable disorder. The London Report contains much valuable information concerning the Prisons at Barbadoes, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominico, Antigua, Montserat, Nevis, St. Christopher's and Tortola. The description of the Prisons at Grenada, must suffice as a specimen of the whole, differing not essentially from the rest.

"At Grenada, the places of confinement are one gaol and three cages in the island. There is also a cage at Carriacou, one of its dependencies. There is no house of correction. The persons confined in the gaol are debtors, criminals, delinquents under the militia act, and slaves taken in execution. There is no separation between debtors, criminals, and slaves. There is no division of men and women, not even a separate apartment. The accused and the convicted are kept together, and treated in like manner. One pound of bread only per diem is allowed, indiscriminately, to all persons, whether criminals or debtors. The gaol is not visited by any magistrates. There are no separate apartments for the sick. Escapes are frequently effected. Slaves are sent to the cage for every species of misdemeanor, often for confinement only, and at other times to receive corporal punishment: there is no employment for them, neither is there any yard in which they can have the benefit of air and exercise."

Thus it appears that there is a wide field for improvement in the West Indies.

In France, the Royal Society of Paris, for the amelioration of Prisons, have been actively engaged in the prosecution of its objects.

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Improvements have been made in the construction of sixty-four Prisons. New Prisons are to be built in three departments. In the smaller gaols, amounting to 276, great attention has been paid to their condition. In the central department, improvements have been made by appropriating Prisons exclusively for females.

"The Society, 'de la Morale Chrétienne,' at Paris, has continued to diffuse," says the London Report, "with unwearied benevolence, much useful information, on the state of the Prisons of that capital. Of the Prison of la Force, at Paris, M. APPERT, the editor of the Prison Journal, states, that it is difficult to convey an idea of the wretched spectacle which this place exhibits. 'His heart,' he adds, 'sunk at finding himself surrounded by upwards of a hundred men, whose wan complexions, ferocious looks, and ragged garments, displayed the most horrible and degrading condition of the human species. These objects of wretchedness, however, expressed their gratitude at his visiting them; and when they understood his mission, their looks softened with the hopes of an improvement in their welfare.' M. Appert adds, that if those to whom the supreme management of the Prisons is intrusted, would but occasionally visit them, without being previously announced, what benefits might they not confer on the unhappy prisoners, and on society at large, into the midst of which they are hereafter to be received! The rooms in the new buildings of this Prison are not sufficiently ventilated to render them healthy. One of the wards contains forty beds, which are occupied by eighty men. This place is so foul, that the turnkeys will not enter, and a candle cannot burn in it. In this abode, and in this most corrupt atmosphere, these unhappy beings indulge in a degree of infamy too shocking for description."

From France, Italy, and Switzerland, one of the committee of the London Society, who returned from the continent, a short time since, brought much valuable information concerning Prisons. In the Maison Centrale, at Limoges, 600 men, and 300 women were lately confined. There was no moral and religious instruction. In the absence of proper separation and inspection, employment was the only good feature in the management of this Jail. The Prison at Aix, containing 1000 men, was in a similar situation. At Toulon, there were employed 4600 convicts (galley slaves) in the arsenal; half of them for life. Criminals of all descriptions were mixed together. The bastinado was the common discipline, and inflicted for small offences. No instruction was provided. The Prison of the Forecats, at Villa Franca, (Sardinia) is described as filthy and wretched in the extreme. Three hundred and sixty men were confined in one large room. They were chained down by the legs at night so closely, as nearly to touch each other. At Turin the state of the men's Prison was deplorable.

The new Prison at Geneva was occupied during the year 1826, and is more approved for its construction by the London Society, than any other Prison on the continent; and it is hoped that it will present a suitable model, in management as well as construction, to other parts of the continent.

In Switzerland the penal code needs reform. In proof of this, the London Society gives the following instance of torture:

"There was, lately, in the Prison of Fribourg, a robber, who, by the authority of the legislative and executive authorities, underwent three several times the punishment of torture. The instrument, quite new in appearance, consisted of a windlass, which turned a rope that passed through a staple in the ceiling, and terminated in two nooses: from these, the criminal was hung by the wrists three several days, for five minutes each time. On the first occasion he was simply suspended; on the second a weight of twenty-five pounds, and on the third one of fifty pounds, was attached to his feet; after which, as he would not confess the crime with which he was charged, he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in a dark dungeon. The committee learn that the unfortunate person afterwards "confessed," in the hope of

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a mitigation of his punishment—that is, of being executed—but that the sentence cannot now be reversed; and he is consequently doomed to perpetual imprisonment, and subjected to privations well calculated to produce despair. The practice of torture has been so long considered as one of the most striking marks of moral and political degradation—is in itself so inhuman—in its consequences so impolitic—and has been so long abolished by every civilized state—that the committee cannot bring themselves to believe that the free and enlightened Swiss can of late years have given to it their serious attention. They are inclined to think that the existence of the practice in Switzerland, is one of the most striking proofs that was ever exhibited of the despotic power of habit; of the blind adherence of man to the practice of his ancestors, and of his clinging to their example long after the injustice and impolicy of this attachment have been clearly unfolded and universally acknowledged. To whatever causes, however, the application of torture in Switzerland is to be attributed, it is impossible that it can be retained, or fail eventually to degrade the character of that interesting country. A manly and open system of criminal jurisprudence is founded upon truth and equity, and requires nothing to be hidden, nor any attempt to conceal. But torture is applied under a veil of secrecy, and its employment is necessarily connected with evils which, sooner or later, will manifest themselves in a gradual weaning of the affections of the people from the government, in a growing dissatisfaction with all public measures, and in otherwise impairing the welfare and happiness of the community. The committee are not without hope that these observations may obtain the earnest attention of the Swiss government, and that measures may soon be taken to repeal laws which not only reflect disgrace upon its institutions, but can never be contemplated without exciting the indignation of every friend of justice and humanity."*

The Netherlands' Society for the Improvement of Prisons has held two general meetings. Corresponding committees have been formed in all the principal towns. The diet, exercise, and instruction of prisoners have received increased attention. Several schools have been established by the government in Prisons, and a separate Prison for juvenile delinquents has been established at Rotterdam, where youth, of this description, from all parts of the kingdom, receive proper treatment. Associations have been formed at Leeds and Dusseldorf, to promote the improvement of Prisons.

In Germany a disposition prevails in the government to assist the exertion of individuals in this cause. Dr. Julius, of Hamburg, has been indefatigable in giving publicity to valuable information on the subject of prison discipline.

In the Prussian dominions a Society has been formed for the reformation of criminals. It is composed of several noblemen and distinguished characters. The first meeting of the Society was held at Berlin about two years since. Dr. Julius was invited from Hamburg to attend the meeting, and afterwards to deliver a course of lectures on prison discipline.

Dr. E. D. Friedlander, of Kœnigsburg, after visiting England, returned home, and delivered a dissertation on prison discipline before the Albertine Academy of Sciences, which was afterwards published. He has since succeeded in establishing a House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents.

* An instance of the infliction of torture in Westphalia has recently been made known to the Committee. This occurred at Minden. The object of vengeance was not a capital offender, but a person who, from conscientious motives, peculiar to the religious body of which he was a member, had refused to serve in the militia. He was placed in a cell, the floor and sides of which were closely studded with projecting spikes, or pieces of sharpened iron resembling the blades of knives. The individual remained in this state for twenty-four hours, and the punishment was repeated at three distinct intervals. It is considered a rare occurrence for a person to survive the second infliction of this species of cruelty. In this instance, however, the sufferer did not fall a sacrifice. His property was confiscated, but has been since restored, in consequence of representations which have been made from this country to the proper authorities.

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At Petersburg there is a Prison Society, on which the Emperor of Russia has conferred his approbation and patronage. Mr. VENNING accompanied him in a recent visit to the Prison de Litoffsky, when the Emperor discharged certain aged debtors and juvenile delinquents, who were pointed out to him.

Thus we have seen, in a brief abstract, from much more extended information, contained in the Seventh Report of the London Society, what is done in foreign countries in this department of benevolent exertion.

WHAT VALUABLE DOCUMENTS ON PRISON DISCIPLINE HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN AMERICA, DURING THE LAST YEAR?

Report of the Joint Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the State Prison at Charlestown, with a bill: printed by order of the Legislature; pages 35.

Report of the Directors and Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, submitted to the Legislature, at the May Session, 1828: printed by order of the Legislature; pages 20.

Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Auburn State Prison to the Legislature of New York, Jan. 5, 1828: printed by order of the Legislature; pages 51.

Report of the Commissioners relative to the erection of the new State Prison at Mount Pleasant, submitted to the Legislature of New York, Jan. 5, 1828; pages 10.

Report of GERSHOM POWERS, agent and keeper of the State Prison at Auburn, made to the Legislature, Jan. 7, 1828: published by order of the Legislature; pages 126.

Observations on penitentiary discipline, addressed to WILLIAM ROSCOE, Esq. of Liverpool, England, by S. A.: published in New York; pages 87.

Third Annual Report of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York: published by order of the Society; pages 64.

Introductory Report to the code of prison discipline, explanatory of the principles on which the code is founded; being part of the system of penal law prepared for the State of Louisiana by EDWARD LIVINGSTON: published in Philadelphia; pages 78.

Observations and Reflections on the design and effects of punishment, by JOHN SERGEANT, Esq. and Col. SAMUEL MILLER, of U. S. Marines, in letters addressed to ROBERTS VAUX: read at a meeting of the Prison Society of Philadelphia, and with the consent of the writers published by its order; pages 10.

Letter, Report, and Documents on the penal code, from the President and Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Eastern Penitentiary, adapted and modelled to the system of solitary confinement: read in the Senate of Pennsylvania, Jan. 8, 1828; pages 51.

Report of the Commissioners of the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the penal code, with the accompanying documents: read in Senate, Jan. 4, 1828; pages 192.

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WHAT FUNDS HAVE BEEN COLLECTED, AND HOW HAVE THEY BEEN APPROPRIATED BY THE PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY?

The whole amount of receipts acknowledged in the Treasurer's Report, is $2,444 08. Of this sum, $603 were from annual subscribers; $700 from life members; $1,092 from donors. The sources, whence this money was principally received, were as follows: from Boston and the vicinity, $1,313; from New York City and State, $892; from New Jersey, $155.

The manner in which the monies thus collected have been principally distributed, is as follows: to the Treasurer, for the balance of his account last year, $201; to the Secretary, $854; to the chaplain at Auburn, $527; to the chaplain at Sing Sing, $170; for religious services at Lamberton, N. J. $125; paper and printing, $482. For a more particular account of receipts and expenditures, see the Treasurer's account.

From a review of this Report, it is obvious, what has been done to prevent evil communication; and what has been done to provide for and communicate proper instruction; what has been done to diminish the public expenses of Prisons; and what other good effects have resulted from the system of prison discipline recommended and partially introduced; what important Prisons in this country remain unimproved; what is the history of the troubles in the Prison at Charlestown during the last winter, and what are the future prospects of the new Prison in Philadelphia; what misapprehensions exist in Europe concerning prison discipline in America; what are the great points of difference and coincidence in Europe and America in regard to prison discipline, and what is done in foreign countries in this department of benevolent exertion; what valuable documents have been published in America during the last year; and what funds have been collected, and how they have been appropriated by the Prison Discipline Society.

Whether the good effected by the Prison Discipline Society is equivalent to the expenditure of time and money required for its support, and whether the operations of the Society shall be sustained and enlarged, are the questions now submitted to the public.

In answering these questions, it may be remarked, that the preventing of so much evil communication is an object, alone, of great magnitude and importance. If the number of convicts be 10,000, who are constantly in Prison, in the United States, (and this is not an improbable supposition,) the system of measures which aims to prevent among them, quarrelling, profane swearing, gambling, Sabbath breaking, uncleanliness, revelling, drunkenness, and instruction in all the arts of counterfeiters, pickpockets, thieves, highway robbers, and incendiaries, this alone is an object on which good men, and holy angels, and a holy God, must look with approbation, and esteem the little sacrifices which have been made, of time and money for its accomplishment, as less than nothing.

Again, the bringing of this most corrupt mass of society, not only under restraint, so as to prevent evil communication, but into circumstances in which good instruction may be communicated, with rational

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expectations of permanent benefit, is an object of still greater importance. Teaching vagrants a useful trade, by which they may obtain an honest livelihood; teaching the most ignorant and the most degraded of the human family, in a short time, to read the word of God; teaching the inmates of Prisons, from Sabbath to Sabbath, in the still and solemn and interested assembly, the principles of the Gospel, by preaching to them the unsearchable riches of Christ, and thus fulfilling the last command of the Savior, "Go preach my Gospel to every creature," this is an object which the church of our Lord Jesus Christ will cherish.

If this, too, can be done without unreasonable expense; if there is a system by which that part of the human family, which is found in Prisons, can be made to furnish itself, not only with food and clothing, and care and keeping, but with instruction, and this has been already done, then the experiments, which are made on man in well regulated Prisons, may be useful not only in showing what other Prisons should be, but what wholesome regulations, and useful principles, may be brought to bear upon the poor and ignorant and vicious at large. And in this view of the subject, avarice and malignity themselves might be expected to behave better than usual, when looking at the operations of a Society, which keeps steadily in view, as one object, to show by actual experiment how Prisons can be made to support themselves.

Besides, when it is seen what other good effects have resulted from the system of prison discipline recommended and partially introduced; when this is seen by contrasting Newgate with the new Prison at Wethersfield; the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing, with the old Prison in New York City; and the condition of youth and children in the old Penitentiaries, with their condition in the Houses of Refuge in New York and Boston,—we might perhaps be indulged by infidelity itself with the privilege of feeling grateful to an indulgent and merciful God. That there is something in our hearts, which we have taken for such feeling, is certain; whether it is sincere and well founded, our enemies being judges, we cannot tell. But whether we are grateful or not, for what Providence has already accomplished, in this department of human affairs, (and surely we are without excuse if we are not grateful,) we only ask for a continuance and increase of the same merciful interpositions and cheering approbation of an indulgent Providence.

With this we could plunge into the deepest moral degradation which is found in Prisons; we could spend years in the Prisons at Charlestown and on Walnut street in Philadelphia, and the more foul and loathsome Jails of Washington City and New Orleans, with the hope of witnessing a change, at the end of that time, like that from Newgate, to the new Prison at Wethersfield. Nay more, we could be present for months, at an investigation like that which took place before the Legislature of Massachusetts, during the last winter, concerning the Prison at Charlestown, and feel at the close, (if such evils were disclosed,) that no labor is in vain which has a tendency to turn the public attention to the importance of thorough investigation concerning the condition and management of Prisons. To search out the evils of old systems, as in this case; to present them to the public mind; to attempt to remove them and prevent their recurrence; is an

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object worthy of unceasing vigilance and labor. Carefully to examine new systems, by comparing them with the results of experience, for the purpose of preventing their introduction if they are wrong, as in the new Prison in Philadelphia, which, as it appears to us, was in its original design the system of the Bastile, as it has been declared to be by La Fayette, this, also, is an object worth living for. To prevent misapprehension among those who are laboring in this cause of humanity and benevolence, and when such misapprehension relates merely to matters of fact, concerning which there would be no room for controversy if the facts were known, this too is an object of importance; because such misapprehension may greatly retard the work of reform in the world at large. To compare the systems of different countries, and ascertain in what particulars the Prisons of one country are superior to those of another, and thus to furnish examples for imitation; to ascertain wherein there is a perfect coincidence of opinion, and thus to strengthen the purposes of reform; this also is highly useful. To see what a noble example is given in England, in regard to this as well as all the other great objects of benevolence, and how this example is extending its influence over the earth, and to feel that we have many friends, not only in Great Britain, but on the continent of Europe, laboring without weariness, in extending the principles of truth, and justice, and mercy, to the inmates of Prisons, this is our high privilege. To see how many good minds, and State Governments, and benevolent associations, are already engaged in promoting this cause, by collecting information and publishing valuable documents, which shall be the basis of practical conclusions, to regulate the proceedings of future nations and ages, this, too, is our privilege and encouragement. And to see that this operation is carried forward by a trifling expenditure, not equal, so far as this Society is concerned, to the expenses of many single families, this is our gratification, and this, with our confidence in God, is the foundation of our hope, that it will be sustained and greatly extended. "*Blessed,*" said Lord Coke, "*is the man that layeth the first stone of this building—more blessed that proceeds in it—most of all that finisheth it—to the glory of God and the honor of our nation.*" "Blessed," said a greater than Lord Coke, "IS HE THAT CONSIDERETH THE POOR."

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, *in account with* ASA WARD, Treasurer. **Cr.**

To Balance from old account,	$ 201 61	By cash collected at the annual meeting,	$ 32 63
" cash paid chaplain of the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y.	527 34	" " received for Reports,	6 12
" " " the Secretary, for salary, travelling expenses, postages, &c.	854 33	" " " Moses C. Pillsbury,	10 00
" " " for religious services in the State Prison at Lamberton, N. J.	125 00	" " " annual subscriptions,	603 00
" " " chaplain of the State Prison at Sing Sing, New York,	170 00	" " " life subscriptions,	700 00
" " " for paper, printing, &c.	482 00	" " " donations,	1,092 33
" " " for expenses at the annual meetings, 1826—7,	7 00		
" " " for copperplate printing and wood cuts,	36 00		
" " " for folding, stitching and covering Reports,	33 00		
" " " for use of Cowper Committee Room,	1 00		
" " " for transportation of Reports to Albany,	6 80		
	$2,444 08		$2,444 08

Boston, May 30, 1828.

ASA WARD, Treasurer.

We have examined the above account, and find it correctly cast, and properly vouched.

ASA RAND,
A. P. CLEVELAND.

Boston, May 30, 1828.

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OFFICERS.

HON. GEORGE BLISS, PRESIDENT.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HON. WILLIAM BARTLETT,
HON. WILLIAM REED,
REV. LEONARD WOODS,
REV. WILLIAM JENKS,
REV. ELIJAH HEADING,
REV. EBENEZER PORTER,
REV. B. B. WISNER,
JEREMIAH EVARTS,
S. V. S. WILDER,
JOHN TAPPAN,
SAMUEL H. WALLEY,
REV. EDWARD D. GRIFFIN,
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY,
REV. WARREN FAY,
REV. SAMUEL GREEN,
REV. FRANCIS WAYLAND,
REV. JUSTIN EDWARDS,
REV. ALONZO POTTER,
HON. PETER O. THACHER,
HON. FRANCIS C. GRAY,
EDWARD TUCKERMAN.

MANAGERS.

REV. R. S. STORRS,
REV. RUFUS ANDERSON,
WILLIAM ROPES, ESQ.
HENRY HILL, ESQ.
JAMES MEANS, ESQ.
DANIEL NOYES,
REV. ASA RAND,
REV. EDWARD BEECHER,
REV. L. F. DIMMICK,
REV. BROWN EMERSON,
DANIEL SAFFORD,
ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

CHARLES CLEVELAND, TREASURER.

REV. LOUIS DWIGHT, SECRETARY.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

*Chamberlain, Richard	$100	Tuckerman, Edward	$100
*Phillips, William	100	Willis, Nathaniel	100

LIFE MEMBERS.

Andover, Mass.		Lawrence, Amos	$30	Wright, Henry	$30
Porter, Ebenezer	$30	McLean, Ann	30	*Pittsfield.*	
Woods, Leonard	30	Munson, Israel	30	Newton, Edward A.	30
Boston.		Parkman, Francis	30	*Williamstown.*	
Codman, Catharine	30	Randall, John	30	Griffin, Edward D.	50
Codman, Charles R.	30	Ropes, William	30	*Thomastown, Me.*	
Elliott, Samuel A.	30	Shattuck, George C.	30	Rose, Daniel	30
Elliot, William H.	30	Shaw, Robert G.	30	*New York City.*	
Gray, Francis C.	50	Tappan, John	30	Chambers, William	30
Gray, John C.	30	Vose, Thomas	30	How, Fisher	30
Homer, George J.	30	Warren, John C.	30	Tappan, Arthur	30
Homes, Henry	30	Wigglesworth, Thomas	30	Varick, Richard	30
Hill, Henry	30	Winthrop, Thomas L.	30	Woolsey, William W.	30
Jackson, Charles	30	Worthington, William	30	*Peterboro', N. Y.*	
Jackson, James	30	*Dorchester.*		Smith, Gerritt	30
Jackson, Patrick T.	30	Codman, John	30	*Utica.*	
Lowell, Charles	30	*Newburyport.*		Stocking, Samuel	30
Lowell, John	30	Bartlett, William	30	Varick, Abm.	30
Lawrence, Abbot	30	*Brown, Moses	30		

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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

From June 1, 1827, to June 1, 1828.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

Albany, N. Y.
Van Rensselaer, Stephen $100
Rochester.
Bissell, Josiah, Jr. $133 33

LIFE MEMBERS.

Andover, Mass.
Cornelius, Elias (in part of 30) $10
Boston.
Bowdoin, James 30
Brooks, Peter C. 30
Jones, John Coffin 30
Ward, Artemas 30
Marblehead.
Reed, William 30
Newbury.
Wright, Henry C. 30
Albany, N. Y.
Delavan, Edward C. 30
Hopkins, Samuel M. 30
Auburn.
Curtis, Jared, by friends in A. 30
Lansing, D. C., by friends in A. 30
Bedford.
Jay, John 50
Geneva.
Dwight, Henry 30
New York City.
Brewster, Joseph 30
Hedges, Timothy 30
Milnor, James 30
Tappan, Arthur 30
Varick, Richard 30
Schenectady.
Smith, Peter 50

AN. SUBSCRIBERS.

Boston, Mass.
Adams, Ashur $2
Adams, Chester 2
Adams, William 2
Adams, I. 2
Adams, Zabdiel B. 2
Anderson, Rufus 2
Andrews, Ebenezer T. 2
Atwood, Charles 2
Badlam, Stephen 2
Bailey, Ebenezer 2
Bancroft, Jacob 2
Bartlett, Levi 2
Beecher, Edward 2
Beecher, Lyman 2
Benson, John 2
Bird, Robert L. 2
Blanchard, Hezekiah 2
Blanchard, Joshua P. 2
Blasland, William 2
Bradshaw, Andrew 2
Brewster, Osmyn 2
Brown, Charles 5
Bumstead, Josiah 10
Bumstead, Josiah F. 10
Butler, James 2
Channing, Walter 2
Clap, James 2
Clark, G. 2
Clark, Joseph 2
Cleveland, Charles 5
Child, David L. 2
Cragin, Lorenzo S. 2
Cummings, Daniel 2
Curtis, Charles P. 2
Dana, Ephraim 2
Daniell, Otis 2
Davis, S. G. 2
Davis, Thomas A. 2
Dole, Daniel 2
Dowe, Joseph 2
Eastman, Ornan $2
Edwards, Henry 2
Emerson, George B. 3
Eustis, William T. 2
Evarts, Jeremiah 2
Eveleth, Joseph 2
Fairbanks, Stephen 2
Fessenden, Stephen 2
Flagg, Josiah F. 5
Forbes, G. V. H. 2
Fox, Horace 2
Fletcher, Richard 2
Francis, David 2
Fuller, Timothy 2
Fuller, John S. 2
Fullerton, James 2
Gilbert, Samuel 2
Grigg, Daniel 5
Grant, Moses 2
Green, David 3
Green, Samuel 2
Grosvenor, Lemuel P. 2
Guild, Benjamin 5
Gulliver, John 2
Hadley, Charles J. 2
Hayward, George 2
Hale, Enoch 2
Hall, T. I. 2
Haskell, Amos H., 2 years 4
Haskell, Edward 2
Haskell, Jacob, Jr. 2
Head, George E. 2
Hobart, Albert 2
Hollis, Thomas 2
How, James 5
How, Hall J. 2
Howard, Benjamin 2
Hubbard, William J. 2
Jackson, Ward 2
Jeffries, John 5
Johnson, Samuel 2
Kimball, Eliphalet 2
Knowles, James D. 2
Lincoln, Ensign 2
Lincoln, Heman 2
Lord, Tobias 5
Loring, Barnabas T. 2
Loring, Charles G. 2
Loring, Henry 2
Loring, Josiah 2
Lovejoy, William R. 2
Low, Isaiah 2
Maynard, Elias 2
McMaster, Alvin 2
Means, Isaac 2
Means, James 5
Melledge, James 2
Minot, William 2
Munroe, Edmund 10
Newell, Montgomery 5
Nichols, Thaddeus, Jr. 2
Noyes, Daniel 3
Odiorne, George 2
Odiorne, James C. 3
Palmer, Simeon 2
Palfrey, John G. 2
Park, Amasa C. 2
Parker, Matthew S. 2
Phillips, Thomas W. 2
Pray, Lewis G. 2
Rand, Asa 2
Read, James 2
Reed, Hodges 2
Reynolds, Edward 5
Reynolds, William B. 5
Richardson, James B. 2
Richardson, Jeffrey 2
Richardson, Joseph 2
Rogers, Edmund H., 2 years 4
Rogers, George 2
Ropes, Hardy $2
Safford, Daniel, 2 years 20
Sawin, Ezekiel 2
Scudder, Charles 2
Sewall, Stephen 2
Shaw, Latimer R. 2
Shimmin, William 2
Shurtleff, S. A. 2
Slack, Ruggles 2
Stoddard, Charles 2
Stone, William W. 2
Street, George 2
Sumner, Bradford 2
Sullivan, John 2
Swett, Samuel 2
Tappan, Charles 5
Tappan, John 5
Tappan, Lewis 2
Thacher, Peter O. 2
Ticknor, Benjamin 2
Train, Samuel 10
Tufts, James 2
Twombly, Alexander H. 2
Vinal, Otis 2
Vose, Reuben 2
Walker, Amasa 2
Ware, Henry, 2 years 10
Ware, John 3
Waterman, Charles 2
Waterston, Robert 2
Walker, Ezra 2
Weare, Mark 2
Whitmarsh, Thomas 2
Wigglesworth, Edward 2
Willey, Charles 2
Willey, Newton 2
Williams, Willard 2
Willis, Horatio M. 2
Wisner, Benjamin B. 2
Winthrop, J. Temple 2
Cambridge.
Worcester, Joseph E. 2
Charlestown.
Fay, Warren 2
Newbury.
Adams, Col. 2
Augusta, Me.
Tappan, Benjamin 2
Portland.
Cross, Nathaniel 2
Howe, John 2
Hyde, William 2
Mitchell, William 2
Owen, Joseph 3
New York City.
Cock, Thomas 2
Linch, Elias 2
Pintard, John 2
Post, Joel (an. for 3 years) 10
Newark, N. J.
Agens, James 2
Allen, Jacob 2
Baldwin, Robert 2
Baldwin, Isaac, paid 4 years 8
Baldwin, Samuel 2
Beach, Aaron 2
Bouton, John M. 2
Bruen, David B. 2
Bruen, James 2
Burnet, Smith 2
Burnet, Aaron L. 2
C. W. S. 2
Camp, J. W. 2
Campfield, Robert B. 2
Carter, Caleb 2
Condit, John S. 2
Condit, Silas 2
Conger, Ellison 2
Corey, A. W. 2
Dougherty, Alexander A. 2

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Force, Lewis M.	$2
Frelinghuysen, Theodore	2
Gifford, A.	2
Goble, J. G.	2
Goble, Luther	2
Halsey, William	2
Hays, D. J.	2
Hedden, James	2
Hedden, James N.	2
Hornblower, J. C	2
Jacobus, Peter	2
Miller, J.	2
Park, Edson	2
Pennington, A. S.	2
Pennington, Samuel	2
Pennington, William	2
Pierson, Stephen H.	2
Rankin, Andrew	2
Rankin, Wm.	2
Rhode, George	2
Shipman, Aaron	2
Thomas, Frederic	2
Tichenor, David	2
Tracy, John	2
Van Courtland, Stephen	2
Van Der Pool, James	2
Wade, Stephen	2
Ward, Aaron	2
Ward, John	2
Wheeler, J. L.	2
Whitehead, Asa	2
Wilber, Rodney	2
Princeton.	
Alexander, Archibald	2
Clow, Henry	2
Hanna, M. and E. N.	2
Lowrey, John	2
McLean, John	2
Miller, Samuel	2
Schenck, J. C.	2
Voorhees, R.	2
Woodhull, George S.	2

DONATIONS.

Berkshire Co. Mass.	
Court of Sessions,	6
Boston.	
Armstrong, Samuel T.	20
Banner, Peter	5
Barrett, Samuel	2
Baxter, Daniel	5
Blake, George	10
Bond, George	10
Brown, William	5
Bumstead, John	10
Carleton, Jonathan	2
Chandler, Abiel	2
Cobb, Nathaniel R.	5
Denny, George	5
Dwight, Edmund	10
Faxon, Nathaniel	3
Fitch, Jeremiah	2
Gorham, John	20
Gray, Francis C.	50
Gray, Frederick T.	2
Greenough, William	5
Homes, Henry	25
Jackson, James	10
Inches, Henderson	5
Jenkins, Joseph	5
Jones, George G.	5
Jones, John B.	5
Kittredge, Alvah	2
Lawrence, Abbot	10
Lawrence, Amos	50
Lowell, Charles	20
Lowell, John	2
Munson, Israel	10
Norcross, Otis	2
Potter, Alonzo	10
Pray, Isaac C.	5
Prichard, Gilman	5
Prescott, William	$20
Randall, John	20
Rice, Henry	10
Rollins, William	5
Sears, David	20
Seaver, Benjamin	5
Sullivan, William	25
Ticknor, George	25
Tuckerman, Joseph	2
Ward, Asa	2
Ward, Thomas W	10
Weare, Mark	3
Wheelwright, Lot	10
Whitney, Paul	5
Williams, John D.	10
Williams, Moses	5
Willis, Nathaniel	25
Mr. B.	2
R. D. H.	5
E. C.	2
Friend,	25
A Friend,	5
A Friend,	10
Cash,	5
Cash,	1
Cash,	2
Cash,	1
Cash,	3
Cash,	1
Cash,	1
Cash,	1
Cash,	2
Cash,	3
Cash,	3
Cash,	2
Cambridge.	
Chaplin, James P.	10
Farwell, Levi	10
Hilliard, William	10
Holmes, Abiel	15
Metcalf, E. W.	5
Norton, Andrews	5
Stearns, Asahel	5
Ware, Henry	10
Reading.	
Reid, Jared	2
Springfield	
Bliss, George	3
Winchendon.	
Whitney, Phineas	1
Wethersfield, Conn.	
Pillsbury, Moses C.	10
Albany, N. Y.	
Hopkins, Samuel M.	5
New York City.	
Adams, John	3
Anthon, John	5
Averill, Heman	5
Bailey, John R.	1
Baldwin, Micah	5
Baker, Cornelius	5
Bliss, James C.	5
Benedict, Elijah	1
Barfe, Robert C.	5
Briggs, J.	3
Brigham, J. C.	3
Bull, I. J.	1
Chester, William W.	10
Crane, Elias W.	2
Dickinson, Austin	3
Falconer, Archibald	5
Falkner, ———	1
Fisher, A.	2
Gallagher, George	5
Griswold, Zechariah	5
Hallock, Gerard	3
Halstead, William	5
Haines, R. T.	10
Humphreys, Elijah	3
James, Joseph S.	5
Keese, J. D.	5
Kellogg, Edward	10
Leavitt, Jonathan	2
Mather, G.	$2
Matthews, J. M.	3
McAuley, Thomas H.	5
Moor, J.	2
Nevins, Rufus L.	5
Nitchie, John	5
Peters, Absalom	2
Phelps, Anson G.	10
Seward, B. J.	2
Sheldon, Frederick	5
Starr, Chandler	5
Stearns, A.	1
Van Wagenen, Hubert	3
Varick, Richard	20
Whittemore, L., Jr.	1
Wheelwright, John	10
Woodbury, S.	1
Wooley, B. L.	3
Woolsey, Wm. W.	5
Cash,	3
Cash,	5
Cash,	3
Cash,	3
Cash,	1
Cash,	2
Cash,	1
Cash,	2
Cash,	1
Cash,	2
Cash,	2
Cash,	50 cents.
Peterboro'.	
Smith, Gerritt	10
Caldwell, N. J.	
Crane, Calvin S.	1
Newark.	
Crane, D. D	1
Graham, Charles I.	1
Nichols, David	1
Tuttle, William	1
Cash,	2
Cash,	1
Cash,	1
Cash,	50 cents.
Princeton.	
Potter, John	10
Stockton, Robert F.	10

Amount of subscriptions and donations, ...	$2405 33
Cash rec'd for Reports,	6 12
Cash collected at the annual meeting, ...	32 63
TOTAL, ...	$2444 08

The following sums, which were received during the year, in consequence of an error in the returns to the Treasurer, are carried to the account of the next year.

Andover, Mass.	
Woods, Leonard	$30
Boston.	
Cordis, Thomas	10
Jackson, Charles	10
Homer, G. J.	10
Marvin, T. R.	30
Peirce, William	2
Cash for Reports,	5
Methuen.	
Eastman, J. W.	10
Newburyport.	
Dimmick, L. F.	2
Portland, Me.	
Lincoln, Royal	2
Albany, N. Y.	
Bleecker, Harmanus	4

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FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,

BOSTON, 1829.

Boston:
PUBLISHED BY PERKINS AND MARVIN,
No. 114 Washington Street.
STEREOTYPED AT THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

1830.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Prison Discipline Society.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

ART. 2. It shall be the *object* of this Society to promote the improvement of Public Prisons.

ART. 3. It shall be the *duty* of this Society to take measures for effecting the formation of one or more Prison Discipline Societies in each of the United States, and to co-operate with all such Societies in accomplishing the object specified in the second article of this Constitution.

ART. 4. Any Society, having the same object in view, which shall become auxiliary to this, and shall contribute to its funds, shall thereby secure for the Prisons, in the State where such Society is located, special attention from this Society.

ART. 5. Each subscriber of two dollars, annually, shall be a Member.

ART. 6. Each subscriber of thirty dollars, at one time, shall be a Member for Life.

ART. 7. Each subscriber of ten dollars, annually, shall be a Director.

ART. 8. Each subscriber of one hundred dollars, or who shall by one additional payment increase his original subscription to one hundred dollars, shall be a Director for Life.

ART. 9. The Officers of this Society shall be, a President, as many Vice-Presidents as shall be deemed expedient, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, to be chosen annually, and a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the business of the Society. This Board shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen, of whom nine shall reside in the city of Boston, and five shall constitute a quorum. One fourth part of the whole number, in the order of appointment, shall go out of office at the expiration of each year, but shall be re-eligible.

Every Minister of the Gospel, who is a member of this Society, shall be entitled to meet and deliberate with the Board of Managers.

The Managers shall call special meetings of the Society, and fill such vacancies as may occur, by death or otherwise, in their own Board.

ART. 10. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be, ex officio, members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 11. Directors shall be entitled to meet and vote at all meetings of the Board of Managers.

ART. 12. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held in Boston, on the Friday succeeding the General Election, when, besides choosing the officers as specified in the ninth article, the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

ART. 13. The Managers shall meet, once in two months, or oftener if necessary, at such place, in the city of Boston, as they shall appoint.

ART. 14. At the meetings of the Society, and of the Managers, the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President first on the list then present, and in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, such member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside.

ART. 15. The Secretary, in concurrence with two of the Managers, or, in the absence of the Secretary, any three of the Managers, may call special meetings of the Board.

ART. 16. The minutes of every meeting shall be signed by the Chairman.

ART. 17. The Managers shall have the power of appointing such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society either Members for Life or Directors for Life.

ART. 18. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution except by the Society, at an annual meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Prison Discipline Society held their public annual meeting on Thursday, May 28, at the Baptist Church in Federal Street, Boston.

The HON. GEORGE BLISS,

President of the Society, took the chair, supported by JOHN TAPPAN, Esq. one of the Vice Presidents. The Rev. Mr. GREEN, of Boston, prayed. Extracts from the Report were read by the Secretary, the Rev. LOUIS DWIGHT. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Randolph, the Rev. Mr. MALCOM, of Boston, the Rev. Mr. PHELPS, of Haverhill, the Hon. W. B. BANISTER, of Newburyport, and the Rev. Mr. CURTIS, Chaplain of the state prison at Charlestown. The following Resolutions were offered and seconded:—

On motion of Rev. CALVIN HITCHCOCK, seconded by Rev. JUSTIN EDWARDS, D. D.

Resolved, That the Report which has now been read be accepted, and referred to the Managers to be printed.

On motion of Rev. HOWARD MALCOM, seconded by Rev. Mr. PHELPS,

Resolved, That the co-operation of Ladies in this cause, as Ladies' visiting committees and matrons in prisons, where females are confined, is indispensable in the proper management of such Institutions, and that the thanks of this Society be thus publicly expressed to those committees and matrons who have already entered this field of usefulness, and that others are earnestly entreated "*to search out the cause which they do not understand*," in every prison where *females* are confined.

On motion of Rev. JARED CURTIS, seconded by Hon. WM. B. BANISTER,

Resolved, That this Society be commended most affectionately and earnestly to the PRAYERS of the CHURCH; that Ministers on the Sabbath may not overlook it, and that Christians generally in their families and their closets would remember it; and in order to secure a result so important, that Ministers would confer a great obligation upon thousands who are perishing in prison, by preaching on the subject, "*I was sick and in prison, and ye visited me.*"

On motion of JOHN TAPPAN, Esq. seconded by Rev. SYLVESTER HOLMES,

Resolved, That the funds of this Society ought to be increased; so that it may be enabled to send a larger number of men to preach the gospel in prisons; that this may be done by an effort on the part of females to make their Pastors life members of the Society; by Ministers and others in becoming members and paying two dollars annually, or by making a small contribution. The Society is $900 in debt, and at the same time is endeavoring to extend systematic instruction to the prisons in the United States, in which are annually confined about 200,000 souls, who are to a melancholy extent destitute of the ordinary means of grace.

The meeting for business was held May 29, at the Vestry in Hanover Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Hon. GEORGE BLISS, of Springfield, presided. After opening the meeting with prayer, the Treasurer's Report, together with the certificate of its correctness by the Auditors, was read and accepted. The Officers were then elected, and the Society adjourned.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

The Managers of the Prison Discipline Society, in presenting their Fourth Annual Report, acknowledge the providential interpositions of God, in favor of the object. How much we mean by this declaration, is only known by the experience of four years; and time would fail us to illustrate our meaning in detail. Suffice it to say, that in the disclosures, designs and journeys, in prosecuting the object, there has appeared to us to be continually the leadings of Providence. In regard to the journeys, amounting together probably to not less than fifteen thousand miles, there has been no injury, accident, serious delay, or sickness. Frequently therefore has the truth been brought to our minds, "*the hairs of your head are all numbered.*" Another truth has, also, been beautifully illustrated in the experience of this Society. "*Commit thy way unto the Lord: trust, also, in him, and he shall bring it to pass.*" There has not only been the preservation and defence, but also the guidance and blessing of God. The journeys have been performed in the best time. A few days earlier or a few days later, and this not owing to human foresight, would have failed to accomplish the object. One of the Managers, who is believed to have attended every meeting of the Board for four years, justly remarked, "the stones are all turned to our hands." With such evidence of the favor and co-operation of God, we ask no more; but in deep humility, in the language of Campagne of Phefficon, "sinking ourselves into the pitying love of God in Jesus Christ, we commend ourselves in faithful prayer to the children of good will."

We cannot close these remarks, by way of introduction to our Report, without noticing, as we have always done on similar occasions, the death of our friends and benefactors. Elias Maynard of Boston, John Hooker of Springfield, Edward Holyoke of Salem, Massachusetts, and John Jay of Bedford, New York, who were members of this Society, have died during the last year. Dr. Holyoke, at the age of 100 years and 4 months, and a few weeks only before his death, wrote his name with his own hand, as a member of this Society; and John Jay, a kindred spirit to Phillips and Boudinot, Huntington and Clarkson, kindly received and liberally answered an application by letter in behalf of this Society, and thus gave us, as he had several

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times before given to other societies, in answer to an application from the same individual, the benefits of his example and his name.

We mention these circumstances, to express our gratitude to our friends; to be encouraged by the remembrance of their kindness; to record their useful example; to reflect on their probable condition since they have been removed from among men; and to remind us of the importance of preparing to follow them into eternity.

Having thus noticed the removal by death of those who were associated with us, and, also, the merciful interpositions of God in our behalf,

We propose to look at the interests of several of the States in regard to Prison Discipline; to present an abstract of the Criminal Laws of some of the United States, with general remarks on the same; and to make a statement concerning the indirect influence and immediate results of this Society's labors.

We propose first to look at the interests of several of the States in regard to

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Maine.—In Maine, the question is one deserving of serious consideration, whether a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents ought not to be established? The superintendent of the house of refuge for juvenile delinquents at South Boston, recently visited the State, and after the experience which he has had in the reformation of this class of persons, he was particularly impressed with the benefits, which would result from such an establishment. It had before become a question with this Society, whether the attention of the friends of humanity and improvement in Maine, ought not now to be solicited to this subject, for we were confident, amidst the efforts which are making for general improvement in Maine, this object, among others, would receive attention if it merits it. After the statement of Mr. Wells, therefore, who has had so much experience in this department of benevolence, we hope our friends in Maine will be looking at this subject, and as they have opportunity, when they are in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, that they will visit the houses of refuge, and see what can be done, in a short time, for those who would otherwise become the most unhappy and injured inmates of prisons.

New County Prison in Bangor.—This Society has received an application for, and has supplied a plan for a new county prison at Bangor, which may probably be adopted, in which are embodied with economy, facilities for inspection, instruction, safe keeping, separation at night, and labor by day. We have not learned whether the plan thus furnished has been adopted.

Paucity of Convicts in New Hampshire.—In New Hampshire the most striking and important fact in the department of criminal jurisprudence and prison discipline, is the paucity of convicts. The number of convicts in New Hampshire, containing nearly three hundred

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thousand inhabitants, has been reduced, during the last year, to the number of forty-eight—a smaller number, it is believed, according to the population, than will be found in any other State in the Union, where there is a state prison. The causes which have led to this singular result are several. For several years past, during the first eight of the last ten years, the administration of the Prison in New Hampshire was conducted in a wise, prudent, economical and virtuous manner; perhaps in nearly as great a degree of perfection as may be expected in this imperfect world. This has had some influence in diminishing the number of convicts, or rather in preventing its increase, because the re-commitments have been very few in New Hampshire, about 1 to 20, while in some other States they have been 1 to 3. There is still another cause; the laws of New Hampshire, or the judges who administer them, are not fond of long sentences. Sentences of two, three and five years, and seldom seven will be found on the records in New Hampshire, for the same crimes as in some other States are punished with ten, fifteen, and twenty years. And though there is this striking difference in the length of the sentences, there is no evidence that the criminal law of New Hampshire, or the prison discipline, is less effectual in preventing crime or protecting society, than in the other States. On the contrary, if there is any State, where there is a penitentiary, whose condition is enviable, it appears to be that of New Hampshire.

There is still another cause: Perkins' stereotype steel plate is extensively used, if not universally, by the banks in New Hampshire; the consequence is, that here, as in Maine, there are very few convicts for counterfeit money.

Again, another cause: in the principal town in New Hampshire, that is, Portsmouth, the alms house is so conducted as to be a useful institution; while in many of the principal and secondary towns in other States, the alms houses are perfect nurseries of crime, and there is a very extensive alternation from prison to alms house, and from alms house to prison. The reason of this is, that the alms houses in many places are not places of labor, nor restraint, nor separation, nor instruction.

The above, among other causes, we have deemed worthy of particular notice as the paucity of convicts in New Hampshire. We hope that a more imperfect prison discipline, a more rigid criminal code or judiciary, a less secure circulating medium, or worse alms house in Portsmouth, will not soon contribute to swell the list of convicts in the state prison.

In reference to the present state of the prison, it deserves particular notice, that the Executive has doubled the compensation allowed for religious instruction; authorized the appointment, which has been made, of a resident chaplain, under whose instruction a Sabbath school has been organized, which is spoken of by those who have visited it, as well conducted, and, together with the public services of the Sabbath, as exercising a salutary influence over the minds of the convicts.

We exceedingly regret to learn, that while the Executive is endeavoring to improve the condition of the prison by a more liberal provision

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for religious instruction, the keeper has allowed several convicts to be lodged at night in the same room, while other rooms in the prison were empty.

State Prison in Vermont.—In Vermont, the number of convicts is about twice as great as in New Hampshire, while the population is nearly the same. The attention of the State has been so far turned to the subject, as to cause a resolution to be passed, at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the superintendent of the state prison to procure a plan and estimate of the expense of erecting a sufficient number of dormitories in the state prison at Windsor, to admit of an entire separation of the convicts, and a more salutary discipline. This important measure, therefore, we hope will be accomplished.

After the prison is thus altered and improved, it will deserve particular consideration whether there are not other causes of the disparity between the number of convicts in Vermont and New Hampshire, which admit of an easy remedy: especially unnecessarily long sentences, and facilities for procuring counterfeit money.

New House of Correction in Ipswich.—In Massachusetts, the work of reform is in progress. In Ipswich, a new house of correction has been built, and the lunatics, whose wretched condition was described in our Second Report, some of whom had been in dark holes in the cellar a long course of years, and one in an upper apartment, without having his door opened for many months, and others still in a condition of extreme wretchedness, have been removed to it, and their condition is very much improved.

House of Correction in Boston.—In Boston, at the house of correction connected with the jail in Leverett street, there has been commendable improvement, both in the male and female department, in regard to the system with which the inmates are made to labor. A large number of the men are employed in something like an active and efficient industry, under a wholesome and salutary discipline, in breaking stone to Mackadamize the principal streets in the city. About two thousand tons have thus been broken, during the last winter, and it is in contemplation with this to Mackadamize the avenue leading to the Warren free bridge; that leading to the Charlestown bridge, Beacon and Park streets, having been previously done with stone prepared at the same place. If this beautiful city can have its principal streets and avenues thus improved by the labor of the men in the house of correction, every good citizen will rejoice. If it should be asked why we have taken no notice of this useful employment before, our answer is, because there has never before appeared any thing like the industry, efficiency and discipline among the men in the house of correction, that there is at the present time. We are happy, therefore, in bearing this public testimony to the energy and success with which the men in the house of correction labor for the benefit of the city.

Pious Matrons in the House of Correction in Boston.—In the female department, also, under the care of two pious matrons, there has been very pleasing improvement within two or three years. Their self-denial in going within the walls of a prison, to spend their days in restraining and employing these unhappy women, is worthy of all

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praise. The improvement, which has taken place in consequence of it, which is apparent to the most superficial observation, is a part only of their reward. Their own consciences, the approbation of all who are acquainted with the circumstances, and above all (if they have done it from good motives) the hope of His approbation, who will say, "inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, you have done it unto me,"—will encourage their faithful continuance in well doing, and lead other females of similar character in other cities to imitate their praiseworthy example.

The earnings of the inmates, principally from sewing, is a considerable part of their support, and the change in regard to their persons and dress, is peculiarly gratifying to those persons who remember what this place was before these pious females went there; and the sin which is prevented in the form of obscenity, profaneness, lying, and fighting daily, is alone a sufficient recompense. They labor, however, under one disadvantage, in regard to the greatest good which might be attained; they have not a suitable place, in which to labor during the day, or in which to confine the women separately at night. If the city would provide separate sleeping rooms and a good workshop, and thus give these pious matrons a fair opportunity to continue the experiment, which they have so far successfully made under the disadvantages of crowded night rooms and an inconvenient place of labor, Boston might afford an example worthy of universal imitation, of a successful mode of restraining and employing female convicts. As it is, however, there is great improvement in the female as well as the male department of the house of correction in Boston, in regard to the manner in which the inmates are made to labor.

Mode of preventing delirium tremens in the House of Correction in Boston.—There is another particular in which this establishment is worthy of notice. Like other and similar institutions, it is a place to which intemperance consigns its thousand victims. But in other institutions, it has been customary to a great extent, in former years, to break them off from their bad habits by degrees, and not suddenly, lest it should produce delirium tremens and death. Not so in the house of correction in Boston; they are broken off at once, in all cases, and the danger which has been apprehended is guarded against with a strong decoction of wormwood. This is prepared in the form of tea, and given freely. With perhaps one exception, there have been no fatal consequences from delirium tremens, since this practice was introduced in the house of correction in Boston. This is true, notwithstanding the fact that many of the worst cases of drunkenness in the city are subject to this treatment, and the disease often assumes a very threatening aspect. But the strong, warm, wormwood tea, in sufficient quantities, with scarcely an exception, affords relief. If there was any way of securing these drunkards, after their restoration, from a relapse into their former habits when they are discharged, another step would be taken in the progress of reform; but while there remain so many licensed grog-shops, we must expect to find the records in our prisons filled in part with cases of imprisonment for drunkenness, six, eight and ten times repeated. And to know that our criminal establishments are supported in great part

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to provide for a few hundred persons of this class, who come to the prisons to be cured and go away to the stores and grog-shops to contract the disease, which will require another application of the same remedy. The question here arises, in view of this class of cases of imprisonment, and it is a very large class, whether, after having been cured and discharged and re-committed, and again cured and discharged and re-committed, and a third time cured and discharged and re-committed, this is not enough? Whether after this, if a place is provided where the subject can support himself, he ought not to remain? However this may be, in regard to curing drunkards, for the time being, a very valuable and successful practice is pursued at the house of correction in Boston. And in this respect, as well as in regard to the more successful application of labor, we think the institution ought to be commended, and that there is manifest progress in improvement.

Progress of Reform in the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass.—In the state prison at Charlestown, also, the reform is in progress. The new building for the separate confinement at night of three hundred convicts, will probably be finished in the month of August; very good progress having been made in the work during the months of March and April. The discipline of the institution is in some respects improved. The men are more generally confined to their respective shops during the day; and not in such numbers as formerly, in groups, loitering about the yard, without restraint. There seems to be an improvement, also, in regard to the under officers. They are in their places attending to their respective duties a little more than formerly. There is, also, more order among the prisoners in going to their meals, shops and night rooms. They now march with some degree of regularity. There appears also to be a less unrestrained intercourse among the convicts during the day, while at their work. The night, of course, remains as it was; and so it must remain, till the new building is done. The Sabbath is better observed. A Sabbath school, consisting of about 50 convicts, has been organized under the superintendence of the chaplain. The public worship of the Sabbath receives better attention, during the hours appropriated to this purpose; and during the week, the convicts assemble in the chapel, every morning and evening, with such number of the officers as can conveniently attend, and the chaplain reads the scriptures and offers prayer. So that in several respects there is an improvement at Charlestown. How long it will be before the institution shall become a source of gratification to the citizens, as a place of order, restraint, discipline, efficient labor, salutary instruction, profit, and reformation, like the prisons at Auburn and Wethersfield, time must determine. There is one other circumstance, however, not yet mentioned, of a very important character, which may be owing in part to the following causes; dread of the new building for solitary confinement at night; dread of the new and more rigid discipline which it is proposed to introduce; losing the indulgences which were formerly allowed as a reward for over-stint; and breaking up the facilities for playing cards, devising mischief, making counterfeit money, false keys, and last, though perhaps not least, dread of moral and religious influence and instruction. These causes, which

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are certainly powerful on the minds of bad men, have probably not been without their influence in diminishing the number of convicts in the state prison. While our population has been increasing, the number of convicts has greatly diminished. It is now more than one hundred less than it was ten or twelve years ago. There are undoubtedly other causes for this diminution, and perhaps those already mentioned have had nothing to do with it. The fact, however, wnatever may have been the cause, remains, and affords us unfeigned joy, and leads us to express our best wishes for the continuance and rapid increase of the diminution of convicts. To this great point we would have all our efforts directed, as the great ultimate end of our labors. And to this point we think they are directed, as illustrated in the reform proposed at Charlestown. If, as formerly at Charlestown, convicts can be allowed unrestrained intercourse in large apartments at night; and can be allowed for their labor by day from 30 to 50 dollars a quarter, besides food, clothing, keeping, medical and other attendance; and if they can expend this money for various indulgences, such as cards, periodical publications, infidel books, and implements of mischief, where else in the world can they do as well for themselves, they being judges, as in the state prison; and why should they not commit those crimes for which they will be sent there. If, on the contrary, they are to be separated at night, and kept in silence and solitude, under a never ceasing supervision and inspection; if they are to be kept at hard labor during the day, according to their sentence, and the proceeds of this labor is for the benefit of the community, which they have injured; if the infidel books, the means of amusement and gambling, the implements of mischief, and the materials for brewing and distilling intoxicating liquors; the various indulgences, the cards, the dice, the instruments of music, and the means of bribery for the purpose of procuring pardons or other purposes, if these are to be taken away, and the solitude, the discipline, the labor, the supervision, and above all, the instruction and prayers substituted, the place becomes intolerable till they become better men. May all prisons, where there is room for it, undergo this change.

House of Reformation for Juvenile Delinquents in Boston.—In contrast to the prison at Charlestown, is the house of reformation for juvenile delinquents at South Boston. This institution is even improved in its character since the very favorable report of the last year. The average number of inmates is not far from one hundred; about 10 per cent. of whom are females. The whole number received from August 1826, to Jan. 1829, was 192. They were committed for the following causes; for stealing, forty-seven; for being vagabonds, twenty-nine; for being stubborn and disobedient, forty-nine; for leading an idle life, and being neglected by parents, on account of drunkenness and other causes, eleven; for wanton and lascivious conduct, four. We mention these causes of commitment, rather as a warning for other youth and children, than because we are disposed to remember them against those who have been arrested. And we do it more particularly for the purpose of showing the extent of evil arising from the neglect of family government, and the indulgence of a stubborn and disobedient disposition on the part of the child. Of

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the one hundred and forty cases above mentioned, six y, or more than one third of the whole number, were arrested either on account of their own stubbornness and disobedience, or the neglect of their parents. In addition to this, it is very probable, that a number of those arrested for being vagabonds, and for stealing, had the foundation of these vices laid in similar disobedience to parents, or in similar neglect. That these are the simple causes, without which these youth would never have been arrested, is apparent not only from the records of the institution, but from the change which these children undergo as soon as they are subject to parental restraint, discipline and instruction. In a few weeks their habits of stubbornness and disobedience are subdued, and other and kindred vices, such as swearing, lying and angry feelings, are changed for comparatively pure conversation, truth and affection; and they are then apprenticed to good and industrious farmers and mechanics, where, in a vast majority of cases, they behave well. The directors say, in their report to the city government, January 15, 1829,—" The discipline and moral government established has had a most salutary effect on the members, and its lasting influence is apparent in the character of those indented, who, with but very few exceptions, are doing well, and give satisfaction to their masters." Again, the directors congratulate the friends of the institution that its success has been far more favorable than was anticipated; as in many instances the boys have left the institution creditably in less than a year. And further, to guard against the evils arising from this neglect of the early government and control of children, and their consequent stubbornness and disobedience, the directors say, they believe the good effects of this valuable institution would be much extended, if provision was made in the law, that the parents, or guardians, or friends of children, who are unable to exercise any moral government, might place them in this institution.

In what manner these changes are produced with so much certainty, and with so little delay, may be known in part from the division of time, and the system of classification for moral discipline.

DIVISION OF TIME.

From 6 o'clock, A. M. ¾ of an hour for recreation.
From ¾ past 6, ¾ of an hour for religious exercises.
From ½ past 7, ½ an hour for breakfast.
From 8 o'clock, 2 hours for instruction in school.
From 10 o'clock, 2¾ hours for labor.
From ¾ past 12, ¾ of an hour for recreation.
From ½ past 1, ½ an hour for dinner.
From 2 o'clock, 2¾ hours for labor.
From ¾ past 4, ¾ of an hour for recreation.
From ½ past 5 o'clock, ½ an hour for supper.
From 6 o'clock, 2 hours for instruction in school.
From 8 o'clock, ½ an hour for religious exercises.
From ½ past 8 o'clock, P. M. 9½ hours for retirement.
Sleep till 6 o'clock, A. M.
The hour for rising is much earlier in summer

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Here the period for recreation, the period for religious exercises, the period for eating, the period for instruction in school, the period for labor, and the period for retirement and sleep, are distinctly marked and wisely proportioned.

The system of classification for moral discipline appears to indicate that discrimination in regard to character, and that careful adjustment of rewards and punishments according to merit, which may be useful elsewhere.

CLASSIFICATION FOR MORAL DISCIPLINE.

The whole number of inmates is divided into three *Bon Grades* and three *Mal Grades*, or three good classes and three bad classes.

The *First Bon Grade* consists of those who make *positive*, *regular*, and *continued* effort to do right. Their faults can be those only of mistake, or very rarely those of carelessness. As a reward for belonging to this grade, they are admitted to certain privileges.

1. The same as all inferior grades.
2. To walk abroad without a monitor; to sail and swim.
3. To go to their room without permission, and also into the dining room and kitchen when very necessary.
4. To leave their seats in the assembling room without permission.
5. Other things being equal, this grade have a choice before all others.
6. The use of the recreation room.
7. To be trusted, when necessary, with the most important keys.
8. To have their word taken on all occasions.
9. To have their birth-day celebrated.
10. To wear the undress uniform, if any.

Second Bon Grade.—Those who make *positive* and *regular* effort to do right. Their faults are those only of carelessness; faults not evil in themselves, or if so, not intentional, or a balance of bad marks. The privileges of this grade are,

1. The same as all inferior grades.
2. To go to the city for 25 good marks without a monitor, if it is the third time.
3. To walk abroad without a monitor, or about the yard in the same manner.
4. To be trusted with keys of secondary importance.
5. To be capable of holding the offices of appointment.
6. To take books from the reading room.
7. To use the papers in the assembling room without permission.
8. Other things being equal, this grade have a choice before all inferior grades.

Third Bon Grade.—Those who make *positive* efforts to do right. Their faults are those only of carelessness, or of momentary erring; faults evil in themselves perhaps, but immediately repented of, on reflection, or a balance of three bad marks. The privileges of this grade are,

1. The same as are enjoyed by inferiors.
2. To go to the city for 25 good marks under a monitor.
3. To walk about the grounds under a monitor.
4. To go to the gymnasium and reading room.
5. To use the books and papers in the assembling room, by permission.
6. To hold offices by election.

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The *First Mal Grade* consists of those who are *positively* inclined to do wrong. Their faults are only legal faults, (that is, things not wrong in themselves, or moral faults rarely committed,) or a balance of 5 bad marks. The punishments of the first mal grade are,

1. To be deprived of play altogether, and of conversation, except with those of this grade, or, when necessary, with those with whom they are at work.
2. Not to go to the superintendent's room.
3. Not to vote at the elections.
4. For faults committed while in this grade, marks or degradation.
5. Not to attend, even if members, the declaiming society.

Second Mal Grade.—Those who are *positively* and *regularly* inclined to do wrong. Their faults are moral faults, often committed, or a balance of 10 bad marks. The punishments are,

1. The same as the first mal grade.
2. Not to converse with any boys except when necessary about their work.
3. Not to speak to the superintendent except when permitted.
4. To be deprived of their regular seats, and kept separate from others under the sheriff or constable, and never to be dismissed except when in their rooms.
5. To be deprived of any extra food.
6. For faults committed while in this grade, to be degraded, unless for trifling faults, which may be settled by bad marks.

Third Mal Grade, or, as it is denominated in the house, the Second Mal Division. Those who are *positively*, *regularly* and *continually* inclined to do wrong. Their faults are moral faults often committed, or a single instance of doing wrong without any other motive than the love of the wrong. The punishments are,

1. The same as all others.
2. Food, bread and water.
3. For faults committed while in this grade, to be whipped, or, if brought to this grade for any extra fault, such as lying, dishonesty, profane swearing, he may be whipped when degraded. Of late the whipping has been entirely dispensed with.

In accordance with this system of classification for moral discipline, the house is managed: and it does not depend on caprice or partiality, to which class any inmate shall belong; but on the records. The superintendent and his assistant carry note books; and for good conduct in school, for faithful labor in the shops, and for good behavior during other periods of time, a mark of approbation is given: and for different conduct different marks. To these marks is attached a certain value, so many marks being redeemed by one favor and so many by another, and good marks being cancelled by bad marks when there are any, or by degradation, deprivation, and, in extreme cases, stripes. This simple design is most effectual in procuring circumspection and reflection in the minds of youth. For if a child perceives that records are regularly kept of his conduct, which are to be examined at the close of every day, or week, and according to them rewards or punishments are to be awarded, it

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has a powerful influence in restraining evil, and producing good. It is in its influence, comparing temporal things with eternal, like that of the tribunal of our Father in Heaven, who assures us in his word, that "we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad." The results of this system of observation and impartial account, according to character, as settled at the close of stated periods of time, is seen on a broad sheet, where it appears at a glance, against the name of every boy, in what class he is placed according to the scale of moral discipline. Whether in the first, second, or third of obedient and good boys, or in the first, second, or third of disobedient and bad boys.

We have now given a general outline of the division of time, and the system of classification for moral discipline, as practised at the house of reformation at South Boston, for the purpose of showing how it is, that vicious boys are taken from what was formerly the highway to the prison and the gallows, and made to undergo such changes in a comparatively short period of time, as to render them fit and proper subjects to be apprenticed, and to secure the expectation, founded on experience, that of the whole number thus apprenticed, not five per cent. will disappoint the fond hopes and expectations of their guardians and benefactors.

It must be distinctly perceived that in this system, so fraught with unexpected and delightful results, there is a time for retirement, a time for recreation, a time for religious exercises, a time for refreshment, a time for instruction in school, a time for labor—a constant and careful supervision, a strict and impartial account, a mild and just system of rewards and punishments, and a correct knowledge of the character and conduct of every inmate. With this division of time, and this system of classification for moral discipline, it ought not to be surprising that such changes are produced.

Good, however, as the system has been proved by experience, we are fully aware, that much depends on its administration, and therefore take great pleasure in adding to what has already been said, the report of a committee of the city council, concerning the superintendent. "They are of opinion that it would be difficult to find a superintendent, in point of zeal, devotedness to his duties, discretion and ability, better qualified for the discharge of his duties, than the present incumbent."

We would add to the testimony of the committee of the city council, our own observation in confirmation of it, and, also, in favor of the matron, whose devoted and useful services in that house, will not meet their full reward on earth. And we do this the more cheerfully, because we know from extensive observation, that the amount of good accomplished by pious matrons, among females arrested for crime, and committed either to houses of reformation or to prison, is incalculable, and worthy of higher rewards than the earth affords. We are unwilling therefore to pass unnoticed, in any institution of the kind, one on whom as much as on any other individual in it, and indeed on whom almost entirely depends, the conduct of the female inmates in such places.

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We close our notice of this most important institution in its present improved character with another extract from the last report of the directors, in the sentiment of which we most fully concur. "On a general view of this subject it has often been suggested by the friends of humanity, that the salutary influence of this institution might be extended throughout the State." What the directors here suggest as important to be provided for by law in Massachusetts, has already been done in New York, i. e. to provide for the extension of the privileges of the house of reformation for juvenile delinquents not only to the city in which it is located, but to every county in the State. Boston has the honor of giving it birth and of providing entirely for its support. It is an example of the same magnanimity in providing for juvenile delinquents, which the city long since, and for many succeeding years up to the present time, has exhibited in providing common schools for all classes. In New York, it is done in part by the State; in Pennsylvania, it is also done in part by the State; and in both the sister States, all the counties may avail themselves of the privileges of these inestimable houses of refuge. Why not in Massachusetts? When did the State of Massachusetts, more than the city of Boston, ever fall behind its neighbors in noble acts? Not in the contest for liberty; not in extending the benefits of education to all classes; not in humane and charitable acts. Nor do we suppose that any thing less honorable will be done by the State, in reference to the house of reformation for juvenile delinquents. Let the members of the Legislature have the same opportunity to become acquainted with its merits, as they have had in becoming acquainted with the merits of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, and they will as cordially avail themselves of the advantages which it proffers.

Greatly as we love to linger about this and similar institutions, we must leave it, and proceed to the consideration of another subject, i. e.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

It is less local in its nature, than the place which we assign to it in this Report. The reason is, that our acquaintance with the subject is, as it exists in Massachusetts. We have never before introduced it at all, supposing that it was embarrassed with difficulties, which we could not diminish. But having made a minute examination of the records of several prisons in Massachusetts, we shall state some results from these examinations, which the public will estimate as to their value.

Proportion of Debts under $20.—In the first place, the smallness of the sum for which this imprisonment often takes place, is matter of entire surprise. In one prison, out of thirty-seven cases, twenty were for less than twenty dollars. In another prison, out of forty cases, twenty-two were for less than twenty dollars. In a sister State, the law prohibits imprisonment for a sum less than $13 33. Such a law in Massachusetts would diminish the cases of imprisonment for debt nearly one half.

Amount of Costs compared with Amount of Debts.—Again, the amount of costs, in comparison with the debts, was a matter of equal

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surprise. In eighteen cases of the above imprisonment, the whole amount of debts, taken together, was $155 68, and the costs $78 70. In the other prison, the costs could not in all cases be ascertained from the records; but in nine cases in which the debts together amounted to $66 61, the costs amounted to $37 27. In all these cases, the average amount of costs was more than half the average amount of debts.

Loss of Time compared with Amount of Debts.—Again, the term of imprisonment, in comparison with the amount of debts, was matter of no less surprise. In the eighteen cases of imprisonment above mentioned, in which the whole amount of debts was $155 68, the loss of time was 236 days, which, at 75 cents per day, would have more than paid the debts. In the other case, the term of imprisonment of nine persons, for the whole amount of $66 61, was 214 days, which, at 32 cents per day, would have paid the debts.

Amount Paid, compared with Amount of Debts.—Another obvious remark relates to the fruitlessness of these efforts to collect debts by imprisonment. In one prison, out of forty-two cases of imprisonment, two debts only, one of eleven and one of five dollars, were paid; which bears to the amount of actual debts, the proportion of 1 to 141. Thirteen were imprisoned thirteen months, and then discharged because they had nothing to pay; twenty were discharged because nothing was paid, and the creditor would not pay the board any longer. In another prison, out of 41 cases, three debts were paid, amounting together to $43 08; and one other of $2 44, and costs $4 35, nearly twice as much as the debt; and $5 on another debt of $15. While fifteen out of the forty-one were imprisoned fifteen months, and then discharged because they had nothing to pay, and sixteen by their creditors, who would not pay their board.

Effect of the Law making it the duty of the Creditor to pay the board of the Debtor.—Another remark relates to the small value attached to this mode of collecting money by the creditor. Since the law was passed in Massachusetts, requiring the creditor to pay the board of the debtor, the amount of imprisonment for debt is said, by some of the jailers, to be diminished one half. If the object in view in such a proportion of cases is not sufficient to cause the creditor to pay the board of the debtor, is it sufficient to cause the person of the debtor to be incarcerated?

As we shall not have occasion to recur to this subject again, we will here state the facts in regard to imprisonment for debt in the city of New York, on the authority of Mr. Roome, keeper of the debtor's jail in that city. The number of cases of imprisonment, during the year 1828, was 1085. The debts together amounted to $25,409 32. The damages to $362,076 99. The amount paid in jail, $295: which bears to the amount of actual debts, the proportion of 1 to 86; and to the amount of debts and damages, the proportion of 1 to 1313!!

We have stated these facts on the subject of imprisonment for debt, rather to open the subject for further investigation, and to call public attention to it, than because we think that any thing like a thorough investigation has been made on a subject which causes the imprison

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ment in the United States, according to the best estimates we are able to make, of 75,000 persons annually.

The sums for which they are imprisoned, more than one half of them, are less than twenty dollars: while the costs are more than one half the original debts, and in many other cases quadruple the debts; and the time lost in prison, sometimes at 30, and sometimes at 60 cents per day, would pay the debts; and the amount paid, in comparison with the amount of debts, is sometimes one dollar to eighty-five, and in other cases not one to one hundred and forty; while about one third part are discharged in Massachusetts, because they have nothing to pay, and another third because their board is not paid by the creditor, as the law requires. In all this, we have said nothing of the moral influence of the prisons, upon the seventy-five thousand persons, who are thus annually introduced to a world of criminals. Here we leave the subject of imprisonment for debt, and proceed to the consideration of the

CONNEXION BETWEEN PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

This is a subject too, which we have introduced in this part of our Report, because we have become acquainted with the evils of it, in consequence of what we have seen in Massachusetts. The State of Massachusetts appropriates, and has done it for many years, about $50,000 annually as a State, besides what is done in the towns, for the support of paupers. In some of the larger towns, the places where they are kept are so constructed and managed, that the poor houses are most corrupt and corrupting. They are nearly as injurious in their influence as the old penitentiaries; not in the arts of mischief; but in the low and corrupting vices. There is sometimes not even a separation of the sexes. We might specify large and extensive establishments, which are now, what the old alms house in Boston was, a few years ago. And we could give a detail of facts, which have been ascertained from careful examination of witnesses, to which we can only allude in this place, on account of the character of these facts. Suffice it to say, that they are such as to demand immediate attention from the towns, and the State. The people of the towns would not countenance such things, if they were known; and the State would not appropriate its thousands annually for the support of establishments, which are nuisances, as much as the old state prison. They are nurseries of vice. They are sometimes introductory to, and sometimes receptacles from the prison. There is often an alternation from alms house to prison and from prison to alms house. We have not stated the facts in detail which are known to us, nor shall we do it in this place and at this time, but if the character of the establishments is not altered, from which these facts are gathered, they will be exposed in their naked deformity. Publicity will correct the evils, if other means fail.

With this brief notice of the connexion between pauperism and crime, as it exists in Massachusetts, we leave our notice of the interests of prison discipline in the State, only adding, that a new jail is building in New Bedford, on a plan furnished by the Society, which will afford facilities for separation, inspection, instruction and labor

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Criminal Law of Rhode Island.—In Rhode Island, there is no Penitentiary. The criminal code, therefore, remains in some of its bloody provisions. Seven crimes are punished with death, and for eight others the punishment is as follows; to be set in the pillory, and while there to have a piece of each ear cut off; to be branded with the letter C.; to be imprisoned not more than six years; to be fined not exceeding $4,000; or any or all of said punishments. The crimes for which these punishments may be inflicted, are those against the paper currency, and current coin, such as passing counterfeit money or having it in possession, or counterfeiting the current coin or having it in possession. The punishment for perjury is a fine not exceeding $1,000; placed in the pillory not more than four hours; cropped and branded; imprisoned not more than three years, or any or all of said punishments. The punishment for burning houses, barns and outhouses, the burning of which shall not amount to arson, is a fine not exceeding $5,000; imprisonment not exceeding five years; set in the pillory; cropped on both ears while on the pillory, and branded with the letter B. The punishment for another crime is, to be carried to the gallows in a cart, and seated on the gallows not more than three hours, and then to the common jail, there to be confined not more than three years, and to be fined not exceeding $1,000. The punishment for duelling, when death does not ensue, is to be carried publicly in a cart to the gallows, with a rope about the neck, and set there for one hour, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year, either or both. The punishment for bigamy, is to be set on the gallows one hour, with a rope around the neck; to be fined not exceeding $1,000, and to be imprisoned not exceeding two years. And while the punishment against the paper currency, or the current coin, may be sitting in the pillory; being cropped and branded; fined and imprisoned; there are two other crimes against the dearest interests of morality and virtue, and domestic happiness, i. e. adultery and fornication, which are punished, the one with a fine not exceeding $200, and imprisonment not exceeding six months; and the other, with a fine not exceeding $5, and with imprisonment not exceeding six days. With this notice of the criminal law in Rhode Island we leave the State.

New State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn.—In Connecticut, the new prison at Wethersfield is in successful operation. Governor Tomlinson, in his message to the Legislature on the 7th of May, 1829, not only gives a particular statement of its condition, but suggests certain alterations in the criminal law touching the subject of just penalties, the connexion between pauperism and crime, and the condition of juvenile delinquents. We give the substance of the message as it relates to these subjects. He says,

"To the administration of penal law a watchful eye should be extended, as it affects alike personal liberty, and public peace and safety. The primary object of punishment is to prevent the commission of crimes. It may be accomplished either by suspending the ability, or eradicating the disposition to offend. To reform the criminal is a matter of great interest.

Employment at hard labor, in silence, and solitary confinement during the period of rest, with moral and religious instruction and admonition, give promise

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of success in this philanthropic work. An approximation to its fulfilment has been made at our state prison, which is believed to be unprecedented, and affords the highest satisfaction. In producing it, the immediate and personal agency of the warden of the prison is manifest. His judicious, faithful, persevering, and benevolent labors in that capacity, deserve public commendation.

The accounts of the warden, audited according to law for the year ending on the 31st of March last, exhibit an actual gain to the institution, after deducting every kind of expense attending its management and support for the same period, of three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and forty-one cents. The report of the directors will communicate the proper detailed information regarding the operations which have produced this gratifying result.

In a former communication, the propriety of fixing with precision the period of confinement for each offence punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, was presented to the attention of the general assembly. Subsequent experience and information have strengthened the opinion then expressed. The shortest period of confinement being limited in only a few cases, very unequal punishments may be inflicted for crimes of the same character. Such inequality is contrary to the spirit of our institutions. As, according to the constitution, no person can be deprived of his liberty, but by due course of law, so the extent of such deprivation ought to be fixed by law. Persons have been sentenced for the short space of six months, in some instances, while in others the period of confinement has been extended to ten, fifteen and twenty years, and to the term of the criminal's natural life.

Sentences to the prison, for short periods, in consequence of the usual inability of the prisoners, in such cases, to perform any profitable labor, occasion considerable expense to the State, without much probability of effecting their reformation, through the instrumentality of penitentiary discipline. Returning to society with no moral improvement, but with the infamy of a conviction for an ignominious offence resting upon him, the convict easily, and as experience proves, but too frequently sinks into more aggravated and desperate guilt. On the contrary, exemplary sentences, extending to very long periods or for life, depress and dishearten the prisoner. Permitted scarcely the slightest prospect of restoration to society, despair may render the prisoner incorrigible, and his reformation hopeless.

The subject is not free from difficulty. It is, however, recommended to your consideration, alike by the dictates of humanity and a regard to policy and justice. Although there is no standard by which the punishment of crimes of like nature, but of different aggravation, may be measured, yet, by fixing the shortest and longest period of confinement for each offence, the desirable uniformity of punishment, for which our criminal code fails sufficiently to provide, would be effected.

Among the one hundred and thirty-four prisoners in the state prison, there are one hundred and two under the age of thirty, and twenty-four short of twenty years.—This statement strongly impresses the necessity of some provision for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders, and the punishment of minor offences. Such offences often go unpunished, in consequence of the want of a mode of punishment, which is sustained by public opinion. By the impunity thus occasioned, the young offender is encouraged to perpetrate crimes of greater enormity, confirmed in guilt, and driven from society to the state prison. The evil is extensively felt, and needs attention. Whether it may be corrected, by the establishment of work houses or houses of correction, on a plan more enlarged than that contemplated by the existing law, is a fit subject of inquiry. Such institutions, when properly organized and conducted, by cultivating industry, may be made effective in arresting the progress of vice, and rescuing youthful offenders from infamy and ruin. By furnishing employment for the idle, and compelling them to work, society may be relieved from the burden of their support, as well as from their depredations upon private property, and disturbance of the public peace."

In addition to the statement by the governor concerning the new prison, we gather the following important and interesting facts, from the reports of the directors, warden, and physician. During the past year, corporeal punishment has not been inflicted; religious instruction has been furnished morning and evening, and on the Sabbath; and a Sabbath school, which the directors say promises to be a useful addition to other means, has been formed. There has been little sickness and not one death in eighteen months. There has been an

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increase of prisoners, i. e. nine more than the number at one time at Newgate, and twelve more than the average number of commitments in the years '22, '23, and '24. The causes assigned by the directors for this increase of convicts in Connecticut, are, 1st. While the records of the old prison show a diminution in the number of convicts annually by death and escape; the records of the new prison show, that there has been no death in sixteen months, and no escape since the establishment of the institution. 2d. The courts have given longer sentences. 3d. The juries are more willing to convict, on account of the reformatory character of the new prison. 4th. By a law of the last year, persons guilty of theft over a certain amount, are subject to imprisonment in the state prison, and under the law thus altered, convictions have taken place. 5th. An unusually small number of convicts have been discharged at the expiration of sentence during the last year. The directors are therefore of opinion that there is no increase of crime, though there has been a small increase of the number of prisoners in the state prison.

The directors present as an evil, demanding a remedy, the surprising diversity of punishments for the same crime. For a given crime against the person of a female, several convicts have been sentenced for life, and others for three, four, and five years. For the crime of burglary, there are several for three years, and others for four months. And a case is presented, in which a man, in a quarrel, or under some sudden excitement, assaulted and killed another, was found guilty of manslaughter, and imprisoned three years; while another person, under the influence of similar excitement, wounded his antagonist, but did not kill him, and he was imprisoned for life. The directors recommend the alteration of the criminal code, so as to render punishments more just and equal.

As it respects the imprisonment of females, the directors say, the experience of another year has confirmed us in the opinion, that it is improper to confine females in the same prison with males; unless a separate department is organized, to be placed under the care of a matron.

In respect to the pecuniary affairs of the institution, they recommend the most vigilant inspection by a committee of the Legislature to prevent mal practice: and, at the same time, show that the old prison at Newgate cost the State annually, for ten years previous to its abandonment, $8,400; while the new prison has produced an income of $1,000 17 for the first six months, and $3,229 41 for the last year, above every expense; making a difference to the State of $11,629 41, which in three years will defray the whole expense of building the new prison.

It appears by the warden's statement, that the whole expense of the institution, for salary of officers, food and clothing of convicts, medical attendance, medicine, &c. &c., was $5,876 13, which, on supposition that the average number of men was 120, as stated by the physician, makes the whole expense of supporting each convict per day, 13½ cents, or $48 65 a year. And according to the same statement, the whole expense for food was 4 cents and 2 mills per day. The best evidence whether the food was wholesome and sufficient, is in the

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health, and bill of mortality, and the amount of labor, the net proceeds of which we have seen.

The physician's report states, that the average number of men for two years has been 120; during which time there has been only one death, and none during the last eighteen months; that the bill of mortality in the European prisons, which are considered healthy, is about 1 to 30 or 35. That the uncommon healthiness of the Connecticut state prison is owing, 1st, To regular and uniform diet and strict temperance. 2d, To thorough ventilation and uniform temperature of the shops and night rooms. 3d, To constant and regular employment during the day.

The food of the convicts is one pound of beef, one pound of bread, as many potatoes as they may require, being about five bushels to a hundred rations, to which is added for supper, a porridge made of ground pease and corn-meal so regulated that each shall be amply supplied, and with very little variation the same throughout the year.

The drink, while in health, is cold water only. To the sick and indisposed, coffee, tea, milk, and other proper food and drink.

"The opinion," says the physician, "which has so long and so extensively prevailed, that spirituous liquors could not be suddenly abandoned with safety, has, in the experience of this institution, been completely refuted. Of the 106 convicts committed to the prison since its establishment, ninety have acknowledged themselves to have been intemperate, or are known to have been so. Some of these were veteran drinkers, and one in addition to spirits had for 17 years used large quantities of opium. These prisoners were deprived of spirits at once, without a substitute. Those individuals in whom the habit was long confirmed. suffered a temporary loss of appetite, and almost overwhelming anguish, for the want of their accustomed stimulus, which seemed for the time to supersede every other evil connected with their confinement. But by attentive watching, the use of coffee and nutritious and wholesome diet, the appetite was soon improved, and after a while, greatly increased; the craving for spirits gradually subsided, and after some time had elapsed, they acknowledged an improvement in their feelings, increase of bodily strength, and vigor of mind. These facts are important; and it is hoped will have an influence in correcting a very general mistake that is prevailing. that the peculiar diseases of drunkards are liable to come on suddenly, if spirits be suddenly abandoned. With this erroneous impression many have resorted to substitutes, which only changed the stimulus without removing the habit."

The physician adds, "In reference to the health of the institution, that in addition to former expedients for ventilation, a furnace has been constructed for the double object of regulating the temperature of the prison, and still more important, of forcing a constant supply of fresh air into the great hall."

In regard to employment as conducive to health, "another year's experience," he says, "has confirmed all our former opinions on the subject, and satisfied us of the importance of labor, both to health and discipline."

Thus we close the notice of this noble institution.

An auxiliary prison discipline society was formed in Hartford last summer, of which the Hon. William W. Ellsworth is President, and Seth Terry, Esq. Secretary, for the purpose of co-operating with the Boston Society in preserving and extending the improved prison discipline in Connecticut. As the governor has introduced in his message the importance of a revision of the criminal code in some particulars; the extension of the improved system of prison discipline

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to work houses, for the better employment and reformation of the vicious poor; and the importance of providing suitable means for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, the auxiliary society has opened to it a fine field of usefulness; and we are expecting improvements in the State, corresponding with those made at the state prison, which shall present Connecticut as a model for imitation in its prisons and poor houses, its criminal and pauper laws, and in its provisions for juvenile delinquents. Let us see a state prison like that at Wethersfield, with a criminal code adapted to its general principles; and a poor house for every county of the same general character, where there shall be as much health, cleanliness, discipline, labor, instruction, and reformation; and besides all this, a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents, and we will rejoice even more than we do now over Connecticut.

Prison at Auburn, N. Y., more than supporting itself.—In New York, the objects of this Society have excited great interest for several years; and the State is now witnessing the benefits which result from a proper and benevolent attention to this subject. The prison at Auburn, during the last year, with 570 inmates at its close, earned more than enough to defray all the expense of its support. The expenses were $33,571 84, the earnings $36,908 81, making the profit to the State, after deducting every expense, $3,336 97.

Discipline of the Prison at Auburn, as illustrated when the buildings were on fire.—The discipline of the institution, to secure such a result, would be supposed good; but a single fact will place it in a stronger light. At midnight, during the last year, there was a cry of fire. It was soon ascertained that it was in the prison. An extensive shop, filled with combustible materials, directly under the eaves of the north wing, in which were confined 550 convicts in separate cells, was in flames. The fire spread with great rapidity, and very soon communicated with the windows of the building in which the convicts were locked up; and before any progress could be made in arresting it, the flames burnt through the windows, and threatened the convicts in their night cells with suffocation. The keepers, at the hazard of their lives, rushed through fire and smoke, and succeeded in unlocking every door, and discharged into the yard at midnight 550 convicts. Two avenues had now been opened to the street, through either of which the convicts might have escaped in the confusion of passing water, and the passing and repassing of citizens. Instead, however, of attempting to escape, they formed a most efficient fire company, extinguished the flames, and, when this was done, were found in their places; no one having attempted to escape. The chaplain, in view of this fact, says, "my attachment to my people is constantly increasing."

Reformation of Convicts at Auburn.—Such being the facts in regard to discipline, and the proceeds of labor, the question arises, whether there is evidence, after their discharge, of its being reformatory. Intelligence has been received, during the last year, in answer to letters addressed to post masters and sheriffs, in all parts of the State of New York, concerning two hundred and six discharged convicts; of whom one hundred and forty-six are reformed. Concern-

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ing many of the 146 here mentioned, information has been received three years in succession, giving them the same character; and some of them the character of decidedly pious men. Three years ago, this system of inquiry concerning discharged convicts was first instituted. The first year, it brought favorable returns concerning 52; the second year, concerning 112; and the third year, as already stated, concerning 146.

There is another class of facts proving the same thing concerning the reformatory character of the prison at Auburn. The re-commitments in 1827, out of 427, were only 19. And in 1829, out of 570, only 17.

Health of the Auburn Prison.—The health of the institution, too, is remarkable. The cases of sickness in the hospital, being on an average 1 to 100, according to the physician's report, and the deaths 1 to 75, annually.

System of Instruction.—The system of instruction for moral discipline, by the Sabbath school; by public worship; by personal religious conversation; and by evening prayers, under the unceasing attention of the resident chaplain, is as it should be. The agent and the inspectors, in their official report, acknowledge their obligations for the discreet, faithful and beneficial services of the Rev. B. C. Smith, the resident chaplain, in preparing valuable public documents concerning reformed convicts, and in all the duties appropriate to his department; especially as superintendent of the Sabbath school, consisting of 125.

Favorable opinion first formed of the Prison at Auburn still more favorable.—As we have before described the prison at Auburn, with great particularity, in regard to its construction and discipline, our object has now been only to exhibit its improving character, and to show that we see no reasons for changing our opinion, except from favorable to more favorable, concerning this institution.

Increase of Convicts to be attributed to the increase of Territory.—It has been perceived, that the number of convicts has increased at Auburn. This is not owing to the increase of crime, but to the increase of territory, which by law has been authorized to send its convicts to Auburn. So that while Auburn has increased, the old prison in New York has diminished.

Progress of the Buildings at Sing Sing, N. Y.—The prison at Sing Sing, 35 miles above the city of New York, on the east bank of the river, has been rapidly advancing during the last year; 400 cells having been added to the number then built, making the whole number 800; besides a hospital and kitchen, and preparations having been made for erecting extensive workshops and a commodious chapel.

Health of the Prison at Sing Sing.—The health of the institution, till a large number of sick convicts were removed to it from New York, was favorably indicated by the fact, that two per cent. only were found in the hospital; and the number of deaths, notwithstanding the number of sick brought from New York, has been only 3 per cent.; while in the old prison in New York, from which the convicts were removed to Sing Sing, it varied, for a course of years, from 6 to 10 per cent. annually. Sixteen have died at Sing Sing, during the last year;

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nine of whom were among the sick removed from New York; five only out of more than five hundred others, which is not one per cent., having died.

System of Instruction at Sing Sing.—In respect to moral and religious instruction, the commissioners, Messrs. Hopkins, Tibbets and Allen, say, in their report to the Legislature, dated January 14th, "The prisoners have not the same advantages they will have when a proper apartment is finished for a chapel and school room. One religious service is usually celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Barrett, the chaplain, on the Sabbath, in the hall or area of the prison, between the cells and outer wall, where the convicts attend standing on the pavement and galleries in front of their cells. Morning and evening prayers are usually attended, but not always. Every prisoner has a Bible. Mr. Barrett is making great exertions to teach those to read, who are ignorant, which he does by the use of the Bible only, as a school book, teaching them at the grate of their cell doors. He has given us statements, which leave no doubt whatever, of the strong desire which many of them have to learn, and of the rapid progress of some."

We give from Mr. Barrett's manuscript, an accurate statement of the progress of the convict occupying the cell No. 428, as a specimen.

Feb. 22, 1829, began the 1st verse of Genesis, and learned 4 letters;
23. Learned five letters more;
24. Could say all the letters in the first line;
25. Knew all the letters in the first verse;
26. Knew all the letters in two verses;
27. Spelled all the words of one syllable in the first verse;
28. Partially learned the words *created* and *heaven.*

March 1. Besides learning *created* and *heaven* more perfectly, spelled the word *beginning* correctly.
2. Read the first verse in the Bible for the first time;
3. Read the first line of the second verse;
4. Read all the second verse;
5. Read correctly the third verse;
6. The fourth verse;
8. Five verses;
10. Six verses;
18. Read with ease to the sixteenth verse;
19. To the twentieth verse;
22. To the twenty-third verse;
29. Read correctly the first chapter of Genesis.

Besides teaching ignorant convicts in this manner at their cell doors, without spelling books, and without Sabbath school teachers, Mr. Barrett has patiently labored in the deep solitude of that extensive prison, to commit the scriptures to the memory of the more intelligent. We have a tabular view furnished by him of the recitations of thirty-five convicts, during a period of 18 weeks, by which, it appears that 770 chapters, containing 19,328 verses, had been recited; that 42 entire books had been committed to memory; that one man in 17 weeks committed 49 chapters, or 1605 verses; that another in the same time committed 1296 verses; that one man committed in one week, 8 chapters, and that others, not mentioned in the table, had committed about 1000 verses.

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Sabbath School among the Females at the Greenwich Prison.—In the old prison at Greenwich, near New York, there remained a large number of female convicts, after the men were removed to Sing Sing. Among these females, nearly one hundred in number, several pious and devoted male and female members of the churches of different denominations, formed a Sabbath school last summer. Their interest was such in the work in which they had engaged, that some of them were willing to deprive themselves of the privileges of the sanctuary on the Sabbath, to be engaged all day in this Sabbath school. The effect of these labors has been such, as to encourage more than all things else the patience and perseverance of these benevolent friends, and there is every reason to suppose that the benefits of this kind of instruction will be enjoyed by female convicts in New York for many years to come; because it may be doubted whether any Sabbath school teachers in New York are more encouraged or interested in their labor, than those who have been connected with this Sabbath school.

Abandonment of the Prison at Greenwich.—The prison at Greenwich, which was in many respects a wretched place, at which more than one million of dollars had been expended, and an inconceivable amount of sin committed, much of which could never have been prevented in buildings and night rooms and hiding places so constructed, is now abandoned: the buildings are already, or are to be soon taken down, and the ground occupied for house lots. In this we rejoice almost as much as in the abandonment of Newgate.

Females removed to the Old Penitentiary at the Alms House.—The females who were left at Greenwich, when the men were removed to Sing Sing, have been removed lately to the penitentiary at Bellevue, where their untiring Sabbath school teachers have followed them, or rather preceded them, to make preparation for their instruction and employment. We hope, that the eternal blessings of the "most kind one" will rest upon them, and upon all the Sabbath school teachers, who are willing to make prisons the places of their instruction. We know they will have their reward as they go along; for they will often say, what is it which renders us so happy in this work? and all the answer they will be able to give, will be this, "Where two or three are met together in my name, there am I."

The penitentiary to which these females are now removed and followed by their Sabbath school teachers, is the place where the jail fever has made such dreadful ravages, carrying off prisoners, keepers, physicians, and benevolent friends, who visited the prisoners in mercy; but the place has been thoroughly cleansed, and the great body of its former inmates are removed to Blackwell's Island; so that there is little or no reason to fear, that the penitentiary at Bellevue will soon, if ever again, become a place for the ravages of this dreadful disease. It is in contemplation to use it for a time only, till other and better provision can be made for female convicts. The State authorized the commissioners of the Legislature to furnish a plan, and estimate of the expense, of a new prison for that part of them who belong to the State; and the city has it in contemplation to make suitable provision, either at Bellevue or Blackwell's Island, for

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those in the city and county of New York; so that from the analogy of past improvements in New York, we may expect to see an establishment for female convicts there, which shall not suffer by comparison with the prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing, for males, or with the house of refuge in New York for the reformation of juvenile delinquents.

New Establishment on Blackwell's Island.—The city has purchased Blackwell's Island, containing about one hundred acres of land, situated in the East River, about four miles from the City Hall, and has already erected a building, which was commenced last autumn, for the reception of 240 men from the old penitentiary at Bellevue. This building is on the general plan of the new prison at Wethersfield, and it is now proposed to extend it on the same plan, so that it shall admit of the separation at night of at least 500 of the vicious poor from the alms house. The expense of the part already erected has been only $24,000; and it is located very near inexhaustible quarries of stone, which, for many years, have furnished a profitable business to the family who formerly owned the island, and conducted the business by hired servants. Here, then, these drunken, vicious poor, from the city, will be provided for, in a building admitting of separation and control, on an island secure from escape, and amidst valuable quarries of stone, which will furnish them with hard, healthy and profitable labor. Already about two hundred have been removed from Bellevue, and employed in erecting the new buildings for their own accommodation. Here, too, a Sabbath school has been established among the convicts, by some pious men, who were employed in the superintendence of the work. In the old age and feeble health of the Rev. Mr. Stanford, the chaplain to the humane and criminal institutions in New York, he has not been able frequently to go to the island, and this Sabbath school has furnished all, or nearly all, the means of grace enjoyed by the convicts. When the buildings shall be completed, on the plan which has been proposed, and the number of persons removed to them shall be five hundred or more, we look to Blackwell's Island as an important station for a resident chaplain, of similar qualifications to those at Charlestown, Auburn and Sing Sing—so that not only the Sabbath school, but the public worship, the morning and evening prayers, the form of religion at meals, the pungent personal conversation, shall have their efficacy tried on the vicious and criminal population of New York. The residence will be delightful; the buildings adapted to moral discipline and religious instruction; and the results, with the application of the same means, as reformatory, no doubt, as at Auburn and Wethersfield.

New Prison for Females in the State of New York.—It is yet uncertain, where the female prison for the State, and the city and county of New York, will be located. The commissioners of the Legislature, concerning that for the State, suggest in their last report to the Legislature the importance of its being (if disconnected with either the prisons at Auburn or Sing Sing) in some central situation. The plan of building, which they submitted to the Legislature, corresponds with the principles of the improved prison discipline, and if it shall be well located, furnished with a wise and pious matron, and an active

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pious ladies' visiting committee, under the general supervision of such men as the commissioners themselves, there can be no doubt of its doing the same as has been done elsewhere by the application of similar means. The female prison for the city of New York will never be what it ought to be, in the old penitentiary connected with the alms house at Bellevue. There are physical disadvantages connected with that building, so that no patience, economy, wisdom, piety or faith, can accomplish as much, as in a building on the plan of that submitted to the Legislature by the commissioners. We therefore hope that our friends on the building committee of the city government in New York, will not be weary till Blackwell's Island, or some part of it, shall be improved with such a building. From past experience there is no doubt, that with such a building, under the care of a pious matron, the class of females of whom we speak, can earn, in the vicinity of New York, from 10 to 15 cents per day, and the whole expense of supporting the men at Wethersfield, is not 14 cents per day. On the score of economy, therefore, it should be done. Much more on the score of morals.

House of Refuge in New York City.—The house of refuge in New York has received to its parental care, instruction, employment, and discipline during the last year, one hundred and fifty-nine subjects. There were in the institution at the commencement of the year, one hundred and sixty-one; returned seventeen; making the whole number, who received the benefit of it during the year, 337. Of this number, one hundred and forty-eight were apprenticed, to respectable farmers and mechanics, generally in the country, at a distance from their former associates; making the whole number rescued from the haunts of vice, and apprenticed after being subject to the discipline and instruction of the house, *four hundred and forty.*

Improved Discipline of the House of Refuge in New York.—The discipline of this institution is much improved since the last year. This is seen particularly in the day school and Sabbath school. The health remains, wonderful as it was. There was no death during the last year; and there has been but one, during the four years of its existence, and that was from an unnatural cause. This fact, in regard to health, should be taken in connexion with the fact, that the whole number received into the house in four years has been 553, and the average number of inmates during the last three years has been 158, and at the close of the first year, 56. Not a death among so great a number from a natural cause in four years!!

The employment of the children is very productive of profit, as well as health. One hundred and twenty boys, from the ages of 6 to 19, are hired to contractors during their working hours, for 12½ cents per day, which varies but a fraction from the whole expense of supporting the convicts in the Connecticut state prison.

The moral discipline and instruction, as seen in the Sabbath school, in the chapel at public worship, at the morning and evening devotions, and at meal time, is the most interesting part to a Christian.

The reformatory effects are encouraging. Out of 440 apprenticed, less than twenty are out of place, and have failed to answer the fond expectations of their benefactors.

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The effects on the tribunals of justice, which take cognizance of this class of offenders in the city of New York, is equally encouraging. The managers say in their last report, "previously to the establishment of the house of refuge, there were more than 500 young persons annually committed in the city of New York, either as criminals or vagrants; now the officers of justice do not find half that number."

Bridewell and Debtors' Jail in New York City, disgraceful nuisances.—The Bridewell in the city of New York, and the debtors' jail remain, within a stone's throw of the city hall, the same disgraceful nuisances, as they have been long represented to no purpose. We say to no purpose: there is some *talk* of a reform.

State Prison at Lamberton, N. J.—In New Jersey, the laws concerning the state prison were revised at the last session of the Legislature, and, among other provisions of the new law, one was adopted authorizing the payment of $150 annually, from the state treasury, towards the support of a permanent chaplain in the prison at Lamberton. This is about the sum which this Society has appropriated for the same purpose for two years past, from which therefore the Society is now relieved.

Present state of the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia.—In Pennsylvania, the criminal law has been revised in part; so as to adapt it to the new penitentiaries at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, for the punishment of the higher crimes. This new law punishes those crimes, which are generally punished with death in New England, with not less than 2 nor more than 12 years. An abstract of imprisonment we have prepared, and shall present in the Report.—No crime, except murder in the first degree, is punished with death. The new law contemplates solitary confinement, not, however, unmitigated by labor and instruction, for all the crimes mentioned in it. The law provides for the introduction of labor, in the new prison in Philadelphia, which is contrary to the original plan, and makes an appropriation to enable the inspectors at Pittsburg to make such alterations in the new prison there, as to enable them to introduce labor. The law also provides for a religious teacher in the new prison in Philadelphia; so that in the only State, where we had reason to apprehend, that the system of punishment by solitary confinement, unmitigated by labor or instruction, would be introduced, does not find many advocates even there. Whether the Pennsylvania system with these modifications will bear the test of experience, is now to be proved. The Legislature have arrested the new building in Philadelphia, till the trial shall have been had; and made no appropriation, except to enable the commissioners to make the experiment in one hundred cells already built.

Criminal Law in Delaware.—In Delaware, there is no penitentiary, and the criminal code is in many respects similar to that in Rhode Island. Seven crimes are punished with death. There is a strange provision to the penalty, however, in case of manslaughter. A person convicted of this crime shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death; "provided, however, that the person so convicted shall, forthwith after such conviction, pray of the justices in open court the benefit of this act; then the court shall order, that the person so con-

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victed shall pay a fine not less than $200, nor more than $3,000, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding two years."

Again, manslaughter in the second degree is punishable with death; but the penalty has the same provision, except that it diminishes the fine and term of imprisonment one half.

There are twenty-one other crimes, the penalty of which are, fine, sitting in the pillory, imprisonment, 21, 39, or 60 (as the case may be) lashes well laid on, and afterwards sold for service, 4, 7, or 14 years. In some cases there is added to these punishments the wearing of a large letter on the back, between the shoulders; and while these things are so, there is another crime against the peace and happiness of families, which by many wise and good men is considered worthy of death, which is liable to a fine of $100; and still another, for which there is no penalty at all. An abstract of the criminal laws of Delaware, which is prepared for this report, is a curious specimen of the perfection of reason.

House of Refuge in Philadelphia.—The house of refuge in Philadelphia is finished, and was in successful operation in April, with about 70 inmates. The managers appear to have been successful in the selection of a superintendent, who is a physician, a skilful teacher, a disciplinarian, and a pious man. A good beginning has been made, and already the civil officers connected with the criminal courts are testifying, in the public papers, under their own signatures, to the effect of the house of refuge in diminishing the number of cases of prosecution among juvenile delinquents.

Meeting to establish a House of Refuge in Baltimore.—In Baltimore, a meeting has recently been held in the council chamber, Judge Bruce in the chair, on the subject of establishing a house of refuge in that city, and a committee of five appointed, of whom Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Fridge, and Mr. Finley are members, to report at an adjourned meeting.

Prospects of the Maryland Penitentiary.—The penitentiary in Baltimore is the most productive establishment of the kind in this country. The earnings of the convicts exceeded the expenses of the establishment during the year ending 30th Nov. 1828, $9,804 76, besides $3,522 36 paid on account of loans. The earnings of the female department, with about 40 inmates, under the direction of its worthy matron, have exceeded the expenses of the same, $1,335 71. The net proceeds in the Baltimore penitentiary, in comparison with those of the new prison in Connecticut, are in proportion to the number of convicts nearly. In Baltimore, 359 convicts produce $9,804, in Connecticut, one hundred and twenty convicts produce $3,229. This is no new thing in Baltimore. During the five successive years in which Joseph Owen has been the keeper, the earnings have greatly exceeded the expenses; so that the penitentiary has now an active capital, principally the proceeds of its own earnings, of $76,927 06.

The discipline of this institution, however, except while the men are at work, is defective. This is felt by the keeper, as much as it can be by any one; and he is looking forward to the completion of the new building for separate confinement at night, as the time when there shall be a great improvement in the discipline.

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This building is erected on a plan suggested by an agent of the Prison Discipline Society. The building committee, after making this acknowledgment, in a late communication to the Executive, say, "it possesses many advantages over the original design. Small galleries are substituted, in the upper stories, in front of each range of cells, for floors; leaving on either side of the centre space, four stories of cells. This enables the guard, in the lower story, to observe at the same time, the door of every cell. Light and heat may be applied with a considerable saving of expense, and ventilation will encounter no obstruction." The committee, who make this report to the Executive, are George Kyser, Thomas Shepherd and James Mosher.

When this building is completed, which will probably be in August, the keeper is making arrangements for a Sabbath school, to be taught by himself, with the assistance of pious teachers from the city. He is, also, contemplating more vigorous and systematic instruction for the other hours of the Sabbath, and morning and evening prayers, with the reading of the scriptures during every day in the week. For all these purposes the area between the cells furnishes light, airy, safe, convenient, and very pleasant accommodations. In Baltimore, then, very soon, there is a prospect of having a penitentiary of very superior, if not unrivalled character.

New Penitentiary in Washington, D. C.—This building is now finished, in an economical and substantial manner, on the general plan of the prison at Auburn; but is not yet occupied.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Having thus looked at the interests of several of the States in regard to Prison Discipline, we present, as proposed, an abstract of the Criminal Law of some of the United States, with general remarks on the same.

MAINE.

Treason. Penalty, Death.

Concealment of treason. Imprisonment not less than two, nor more than five years.

Murder, or being accessary thereto before the fact. Shall suffer death; body may be delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

Accessaries after the fact. Imprisonment not exceeding six months; and afterwards to hard labor not exceeding ten years.

Manslaughter. Six months solitary, and not exceeding ten years to hard labor; or by fine not exceeding $1,000.

Maiming, or being accessary thereto. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year; and imprisonment to hard labor or in the county jail not exceeding ten years.

Assault, with intent to murder, or being accessary thereto. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year; and afterwards to hard labor not exceeding twenty years.

Assault, with intent to maim, or being accessary. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding six months; and to hard labor or to the county jail not exceeding four years.

Fighting a duel, giving a challenge, or acting as a second. Punished as a felonious assaulter, and disqualified for twenty years from holding any office under the state government.

Accepting a challenge. Imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding one year, and from holding any office for five years.

Concealing pregnancy, or being delivered of a bastard secretly. A fine not exceeding $100, or three months imprisonment.

Endeavoring to conceal the death of such a child. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding three months; and hard labor not exceeding five years.

Rape, or being accessary thereto before the fact. DEATH.

Accessaries after the fact. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding three months; and hard labor not exceeding ten years.

Assault, with intent to commit rape. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding three months; and hard labor not exceeding ten years.

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Assault, with intent to commit rape on a child under ten years of age. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding four months; and hard labor for a term of years or for life.

Burning dwelling house in the NIGHT TIME, *or being accessary thereto.* DEATH.

Burning dwelling house in the day time, or burning public buildings, or stores, barns, &c. in the night, or being accessary before the fact. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year, and hard labor afterwards for LIFE.

Burning such buildings in day time. Solitary confinement not exceeding one year; and to labor not exceeding ten years.

Burning corn, hay, fences, lumber, killing, wounding, disfiguring cattle, horses, sheep. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding six months; and hard labor afterwards not exceeding three years, or by fine not exceeding $500; and imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding one year.

Accessaries after the fact. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding one month; and confinement afterwards not exceeding five years; or by a fine not exceeding $1,000; and by imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding one year.

Setting fire to woods without leave. Fine, 10 dollars.

Sodomy and Bestiality. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year; and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years.

Burglary, or being accessary thereto before the fact, when the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon, or makes an assault. Shall suffer the punishment of DEATH.

When not so armed, and commits no assault, or is accessary thereto before the fact. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding two years; and afterwards to hard labor for LIFE.

Accessary after the fact. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding three months; and to hard labor not exceeding TEN YEARS.

When the offender enters without breaking, with such intent, or in the day time by breaking, and accessaries before the fact. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding six months; and to hard labor not exceeding three years; or by a fine not exceeding $500; and imprisonment not exceeding three years.

Larceny not exceeding $5. Jurisdiction before a justice; punishment, fine not exceeding $5, and imprisonment not exceeding twenty days.

Simple larceny not exceeding $100. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding six months; and to labor and imprisonment afterwards not exceeding one year.

Exceeding $100. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year; to hard labor afterwards for a term not exceeding three years.

Larceny, second conviction, or conviction of three distinct larcenies at the same court. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year; and afterwards to hard labor not less than three nor more than fifteen years.

Breaking and entering shop, ware-house, or office in night time. Solitary, not exceeding one year; hard labor afterwards not exceeding fifteen years.

Entering dwelling house, &c. in the night without breaking, or in day time breaking and entering. Solitary, not exceeding one year; confinement to hard labor afterwards not exceeding ten years.

Larceny in dwelling house, shop, office, &c. in day time, or breaking and entering in the night a church, or other public building, or store, barn, &c. Solitary, not more than six months; afterwards to hard labor not more than five years.

Robbery, when the offender is not armed with a dangerous weapon, nor intends to kill. Solitary, not exceeding two years; and afterwards hard labor for life.

Robbery, when the offender is armed, &c. and intends to kill. Death.

Assault, with intent to rob, offender being armed. Solitary not more than one year; and confinement to hard labor afterwards not more than twenty years.

Any other larceny from PERSON. Solitary, not more than one year; and confinement to labor, not more than five, afterward.

Assault, with violence or dangerous weapon, with intent to steal. Solitary, not more than one year, afterwards to labor not more than ten years.

Accessaries to robbery or larceny, after the fact. Solitary, not more than six months, and confinement to hard labor afterwards not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding $500; and imprisonment in common jail not more than three years; or either of them.

Second conviction as a receiver of stolen goods, or conviction on three indictments at the same court of three distinct offences of the same kind. Solitary, not more than one year; and confinement to labor afterwards, not less than three nor more than ten years. *Passed February* 23, 1821, *and March* 19, 1821. 1 *vol. Laws of Maine. p.* 52.

Blasphemy. Solitary, not more than three months; and confinement to hard labor not more than five years. 1 *vol. Laws of Maine. Passed February* 24, 1821. *p.* 71.

Adultery. Solitary imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and confinement to hard labor not more than five years.

Bigamy. Same as adultery.

Fornication. Imprisonment in common jail not less than ten nor more than sixty days; or fine not less than $20 nor more than $100. *February* 28, 1821.

Forgery of public records, certificates and private securities. Solitary, not exceeding six months; and afterwards to hard labor not less than two nor more than ten years.

Forging bills of credit, bank bills, &c. Solitary, not exceeding one year, and confinement afterwards to hard labor for life.

Uttering or tendering in payment false bills, notes, &c. knowing them to be such. Solitary,

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not exceeding thirty days; and to labor not exceeding three years; or by fine not exceeding $1,000; and binding to good behavior for two years.

Second conviction for the same, or conviction on three several indictments at the same court. Solitary, not more than one year; and labor after, not less than two nor more than ten years.

Having in possession or bringing into the State counterfeit bank bills, with intent to pass. Solitary, not more than three months; and hard labor not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding $1,000; and imprisonment in common jail not more than one year.

Engraving or making plates, press, &c. for forging, or possessing such plates, &c. with intent to use. Solitary, not exceeding three months; and labor afterwards not exceeding three years; or by fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment in common jail not exceeding one year.

Forging gold or silver coin, or knowingly aiding in passing it. Solitary, not exceeding one year, and hard labor after, for life.

Bringing into the State, or having in possession with intent to pass, such false coin. Solitary, not over three months; and hard labor not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding $1,000, and binding to good behavior for two years.

Second conviction, or convicted on three several indictments at the same term of any court Solitary, not more than one year; and hard labor not less than two nor more than ten years.

Making, mending, possessing any mould or engine for coining metals, or permitting such mould, &c. to be used. Solitary, not more than three months; and labor afterwards, not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment in common jail not more than one year. *February* 19, 1821.

Perjury. Solitary, not exceeding three months; and hard labor not less than two nor more than fifteen years.

Subornation of perjury. Same as perjury.

Corrupt endeavor to procure the commission of perjury. Solitary, not less than two months; and hard labor not exceeding five years. *February* 27, 1821.

Cheating by false pretences. Fine, not less than $40, nor more than $400; or confinement to hard labor for a term not exceeding seven years. *February* 14, 1821.

Wilfully destroying a vessel or causing it to be done. Imprisonment for life, or for a term not less than five years. *February* 27, 1821.

Digging up or removing dead bodies, or for concealing such bodies when dug up. Imprisonment not more than one year; or fine not exceeding $1,000. *March* 10, 1821.

Riot. Solitary, not more than one year; afterwards to hard labor not more than one year; or fine not exceeding $500; any or all of said punishments. *March* 5, 1821

Imprisonment for debt. Damages must exceed $5.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Treason. Death.

Misprision of treason. Imprisonment not exceeding seven years; and a fine not exceeding £500.

Murder. Death.

Concealment of the death of a bastard child. Shall be set on the gallows one hour; and may be imprisoned not more than two years; or, instead of sitting on gallows, may be fined not exceeding £300.

Sodomy. Solitary, not more than six months; and afterwards confinement to hard labor, not less than one nor more than ten years.

Burglary, or breaking into dwelling house in the night time, with intent to commit felony. Solitary, not more than six months; and hard labor for life.

Breaking and entering any office, bank, &c. in the night. Confinement to hard labor, not less than three nor more than ten years.

Entering in the night without breaking, or in the day time with breaking, with intent to commit felony. Confinement to hard labor, not less than two nor more than seven years.

Robbery. Solitary, not more than six months; and afterwards, hard labor for life.

Manslaughter. Solitary, not more than six months; and confinement after to labor not less time than one year,* or for life.

Rape. Solitary, not less than six months; and afterwards to labor for life.

Mayhem. Solitary, not less than six months; and to labor after, not less than one year nor more than twenty years.

Assault with intent to murder. Solitary, not more than six months; and to labor not less than one year nor more than ten years.

Arson. Solitary, not more than six months; and labor for life.

Burning any public building, store, shop, &c. Solitary, not more than six months; and labor not less than two nor more than twenty years.

Burning any stack of corn, hay, lumber, &c. Confinement to hard labor, not less than one year nor more than three years; or by fine, not exceeding $1,000; and imprisonment in common jail not longer than one year.

Killing and maiming cattle, with intent to injure the owner. Hard labor, not less than one nor more than three years; or by fine, not exceeding $1,000; and by imprisonment in common jail not exceeding one year.

* Since altered to two years. June 26, 1825.

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Killing and maiming cattle. Fine, not exceeding $100; or by imprisonment in common jail not longer than ninety days.

Forgery. Solitary, not longer than six months; and labor not less than five nor more than twenty years.

Passing forged notes, &c. Solitary, not more than four months; labor not less than two nor more than four years.

Bringing into the State, or having in possession counterfeit bills, with intent to pass them. Solitary, not more than four months; labor not less than two nor more than five years.

Making or having in possession, plates, &c. with intent to make counterfeit bank bills, &c. Solitary, not more than four months; and labor not less than two nor more than five years.

Forgery of records, judicial proceedings, obligations, promissory notes, &c. Solitary, not more than six months; labor not less than three nor more than seven years.

Counterfeiting coin. Solitary, not more than six months; labor not less than four nor more than ten years.

Passing counterfeit coin. Solitary, not more than four months; labor not less than two nor more than five years.

Bringing into the State, or having counterfeit coin, with intent to pass. Solitary, not more than four months; labor not less than two, nor more than five years.

Making and having in possession any tool, for counterfeiting coin, with intent to make false coin. Solitary, not exceeding four months; labor not less than two nor more than five years.

Perjury. Solitary, not more than four months; labor not less than two nor more than five years.

Subornation of Perjury. Same as perjury.

Stealing to the amount of $20; *or charters, deeds, &c.; or stealing any bond, promissory note, &c. amounting to* $20. Hard labor not less than two nor more than five years.

Stealing, amount less than $20. Imprisonment in common jail not less than one month, nor more than one year; and by fine not exceeding $100.

Larceny in dwelling house. Hard labor not less than two nor more than ten years.

Larceny in shop, vessel, &c. Hard labor not less than one year nor more than seven years.

Larceny from the person. Hard labor not less than three nor more than seven years.

Stealing any horse, cattle, or sheep. Hard labor not less than three nor more than seven years.

Receiving, or concealing stolen goods. Same as the person stealing the same.

Second conviction. Double the term of the first.

Third conviction. Life. *Passed January* 2, 1829. *Chap.* xci. *p.* 360.

Adultery. Confinement in common jail not exceeding one year; by a fine not exceeding $400; and may be required to recognise with sureties, for a term of time not exceeding five years; or by one or more of said punishments.

Polygamy. Imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding two years; by a fine not exceeding $400; and may be holden to recognise with sureties for good behavior for a term not exceeding five years; or by one or more of said punishments.

Fornication. Fine of $50; or confinement in the common jail for a term not exceeding six months.

Blasphemy. Fine, not exceeding $200; and may be holden to recognise with sureties, for his good behavior for a term not exceeding one year.

Riot. Fine, not exceeding $1,000; and imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding one year.

Imprisonment for debt, sum prescribed by law. Damages not less than $13 33.

VERMONT.

Treason. Death.

Misprision of treason. Hard labor in state prison not exceeding seven years and fine not exceeding $2,000; or either of said punishments.

Murder. Death.

False witness affecting life, if life be taken. Death.

False witness affecting life, if life be not taken. Same as manslaughter.

Being privately delivered of a bastard child, and such child being found dead; where presumptive evidence shall appear that the child was born alive, and its death was procured by the mother. Hard labor in state prison not exceeding three years; and fined not more than $200; or either of said punishments.

Arson, where any person suffers death in consequence, or is injured in his or her body or members. Death.

Arson of a dwelling house, or any other building, or of stacks of corn, hay, or grain. State prison to hard labor not exceeding ten years; and fine not exceeding $1,000; or either of said punishments.

Manslaughter. State prison during life; or a term of years not less than seven; and fined not exceeding $1,000; or either of said punishments.

Maiming, cutting out the tongue, putting out the eye, &c. State prison for life; or a term of years not less than seven.

Rape. State prison to hard labor not exceeding ten years; and fined not exceeding $1,000; or either of them.

Unlawfully knowing a child under eleven years, with or without her will. Same as the above.

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Assault with intent to ravish. State prison not exceeding seven years; and fine not exceeding $500; or either of said punishments.

Burglary. State prison not exceeding fifteen years; and fine not exceeding $1,000; or either of said punishments.

Second conviction for burglary. Life in state prison; or for a term of years not less than seven.

Robbery. Same as burglary.

Second conviction for robbery. Same as second conviction of burglary.

Assault to murder or rob. State prison not exceeding ten years; and fine not exceeding $1,000; or either of said punishments.

Perjury. State prison not exceeding ten years; and fine not exceeding $1,000; or either of said punishments.

Subornation of Perjury. Same as perjury.

Forgery. Hard labor in state prison not more than ten years; and fine not exceeding $1,000; or either of said punishments.

Horse stealing. Same as forgery.

Second conviction for horse stealing. State prison not exceeding fifteen years; and $1,000 fine; or either of said punishments.

Blasphemy. Fine, not exceeding $200; and may be bound to good behavior for a term not exceeding one year.

Adultery. State prison not exceeding three years; and fine not exceeding $1,000; or either of said punishments.

Polygamy. Same as adultery.

Incest. Same as adultery.

Teaching the art of counterfeiting or debasing metals. State prison not exceeding three years; and fine not exceeding $300; or either.

Swindling. State prison not more than three years; and fine not exceeding $300; or either.

Obtaining goods, &c. under false pretences. State prison not exceeding five years, and fined not more than $500; or either.

Counterfeiting coin. State prison not exceeding ten years; and fine not exceeding $1,000; or either.

Counselling or advising in forging coins. State prison not more than five years; and fine not exceeding $500; or either.

Counterfeiting bank bills or notes. State prison not exceeding fourteen years; and fine not exceeding $1,000; or either.

Counterfeiting hard money, orders, or orders on state or county treasurers, &c. Same as counterfeiting bank bills. *The foregoing passed Nov.* 11, 1818. *Laws of Vermont. p.* 252, *and onward.*

Theft. State prison not more than seven years; and fine not above $500; or either.

Buyers and receivers of stolen goods. Same as theft.

Stealing fruit from any garden, orchard, or other enclosure. Fine, not exceeding $100.

Impeding an officer, civil or military, in the discharge of his duty. Fine, not exceeding $500; or state prison not exceeding three years; or either. *November* 4, 1826.

Breaking jail. Fine, not exceeding $300; and confinement in state prison not exceeding three years.

Riot. Fine, not exceeding $100; and imprisonment not exceeding six months; or either. *The above passed Nov.* 15, 1821. *Laws of Vermont. p.* 265, *and onward.*

Duelling, killing a person in duel. Death.

Sending or accepting a challenge to fight duel. Fine, not exceeding $1,000, nor less than $50; and ever after incapable of holding any office of honor or profit in the State. *Nov.* 5, 1801. *p.* 274, *Laws of Vermont.*

Digging up, removing, or disturbing the remains of the dead. Fine not exceeding $1,000; or public whipping, not more than thirty-nine stripes; or imprisonment, not exceeding one year; or any or all of said punishments. *February* 6, 1804. *p.* 275.

Kidnapping. Publicly whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes; or fine not exceeding $1,000; and confined to hard labor not exceeding seven years. *Nov.* 8, 1806. *p.* 264.

Poor debtors. May be committed to jail for any sum.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Treason. Death.

Murder, or accessary before fact. Death, and body *may be* ordered to be delivered for dissection; and in case of murder in duel, *shall be* so ordered.

Accessaries after the fact. Solitary confinement not exceeding six months; and confinement to hard labor afterwards not exceeding ten years.

Manslaughter. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding six months; and confinement to hard labor not exceeding ten years.

Maiming, by cutting out the tongue, putting out the eye—aiding or abetting. Solitary, not exceeding one year; and confinement to hard labor, or imprisonment in common jail, for any term not exceeding ten years.

Assault to maim, or disfigure, &c. aiding, counselling, or advising. Solitary imprisonment not more than six months; and confinement to hard labor after, or in common jail not exceeding four years.

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Robbery without weapons. Solitary imprisonment not exceeding two years; and confinement to hard labor afterwards for life.

Robbery, when an assault is made with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill or maim, or if the person robbed is struck or wounded with such weapon. Death.

Assault, with dangerous weapon, to murder or rob, and those aiding and abetting. Solitary, not exceeding one year; and afterwards confinement to hard labor not exceeding twenty years.

Arson, or burning a dwelling-house in the night time, and accessaries thereto before fact. Death.

Burning a house in the day time, or any meeting-house, court-house, &c. in the night time. Solitary, not exceeding one year; and after to hard labor for life.

Burning a meeting-house, or any public building, store, &c. in the day time, or any store, barn, &c. by night or day. Solitary, not exceeding one year; and hard labor after not exceeding ten years.

Burning any stack of corn, hay, grain, &c. and accessary before fact. Solitary, not more than six months; and after to hard labor, not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding 500 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not exceeding one year.

Killing, maiming, or disfiguring cattle, &c. Same as above.

Harboring, concealing, maintaining, or assisting any incendiary, or accessaries before the fact. Solitary, not exceeding one month; and afterwards to hard labor not more than five years; or by fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not exceeding one year.

Assault and battery. Fine, not exceeding twenty shillings, and require sureties for keeping the peace; or bind to a higher court.

Rape, and accessary before fact. Death.

Carnally knowing or abusing a woman child under ten years of age, and accessary before fact. Death.

Accessaries to rape, after the fact. Solitary, not more than three months; and hard labor after for a term not exceeding ten years.

Attempt to rape, or aiding and abetting. Solitary, not more than three months; and afterwards to hard labor not exceeding ten years; or by fine not more than 500 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not exceeding one year.

Assault to rape on a woman child under ten years old. Solitary, not exceeding four months, and afterwards to hard labor for any term of years, or for life.

Concealing pregnancy, and being delivered secretly of a bastard child. Fine, not exceeding £50; or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Concealing the death of a bastard child, so that it cannot be known whether it were born alive or not, or murdered or not. Mother to be set on the gallows, with a rope around her neck for one hour; and be bound to good behavior at the discretion of the court, *(Law of* 1784,*) or by a law of* 1812, *the court may in lieu of sentencing to sit on the gallows, &c. sentence to solitary imprisonment not more than three months; and to hard labor not more than five years.*

Burglary, when armed with a dangerous weapon, and those accessary before fact, or aiding and abetting. Death.

Burglary, when not armed with a dangerous weapon, and accessary before fact, or aiding, &c. Solitary, not exceeding two years; and confinement to hard labor afterwards for life.

Accessaries to burglary after the fact. Solitary, not more than three months; and afterwards to hard labor not exceeding ten years.

Breaking into any house, shop, &c. in the day time, or without breaking, in the night, to commit any felony. Solitary, not more than six months; and confinement afterwards to hard labor not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding 500 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not more than three years.

Destroying vessel to defraud the underwriters, &c. Imprisonment for life, or for any term not less than five years.

Forgery, or aiding and assisting. Solitary, not more than six months; and afterwards to hard labor not less than two nor more than ten years.

Counterfeiting any certificate of public debt, or bank bill, &c. aiding and assisting. Solitary, not exceeding one year; and afterwards hard labor for life.

Passing any counterfeit certificate of public debt, or bank bill. Solitary, not more than thirty days; and hard labor after not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and binding to good behavior for two years.

Second conviction, and conviction at the same term of court, on three several indictments for same offence. Solitary, not more than one year; and afterwards to labor for a term not exceeding ten years.

Bringing counterfeit bills into State, or having in possession with intent to pass. Solitary, not more than three months; and hard labor not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not exceeding one year.

Making or mending any tool, &c. to be used in counterfeiting bills, or having such tool in possession, with intent to use, &c. Solitary, not exceeding three months; and after to hard labor not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding 500 dollars; and confinement in common jail not more than one year.

Counterfeiting any gold or silver coin, or aiding and assisting, or having in possession, with intent to pass, not less than ten pieces of such counterfeit coin. Solitary, not exceeding one year; and hard labor after for life.

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Bringing into the State, or having in possession any number of pieces of false coin, with intent to pass. Solitary, not more than three months; and hard labor not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and binding to good behavior for two years.

Second conviction, or being convicted at the same term on three several indictments for the same offence. Solitary, not more than one year; and hard labor not less than two nor more than ten years.

Making, mending, &c. any tool, or instrument for coining gold or silver coin, with intent to use or be used, &c. Solitary, not more than three months; and hard labor not more than three years; or fine not exceeding 500 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not more than one year.

Larceny, when the amount stolen does not exceed 5 dollars, and where the conviction is before a justice of the peace,—or accessaries. Fine, not exceeding 5 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not more than twenty days; either or both.

Larceny, when the amount does not exceed 100 dollars. Solitary, not exceeding six months; and hard labor after not more than one year; or by fine not exceeding 100 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not longer than one year.

Where the amount exceeds 100 dollars,—or accessaries. Solitary, not more than one year; and hard labor after not exceeding three years.

Second conviction of larceny before the Supreme Judicial Court, or conviction of three distinct larcenies at the same term. Solitary, not exceeding one year; and after to hard labor not less than three nor more than fifteen years.

Larceny, committed in the night time, by breaking and entering any shop, warehouse, &c. and accessaries. Solitary, not more than one year; and at hard labor afterwards not more than fifteen years.

Entering without breaking, in the night time, any house, shop, &c. the owner or occupant being therein, and put in fear, and accessaries. Solitary, not more than one year; and hard labor not more than ten years.

Larceny in the day time in any dwelling house, shop, &c. Solitary, not more than six months; and hard labor not more than five years.

Concealing a felon, or receiving stolen goods. Solitary, not more than six months; and hard labor after not more than three years; or by fine not exceeding 500 dollars; and confinement in common jail not more than three years.

Second conviction for receiving stolen goods. Solitary, not exceeding one year; and hard labor not less than three nor more than ten years.

Perjury. Solitary, not more than three months; and hard labor not less than two nor more than fifteen years.

Subornation of perjury. Same as perjury.

Endeavoring to incite to perjury. Solitary, not more than two months; and hard labor not more than five years.

Persons disguising themselves, and resisting an officer, or obstructing the execution of the laws. Fine, not less than 20 dollars, nor more than 500 dollars; and imprisoned in common jail not exceeding one year; and bound to keep the peace for one year afterwards.

Fighting a duel where death shall not ensue, or challenging to a duel though no duel be fought, and a second-aider or abetter. Punished as a felonious assaulter, solitary, not more than one year; and hard labor not exceeding twenty years; and disqualified from holding office for twenty years.

Accepting a challenge, though no duel ensue, and those aiding or abetting. Common jail not more than one year; and disqualified from holding any office for five years.

Riot. Law of 1784. Forfeiture of lands, goods, &c. or such part thereof as the court may determine; to be whipped thirty-nine stripes on the naked back at the public whipping-post; imprisoned in common jail not more than one year nor less than six months; and once every three months, thirty-nine stripes on the naked back. Or, by the law of 1812, the court may sentence to solitary imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months; and hard labor not exceeding five years.

Injuring or destroying turnpike gates, &c. Forfeit not more than 50 dollars nor less than five.

Sodomy. Solitary, not more than one year; and hard labor after not exceeding ten years.

Adultery. Punishment by law of 1784. Set upon the gallows with a rope about the neck, and the rope thrown over the gallows, for the space of one hour; be publicly whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes; be imprisoned, or fined and bound to good behavior; all or any of these punishments. By law of 1812, Chap. 134. The court may sentence to solitary confinement not more than three months; and hard labor afterwards not exceeding five years.

Polygamy. Same as adultery.

Fornication, if a man. Fine, not exceeding £5, nor less than 30 shillings, and if he neglect to pay for twenty-four hours, shall be whipped not exceeding ten stripes. *If a woman* Fine, not exceeding £3, nor less than 6 shillings; and if payment be not made in twenty-four hours, shall be committed to prison for a term not more than ten days nor less than twenty-four hours.

Blasphemy. By law of 1782. Imprisonment not exceeding one year; sitting in the pillory; whipping or setting on the gallows with a rope around the neck; or binding to good behavior Or, by law of 1812, Chap. 34. Solitary, not exceeding three months; and hard labor afterwards not more than five years.

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Violating the sepulchres of the dead, &c. Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year; or fined not exceeding 1,000 dollars.

Concealing or receiving, &c. human bodies, dug up, &c. Same as above.

RHODE ISLAND.

Murder. Death.

Arson, or accessary before the fact. Death.

Rape, or accessary before the fact. Death.

Robbery, or accessary before the fact. Death.

Burglary, or accessary before fact. Death.

Treason. Death.

Sodomy, or accessary before fact, first offence. Carried to the gallows in cart, and seated on the gallows not more than three hours, and thence to the common jail, there to be confined not more than three years; and be fined not exceeding 1,000 dollars.

Second offence. Death.

Forgery of notes, certificates or other securities, or bank bills, or accessary before fact. Sit in the pillory; while there, shall have a piece of each of his ears cut off; shall be branded while in pillory with letter C; shall be imprisoned not more than six years; and shall be fined not exceeding 4,000 dollars; or any or all of said punishments.

Passing forged notes, bank bills, &c. or accessary before fact. Same as above.

Bringing into State, or having in possession forged bank notes to pass. Same as above.

Making or having in possession, plates, &c. for forging. Same as above.

Forgery of records, obligations, &c. Same.

Counterfeiting coin. Same.

Having counterfeit coin in possession, with intent to pass. Same.

Making or having in possession, tools, &c. for forging coin. Same.

Perjury, or subornation of perjury. Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; placed in pillory not more than four hours, and be cropped and branded; and be imprisoned not more than three years; or any or all said punishments.

Inciting to perjury, though it be not committed. Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; and imprisoned not more than one year.

Bribery. Fine, not exceeding 2,000 dollars; and imprisoned not more than two years; and be disqualified from holding any office in State.

Voluntary manslaughter. Fine, not more than 1,000 dollars; and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years; and find security for good behavior afterwards.

Cutting out tongue, putting out an eye, slitting nose, &c. with intent to maim or disfigure, and all accessaries before the fact. Fine, not less than 50 nor more than 2,000 dollars; and imprisoned not more than two years.

Duelling, though death does not ensue. Carried publicly in a cart to the gallows, with a rope about his neck, and sit thereon for one hour; and be imprisoned not exceeding one year; or either, or both.

Horse stealing, or accessary before fact. Shall return the horse to the owner, and pay the value thereof; or in case the horse is not restored, shall pay double the value; shall be fined not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and be imprisoned not more than three years; and whipped not to exceed 100 stripes.

Accessaries after the fact. Fine, not more than 500 dollars; and imprisonment not more than two years.

Rescuing convicts for murder. Fine, not exceeding 2,000 dollars; or be imprisoned not to exceed five years.

Theft, or accessary before fact. Shall restore the property stolen, and pay the full value to the owner; and in case the property be not restored, shall pay double the value, and be fined not exceeding 1,000 dollars; be imprisoned not exceeding two years; and be whipped not exceeding fifty stripes; or any or all of said punishments.

Conspiracy, or common barratry, or embracery. Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; and imprisoned not more than six months.

Challenge to duel, or accepting challenge, or aiding or abetting, though no duel be fought. Same as the foregoing.

Extortion. Fine, not to exceed 500 dollars; and imprisonment not more than two years; and forfeit to the party aggrieved twofold damages.

Obstructing officers in their duty. Fine, not exceeding 200 dollars; and be imprisoned not exceeding one year; either or both.

Adultery. Fine, not exceeding 200 dollars; and imprisonment not longer than six months.

Fornication. Fine, not more than 5 dollars; and imprisoned not more than 5 days.

Blasphemy. Fine, not over 100 dollars; and imprisonment not longer than two months.

Conveying instruments to prisoners to enable them to escape. Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

If any prisoner escape by means of such tools furnished. Shall pay all sums of money the prisoner stood committed for; and suffer all the pains and penalties the escaped prisoner would be liable to, unless the offence was capital,—in which case, he shall be fined not more than $3,000, and imprisoned not more than five years.

Convict escaping, if retaken. Shall continue in prison for such term of his imprisonment as

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remained unexpired at the time of his escape; and shall undergo such additional imprisonment as the court may see fit to order, not exceeding six months.

Concealing death of bastard child, where evidence of murder does not exist. Fine, not exceeding 300 dollars; and imprisonment not exceeding one year; either or both.

Bigamy. Sit on the gallows one hour with a rope around the neck; be fined not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Burning houses, barns, out houses, or any other building, the burning of which shall not amount to arson at the common law. Fine, not exceeding 5,000 dollars; and imprisonment not exceeding five years; sit in the pillory, cropped on both ears while on the pillory, and be branded with letter B.

Burning stacks of corn, hay, grain, &c. Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and imprisoned not more than one year.

Assault, to murder, rape, rob, or commit sodomy or burglary. Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and imprisoned not more than two years.

Assault and battery. Fine, not more than 100 dollars; and imprisonment not more than six months; either or both.

Killing, cutting or dismembering beasts of another. Fine, not more than 100 dollars; and imprisonment not more than two months; one or both; and pay the owner treble damages.

Taking fruit, &c. Fine, not more than 10 dollars, if convicted before two justices of the peace—or if by the general sessions of the peace, not more than 50 dollars; and be imprisoned not to exceed one month; either or both; and pay treble damages to the owner.

Transporting any free person unlawfully out of the State. Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and imprisonment not more than two years. *Laws of Rhode Island, published in 1822, p. 339, and onward.*

CONNECTICUT.

Treason. Death.

Misprision of treason. Fine, not exceeding $1,000; and imprisonment in state prison, not more than seven years.

Murder. Death.

Manslaughter. Fine, not exceeding $500; and imprisonment in the common jail or state prison, not more than three years nor less than six months.

Perjury, with intent to take life. Death.

Arson, causing death, or endangering the life of any person. Death.

Burning any building other than a dwelling house, and causing death. Death.

Cutting out tongue, or putting out the eye, &c. with malice. Death.

Cutting or maiming any limb of another, with intent to disfigure. State prison for life, or at the discretion of the court.

Rape. Death.

Abuse of female child under ten. State prison for life, or such term of time as the court shall determine.

Assault, with intent to rape. Same as above.

Intent to kill or rob. Same as above.

Administering poison, with intent to kill or produce miscarriage. Same as the foregoing.

Being secretly delivered of a bastard child. Fine, not above $150; or imprisonment not more than three months.

Concealment of the death of a bastard child. To set on gallows, with a rope about her neck, for one hour; and bound to good behavior, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court.

Kidnapping. Fine of $400.

Burning or destroying any magazine of provision, arms, &c. of the State. State prison for life, or for such term of time as the court may order.

Burning state house, county house, court house, town house, church, chapel, &c. State prison not exceeding seven years.

Forging public securities. State prison not exceeding three years.

Robbery. State prison not exceeding seven years.

Burglary. State prison not exceeding three years.

Robbery or burglary, with personal abuse, or armed with any dangerous weapon. Life in state prison, or for a term of years not less than seven.

Breaking store, shop, &c. with intent to commit theft. State prison not exceeding three years

Arson. State prison not exceeding seven years.

Burning vessel, office, store, shop, &c. State prison not exceeding seven years

Burning one's house, to defraud underwriters. Same as above.

Destroying vessel, to defraud underwriters. Same.

Forgery. State prison not exceeding three years; and double damages to the party injured.

Counterfeiting coin. State prison not exceeding three years.

Possessing counterfeit coin, with intent to pass. Same as above.

Passing counterfeit bills, &c. State prison not over three years.

Making plates for counterfeiting bills. Same.

Possessing counterfeit bills, with intent to fill up, or pass. Same.

Possessing plates for forging bank bills. Same.

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Horse stealing. State prison not exceeding two years; and shall pay the owner treble the value of the horse.

Stealing from the person at a fire. State prison not exceeding five years.

Stealing from the person to the amount of $20. State prison not exceeding two years.

Breaking and stealing from a building in day time. Same.

Simple theft. Shall pay treble the value of the property stolen, and further punished by fine not exceeding $7; and if the property stolen amount to $4, shall be further punished by whipping, not exceeding ten stripes. If the property stolen be of less value than $4, but of value of $1, if the offender refuse to pay the fine, shall be punished by whipping as aforesaid.

Receiving and concealing stolen goods. Same punishment as the principal or thief.

Perjury. Fine, $67; and state prison for six months; and disqualified ever after from testifying in court. (*Altered May* 30, 1825. So that the confinement in state prison is not to exceed two years, nor be less than six months; the other part of the penalty remaining as it was.)

Subornation of perjury. Same as perjury.

Bribery. Fine, not exceeding $1,000; and imprisonment in the common jail, not exceeding two years; and incapable of ever after holding any office in State.

Embezzling or altering any record, will, deed, &c. State prison not exceeding seven years.

Counterfeiting public seals. Same as above.

Effecting escape of prisoners in state prison. State prison not exceeding six years.

Resistance to officers. Fine, not exceeding 34 dollars; or by imprisonment in common jail not more than two months; or both.

Sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel. Fine of 3,000 dollars; and bonds to keep the peace, and be of good behavior during life; and disabled from ever after holding any office.

Delivering a challenge. Same as above, excepting finding sureties for good behavior.

Riot. Fine, not exceeding 67 dollars; or imprisonment in common jail not exceeding six months; or by both.

Destroying turnpike property in the night season. Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not more than six months.

Breaking windows, &c. in the night time. Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; or imprisonment in common jail not exceeding six months; or both.

Sodomy. State prison for life.

Bestiality. The same.

Adultery. Man, in state prison; woman, in common jail, for a term not exceeding five nor less than two years.

Incest. Same as above.

Bigamy. Same as adultery.

Fornication. Fine, 7 dollars; or imprisonment in common jail, for the term of one month.

Blasphemy. Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; and imprisonment in common jail not exceeding one year; and bound to good behavior.

Disinterment of deceased persons, &c. Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars, nor less than 100 dollars; and further punished by confinement in common jail, not more than twelve nor less than three months.

Second conviction of any crime, when sentenced to state prison. Not exceeding double the term to which liable on first conviction.

Third conviction. State prison for life. *Laws of Connecticut. Title* 22. *p.* 151. *Revised and published, A. D.* 1821.

Poor debtors. By a law of May, 1826, no female can be imprisoned for debt.

NEW JERSEY.

Treason. Death.

Misprision of treason. Confinement to hard labor not exceeding seven years; or fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or both.

Murder. Death; and the court may order the body for dissection.

Manslaughter. Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and imprisonment to hard labor not longer than three years; either or both.

Sodomy. Fine, and solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding twenty-one years.

Rape, or carnal abuse of any woman child under ten years of age, and those aiding and abetting, &c. Fine, and solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years.

Polygamy. Fine, and imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding ten years; or either.

Concealing pregnancy, when the child, if born, would be a bastard, and being delivered of such child in secret. Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; and solitary confinement in cells of state prison not more than three months; either or both. *Supplementary law of Dec.* 1824.

Concealing the death of a bastard child, &c. Fine, not exceeding 200 dollars; and solitary imprisonment in cells of state prison not more than three months; either or both. *Supplementary law of Dec.* 1824.

Incest. Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; and solitary imprisonment in cells not exceeding four and a half months; either or both.

Adultery. Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Fornication. Fine, 14 dollars.

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Pretending to exercise witchcraft, or by occult science to discover stolen goods, &c. Fine, not exceeding 50 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not more than three months; or both.

Blasphemy. Fine, not exceeding 200 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not more than one year; or both.

Perjury, and subornation of perjury. Fine, not exceeding 800 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not more than seven years; or both; and rendered incapable of testifying till judgment be reversed.

Bribery. Fine, not exceeding 800 dollars; and imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years; or both; and forever disqualified from holding any office in the State.

Extortion. Fine, not more than 400 dollars; or solitary imprisonment in the cells of state prison not exceeding six months; or both. *Supplementary law of Nov.* 1824.

Embracery, and attempts to influence a juror or jury unlawfully or corruptly. Fine, not exceeding 300 dollars; or solitary confinement in the cells of state prison not exceeding three months; or both. *Supplementary law of* 1824.

A juror taking an illegal reward. Fine, not exceeding 600 dollars; or solitary confinement in cells of state prison not more than six months; and disqualified to serve ever after as a jurymen. *Supplementary law of* 1824.

Arson. Fine, and solitary imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding fifteen years.

Burning public buildings, mills, out houses, &c. and accessaries. Fine, and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years; or either.

Setting fire to buildings, with intent to burn, and accessaries. Fine, and solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding ten years.

Burglary. Fine, and solitary imprisonment to hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years.

Larceny, under 6 dollars. Fine, not exceeding 30 dollars; or imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding one year; either or both.

Larceny, above 6 dollars. Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years; or both.

Robbery. Fine, and solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years.

Assault with intent to rob, or house breaking by day, with intent to kill, rob, steal, &c. Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; or solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding ten years; or both.

Entering dwelling house, shop, &c. either by day or night, without breaking, with intent to kill, rob, steal, &c. Fine, not exceeding 300 dollars; or solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding five years; or both.

Servants or apprentices over 14 years of age, intrusted with money, goods, &c. by their masters, who shall run away with, or embezzle the same. Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; or solitary imprisonment in the cells at state prison not exceeding six months; or both. *Supplementary law of* 1824.

Lodgers, stealing goods from their lodging. Fine, not exceeding 200 dollars; or solitary confinement in cells of state prison not more than six months; or both. *Law of* 1824.

Stealing bills, bonds, notes, &c. or taking them by robbery. Same as stealing or taking by robbery other goods of like value.

Stealing deeds, wills, leases, letters of attorney, &c. &c. or taking them by robbery. Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years; or both.

Stealing or avoiding records whereby any judgment is reversed, and those aiding and abetting. Fine, not exceeding 7,000 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding seven years; or both.

Same where judgment, &c. is not reversed. Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding four years; or both.

Forgery. Fine, and solitary imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years; or both.

Acknowledging fines, recoveries, deeds, bail judgments, &c. in the names of others, not privy thereto, or personating others as bail. Fine, not exceeding 7,000 dollars; or solitary imprisonment at hard labor not more than seven years.

Using any false token or writing to obtain money or goods, with intent to cheat or defraud. Fine, not exceeding $1,000; or, by law of 1824, may be sentenced to solitary imprisonment in the cells of state prison not exceeding nine months; or both.

Obstructing the execution of process by any sheriff, coroner, constable, &c. Fine, not exceeding 300 dollars; or, by law of 1824, solitary imprisonment in cells of state prison not more than six months; or both.

Sheriffs and other officers, guilty of voluntary escapes in capital cases. Death.

Voluntary escape in cases not capital. Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not more than three years; or both; and disqualification for any office forever after.

Rescue of persons guilty of capital crimes. Death.

Rescue in criminal cases, not capital, and in all civil cases. Fine, not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding three years; or both.

Prisoner, not confined for a capital offence, breaking prison. Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or, by law of 1824, solitary confinement in cells of state prison not exceeding nine months; or both.

Assisting prisoner in jail to escape, conveying to such prisoner any disguise, arms, tools, &c.

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to facilitate his escape, or assisting prisoner to escape from an officer. Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; or, by law of 1824, solitary imprisonment in cells of state prison not exceeding six months; or both.

Compounding treason or other crimes. Fine, not exceeding 300 dollars; or, by law of 1824, solitary confinement in cells of state prison for a term not exceeding three months; or both.

Conspiracy to indict any person, or cause him to be indicted. Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; or, by law of 1824, solitary confinement in cells of state prison not exceeding six months; or both.

Kidnapping. Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years; or both.

Cutting out tongue, cutting off, or slitting nose, lip, ear, &c. to disfigure, or maim. Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding seven years; or both.

Challenging to fight a duel, though no duel be fought, or knowingly being the bearer of a challenge, or in any way aiding or abetting. Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; or imprisonment to hard labor not more than two years; or both.

Fighting a duel, where death does not ensue, or being a second, or aiding and abetting in such duel. Fine, not exceeding 1,000 dollars; and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding four years; or both.

Stealing fruit and vegetables, or pulling up and destroying, if the value does not exceed 20 dollars. Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; or imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding three months; or may be whipped thirty-nine stripes. *Act of May* 31, 1820, *and by this act no larceny under 20 dollars can be punished by sentence to state prison.*

Maliciously destroying bonds, deeds, leases, bills of exchange, wills, bank bills, &c. &c. with intent to damage or defraud. Fine, not exceeding 800 dollars; or imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding ten years; or both.

Malicious mischief to bridges, houses, horses, cattle, grain, lumber, &c. Fine, not exceeding 150 dollars; or, by law of 1824, solitary imprisonment in cells of state prison not exceeding six months; or both.

Receiving stolen goods, &c. Fine, not exceeding 3,000 dollars; or solitary imprisonment in cells of state prison not more than nine months; or both. *Law of* 1824.

Concealment of burglary, robbery, murder, rape, arson, &c. &c. Fine, not exceeding 500 dollars; or solitary imprisonment in cells of state prison not more than nine months; or both. *Law of* 1824.

Assault and battery. Fine, not exceeding 100 dollars; and imprisonment not to exceed six months. *Act of May*, 1820.

Offenders sentenced to hard labor, and escaping. Such additional sentence to hard labor as the court before whom convicted shall direct.

Second conviction of manslaughter, sodomy, rape, arson, burglary, robbery, or forgery Death.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Murder in the second degree. First offence, imprisonment not less than four nor more than twelve years; second offence, for natural life.

Manslaughter. First offence, not less than two nor more than six years; second offence, not less than six nor more than twelve years.

High treason. First offence, not less than three nor more than six years; second offence, not exceeding ten years.

Arson. First offence, not less than one nor more than ten years; second offence, not more than fifteen years.

Rape. First offence, not less than two nor more than twelve years.

Burglary. First offence, not less than two nor more than ten years; second offence, not exceeding fifteen years.

Sodomy. First offence, not less than one nor more than five years; second offence, not more than ten years.

Forgery. First offence, not less than one nor more than seven years; second offence, not exceeding ten years.

Robbery. First offence, not less than one nor more than seven years; second offence, not less than twelve years.

Mayhem. First offence, not less than one nor more than seven years; second offence, not more than fourteen years.

Kidnapping. First offence, not less than five nor more than twelve years; second offence, for twenty-one years.

Horse stealing. First offence, not less than one nor more than four years; second offence, not more than seven years.

Perjury. First offence, not less than one nor more than five years; second offence, not more than eight years. *Law of* 1829.

DELAWARE.

Treason. Death.

Murder. Death.

Manslaughter, first degree. Person convicted of, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and

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shall suffer death. Provided, however, that the person so convicted, shall forthwith, after such conviction, pray of the justices in open court, the benefit of this act, then the court shall order that the person so convicted shall pay a fine not less than 200 dollars, nor more than 3,000 dollars; and suffer imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Second offence. Fine, not less than 400 dollars, nor more than 6,000 dollars; and imprisonment not exceeding four years.

Manslaughter, second degree. Death; with the same proviso as for manslaughter of the first degree, only that the fine shall not be less than 100 dollars, nor more than 1,000 dollars; and the term of imprisonment shall not exceed one year.

Assault, with intent to murder. Fine, not less than 500 dollars nor more than 6,000 dollars; shall be set in the pillory for one hour; shall suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; and at the expiration of the term of such imprisonment, shall be sold as a servant for a term not less than one nor more than seven years.

Wilfully administering poison. Fine, not less than 500 dollars nor more than 10,000 dollars; set on the pillory for one hour; publicly whipped on the bare back, sixty lashes, well laid on; be imprisoned not exceeding four years; and afterwards be sold as a servant not exceeding fourteen years.

Maliciously maiming, and by lying in wait. Fine, not exceeding 2,000 dollars nor less than 400 dollars; whipped on the bare back, sixty lashes, well laid on; be imprisoned not exceeding two years; and afterwards sold as a servant not less than four years nor more than seven years.

Without lying in wait. Fine, not less than 200 dollars nor more than 2,000 dollars; and be imprisoned not less than three months nor more than one year.

Rape. Death.

Assault, with intent to ravish, or shall carnally abuse a female child under 10 *years of age.* Fine, not less than $400 nor more than $5,000; set on the pillory one hour; publicly whipped, on the bare back, sixty lashes, well laid on; and suffer imprisonment not more than two years; and afterwards be sold as a servant not exceeding fourteen years.

Burglary. Death.

Breaking into any office where records are kept, in the night time, to purloin, alter, injure, &c. Fine, not exceeding $5,000 nor less than $500; whipped publicly on the bare back, thirty-nine lashes, well laid on; be imprisoned not more than one year; and afterwards sold to service not exceeding seven years.

Breaking house, &c. in day time, or without breaking, either by day or night, breaking and entering by night, any shop, warehouse, &c. to commit any felony. Set in pillory for one hour; publicly whipped thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, well laid on; be imprisoned not exceeding one year; and afterwards sold to service for a term not less than two nor more than seven years; and if goods, &c. were taken, shall pay fourfold their value, unless such goods are returned.

Arson, burning any dwelling house, court house, or any office in which public records are kept. Death.

Burning other buildings, vessels, &c. Fine, not less than $500 nor more than $6,000; and when a building or other property is destroyed, shall pay the owner fourfold the value; shall be set on the pillory one hour; publicly whipped on the bare back, not exceeding sixty lashes, well laid on; be imprisoned not more than two years; and afterwards sold to service for a term not less than four nor more than fourteen years.

Burning building by the owner, to defraud underwriters. Shall be fined in sum of four times the amount of insurance; and sold as a servant for a term not less than three nor more than seven years.

Burning grain, hay, boards, &c. Fine, not exceeding $3,000; publicly whipped not exceeding thirty-nine lashes; and sold as a servant for a term not exceeding four years.

Attempting to burn any building, grain, hay, lumber, &c. Fine, not exceeding $5,000; whipped not exceeding thirty-nine lashes; and sold as a servant not exceeding four years.

Kidnapping, or assisting to kidnap. Fine, not less than $1,000 nor more than $2,000; set on pillory one hour; whipped sixty lashes on the bare back, well laid on; solitary confinement in prison not less than three nor more than seven years; and afterwards sold as a servant to the highest bidder for seven years.

Second offence. Death.

Robbery on or near the highway, or in dwelling house. Fine, not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000; set on the pillory one hour; sixty lashes on bare back, well laid on; imprisonment not exceeding four years; and afterwards sold as a servant for fifteen years.

If committed in any other place other than as above. Fine, not less than $500 nor more than $2,000; pillory one hour; thirty-nine lashes on bare back; imprisonment not more than two years; and afterwards sold as a servant for ten years.

Assault, with intent to rob. Fine, not less than $200 nor more than $1,000; whipped thirty-nine lashes on the bare back; shall be imprisoned not more than two years; and afterwards sold to service for four years.

Stealing slave, horse, ass, or mule, breaking or picking any lock, and feloniously stealing goods, money or effects, &c. Shall pay fourfold to the owner if goods, &c. are not restored, and twofold if restored; set on pillory one hour; whipped on the bare back thirty-nine lashes; and sold to service for seven years.

Disposing, or offering to dispose of any horse, ass, or mule, stolen in another State. Shall

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forfeit and pay, if a disposal has been effected, four times the sum for which said horse, &c. was sold or exchanged, to the person to whom such sale was made; publicly whipped, &c. thirty-nine lashes; and imprisonment not more than two years.

Buying or receiving, knowing them to be stolen, any slave, horse, ass, &c. Forfeit and pay to the owner, unless such property be restored, fourfold the value, and in case the property is restored, twofold the value; whipped, &c. thirty-nine lashes; and sold to service for seven years.

Larceny, in stealing goods, bank notes, &c. &c. Shall pay to the owner fourfold the value if restoration of goods, &c. be not made; if restored, twofold the value; whipped, &c. twenty one lashes; and to wear for six months afterwards a Roman T of a scarlet color, on his outside garment on the back, between the shoulders, said T to be not less than four inches long and one inch wide.

Second offence. Pay to the owner as on first offence; whipped thirty-nine lashes; set in the pillory one hour; and sold to service for a term not less than one year, nor more than seven years.

Buying or receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be such. Pay to the owner as in the two last cases; whipped twenty-one lashes; wear for six months the Roman letter R, as directed in regard to letter T, for larceny.

Second offence. Pay to the owner as before; whipped thirty-nine lashes; stand in pillory one hour; and sold to service not less than one year nor more than seven years.

Perjury, or subornation of perjury. Fine, not less than $500 nor more than $2,000; set on the pillory one hour; and sold to service not less than four nor more than seven years.

Forging bank notes or other instruments, affecting banks, or passing or attempting to pass such false, or forged notes. Fine, not less than $500 nor more than $2,000; set on pillory one hour; solitary imprisonment not exceeding three months; and wear on the outside garment between the shoulders, for a term not less than two nor more than five years, the letter F, not less than six inches long and two inches wide, the F to be of a scarlet color.

Making plates or instruments for counterfeiting bank bills, or having such plates, &c. in possession with intent to use, or having in possession any unfinished or bank bills, with intent to finish or fill up, &c. Fine, not less than $500 nor more than $4,000; pillory one hour; whipped thirty-nine lashes; imprisonment not exceeding two years; and to wear the F, (mentioned above,) not less than five years afterwards.

Forging promissory note, order, receipt, bill of exchange, will, deed, &c. &c. or uttering, passing, or attempting to pass. Fine, not less than $500 nor more than $2,000; pillory one hour; solitary imprisonment for three months; and wear the letter F, (as stated above,) for a term not less than two nor more than five years afterwards.

Counterfeiting public seals, or having them in possession with intent to use, and concealing them, or unlawfully and corruptly affix a true seal to any instrument or writing. Fine, not exceeding $1,000; and imprisonment not less than six months nor more than two years.

Forging, altering, embezzling, or destroying public records. Fine, not less than $500 nor more than $4,000; solitary imprisonment for three months; and wear the letter F, (as before mentioned,) not less than five years afterwards.

Duelling, giving or accepting a challenge, carrying or delivering such challenge, engaging in and fighting a duel, or being a second whether the duel take place or not, or shall be any way concerned in aiding or encouraging. Fine, $1,000; imprisonment three months; and forever disqualified from holding any office in the State.

Riot. Fine, not less than $20 nor more than $200; and may be imprisoned not exceeding six months.

Barratry. Fine, not less than $50 nor more than $400.

Bigamy. Fine, not less than $400 nor more than $2,000; imprisonment not less than three months nor more than one year.

Sodomy. Fine, $1,000; solitary imprisonment not exceeding three years; and whipped publicly sixty lashes on bare back, well laid on.

Pretending to exercise witchcraft, conjuration, fortune-telling, &c. Publicly whipped twenty-one lashes; and fine not exceeding $100.

Adultery. Fine, $100.

MARYLAND.

Treason. Death, by hanging; or confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary not less than six nor more than twenty years.

Insurrection or rebellion by free negroes, mulattoes, or slaves, and by white persons with them. Death, by hanging.

Consulting, conspiring, &c. by such free negroes, &c. and by white persons with them, to raise insurrection and rebellion. Confinement in the penitentiary not less than six nor more than twenty years.

Counterfeiting the great seal of the State, or of any court, or any other public seal, or using the same, or stealing any of them, or being in possession and wilfully concealing them. Penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years.

Forging and counterfeiting any gold or silver coin, current in the State, or falsely uttering the same, or aiding therein. Penitentiary not less than four nor more than ten years.

Murder, of the first degree, and aiding. Death, by hanging.

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Murder, of the second degree, and aiding. Penitentiary not less than five years nor more than eighteen years.

Manslaughter. Penitentiary not more than ten years.

Mayhem, tarring and feathering, or aiding. Penitentiary not more than ten years.

Cutting out tongue, slitting nose, putting out an eye, &c. to maim or disfigure. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

Rape, or being accessary. Death, by hanging; or confinement in penitentiary not less than one nor more than twenty-one years.

Carnal knowledge, and abuse of any female under ten years old. Same as rape.

Sodomy. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

Assault, to rob, murder, or rape. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

Kidnapping. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

Arson. Death, by hanging; or penitentiary not less than five years nor more than twenty years.

Wilfully burning any mill, distillery, or any out house, not being parcel of a dwelling house, or burning any stack of hay, &c. or aiding. Death, by hanging; or penitentiary not less than three nor more than twelve years.

Wilfully burning any ship or vessel. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than twelve years.

Burglary, or accessary before the fact. Restoration of property or paying the value; and penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years.

Breaking dwelling house in the day time, or a storehouse, &c. in the day or night, with intent to commit murder or felony, or aiding. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

Breaking into a shop, &c. though not contiguous to or used with the mansion house, and stealing money or goods, to the value of one dollar or upwards, or being accessary. Restoration or payment of the value; and penitentiary not less than two nor more than twelve years.

Simple larceny to the value of $5 and upwards, or accessary before the fact. Restoration or payment of the value; and penitentiary not less than one nor more than fifteen years.

Robbery, or accessary before the fact. Restoration or payment of the value; and penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years.

Horse stealing, or accessary before or after the fact. Restoration or payment of the value; and penitentiary not less than two nor more than fourteen years.

Maliciously stabbing, killing, or destroying any horse, mule, ass, &c. not the property of the person. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than four years.

Stealing a vessel, or slave, or being accessary. Restoration or payment of the value; and penitentiary not more than twelve years.

Stealing personal goods under the value of $5, or breaking into a shop, &c. not contiguous to, or used with any mansion house, and stealing money, &c. under the value of $1. Restoration or payment of the value; and penitentiary not less than three months nor more than one year.

Robbery or larceny of a bond, &c. for payment of money, will, bank note, &c. Same as robbery or larceny of goods, chattels, &c.

Receiving stolen money, goods, &c. Restoration or payment of the value; and penitentiary not less than three months nor more than ten years.

Employing an artist to engrave, or being concerned in engraving any plate in imitation of bank notes, &c. or striking impressions therefrom, or fixing fraudulent or forged signatures, or being concerned in altering or forging any bank note, or knowingly passing the same, or passing as genuine a note purporting to be of a bank which does not exist. Penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years.

Second offence for passing counterfeit bills, &c. Penitentiary not less than ten years nor more than twenty.

Forging any deed, will, bond, receipt, &c. Same as above.

Forging the Maryland brand on any hogshead or cask of tobacco. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than four years.

Bigamy. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than nine years.

Keeping gaming tables, (except billiard tables,) or banks, with permission to bet against them, and strolling about and deriving support from horse-racing or gaming. Penitentiary not less than three months nor more than two years.

Any person apprehended having on him a pick-lock, &c. with intent to break into any house, &c. or any weapon with intent feloniously to assault; or found in or about the same, with intent to steal. Penitentiary not less than three months nor more than two years.

Wilful importation by any commander of a vessel, from any foreign country, of any felon convict or slave; or bringing into the State, by any person, by land or water, from any foreign country, any negro or mulatto, with intent to dispose of such negro or mulatto as a slave. Penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years.

Perjury or subornation of perjury. Penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years.

Embezzling, stealing, rasing, &c. any will, patent, deed, &c. record or parcel thereof, whereby any right may be defeated. Penitentiary not less than three nor more than seven years.

Forging or counterfeiting any commission, patent or pardon, or any warrant whereby money may be drawn from the treasury, or being knowingly concerned in printing, writing, &c. any such forged warrant, with intent to defraud. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

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Any judge, or other person, concerned in the administration of justice, taking an illegal fee, gift, or reward, to influence his behavior in office, and every person giving such fee, gift, &c. shall be deemed guilty of bribery. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than twelve years.

Embracery, by procuring a juror to take gain or profit for his verdict, and the taking it by a juror. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than six years; and disqualification from serving on a jury ever after.

Wilfully burning, or conspiring to burn any court house, prison, office, &c. or any church, college, &c. or market house, or aiding therein. Death, by hanging; or penitentiary not more than fifteen years.

Wilfully and maliciously burning, or conspiring and attempting to burn any public arsenal, magazine, or military, or naval stores, ships, &c. Death, by hanging; or penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years.

Fighting a duel, and killing an antagonist, or wounding him so that he shall die thereof within twelve months and a day, and aiding and abetting. Penitentiary not less than five nor more than eighteen years.

Challenging, or accepting a challenge to a duel. Declared incapable ever after of holding any office civil or military in the State.

Stealing, cutting away, &c. any buoy in the Chesapeake or Petapsco, legally placed therein, and those aiding and abetting. Penitentiary not exceeding seven years.

Free persons enticing slaves to run away. Penitentiary not more than six years.

In regard to the crimes of adultery and fornication, by the law of 1715, the punishment for adultery was £3, or 1200 pounds of tobacco; and for fornication £1 : 10s., or 600 pounds tobacco.

The persons sentenced to the penitentiary as aforesaid may be sentenced by the court to *solitary* confinement for a term of time not exceeding one half nor less than one twentieth part of the whole term of sentence.

VIRGINIA.

Treason. Death, by hanging.

Slaves conspiring to rebel, or to murder any free person. Death.

Free persons advising or conspiring with a slave in rebellion or murder. Death.

Stealing or selling a free person for a slave. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

Stealing a slave. Penitentiary not less than three nor more than eight years.

Murder, of the first degree. Death.

Murder of second degree. Penitentiary not less than five years nor more than eighteen years

Robbery, or accessary before the fact. Restoration or payment; and penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years.

Burglary. Same as robbery.

Manslaughter. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years; and give bonds for good behavior for such time as the court may order.

Maiming, by cutting out the tongue, putting out the eye, &c. &c. &c. and aiding therein. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years; and fine not exceeding $1.000.

Killing a person in a duel. Shall be considered a murderer, and shall suffer death.

Challenging to a duel, or accepting a challenge. Forever disqualified for office.

Rape, or accessary. Penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty-one years.

Rape by a slave. Death.

Carnally knowing, or abusing a female child under ten years of age, or accessary before the fact. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

Same by a slave. Death.

Slave attempting to ravish a white woman. Castration.

Buggery with man or beast. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

Same by a slave. Death.

Arson. Death.

Accessaries to arson. If a free person, penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty-one years. If a slave, death.

Wilfully setting fire to any house in a town, by night or day. Death.

Maliciously, by night or day, setting fire to any barn, shop, stable, stack of wheat, corn, &c. or aiding and abetting. Pay all damages; and penitentiary or jail not less than two nor more than five years.

Wilfully burning any house or houses, other than those before enumerated, either by night or by day. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

Slaves wilfully burning any barn, stable, shop, corn house, &c. Death.

Feloniously breaking any warehouse or storehouse, and taking money, goods, chattels, &c. or aiding and abetting. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

If by a slave. Death.

Keeping a Faro Bank, E O Table, &c. or suffering them to be used on the premises of any innholder, &c. Penitentiary not less than one year nor more than two years; and fine not exceeding $500.

Forcible abduction and marriage. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

Unlawfully taking away from parent or guardian any female under ten years. Imprisonment not more than two years.

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Taking away and deflowering such maid or woman child. Imprisonment five years.

Perjury and subornation of perjury. Fine, not exceeding $1,000; imprisonment one year; forfeiture of any office of honor or profit which he may hold; and be forever incapable of holding any office in the State.

Juror, accepting a bribe. Fine, not less than ten times the amount or value of the bribe taken; imprisoned six months; and be subject to the same disabilities as in case of perjury.

Embracery, or procuring a juror to accept a bribe. Fine, as in the case of a juror; im prisonment twelve months; and the same disabilities.

Forgery of current coin, or bank notes, or aiding in such forgery, with intent to injure or defraud, or passing or offering to pass such counterfeit coin or bank notes, with intent to defraud. Penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

Forging or procuring to be forged, or keeping and concealing any instrument for the purpose of forging coin, bank notes, &c., or the seal of any banking company, or any public official seal. When against a banking company, penitentiary not less than five nor more than fifteen years. When in relation to any other public seal, penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

Forgery of any check, post note, or order on any bank, &c., or obtaining or attempting to obtain money, &c., by means of such forged check, &c., or aiding therein. Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

Forgery of any land warrant, or other warrant, issued by the State or U. S., or any bill of credit, record, deed, will, note, bond, &c. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

Forging or counterfeiting the brand or mark of any inspector of tobacco, or exporting tobacco with such forged brand or mark, with intent to defraud. Penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

Voluntarily destroying or concealing any codicil or will, or aiding therein. Same as the foregoing.

A slave committing any of the aforesaid forgeries, &c. Death.

Obtaining money or goods by false tokens. Imprisonment not exceeding one year; and setting in the pillory.

Horse stealing, or accessary. Penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years.

If by a slave. Death.

Buyers or receivers of stolen horses, knowing them to be such, and accessaries. Penitentiary not less than six months nor more than four years. If a slave, Death.

Embezzling, or stealing and taking away any record, writ, return, process, warrant, &c. of any court. If a slave, death. If by a free person, penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

Grand larceny, or where the value of property exceeds $10. Restoration of goods or payment of the value; and penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years.

Petit larceny, or under ten dollars. First offence, restoration or payment, and confinement in the county jail not less than one nor more than six months; and fed on low, coarse diet, as convicts are fed in the penitentiary, and punished by stripes at the discretion of the court, to be inflicted at one time or different times, provided that no more than thirty-nine stripes be inflicted at any one time.

Petit larceny, second offence. Penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years.

Persons having been once sentenced to the penitentiary for an offence, if afterwards convicted of any other offence, of which, being convicted, would subject them to confinement in the penitentiary for a term not less than five years. Imprisonment for life.

Any person after having been twice before convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, who shall be a third time convicted and sentenced. Imprisonment for life.

By a law of March, 1824, persons convicted of offences which by any existing law would subject them to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, are to be punished with death by hanging. This law was to take effect after the first of May, of the same year.

A great variety of laws for the punishment of slaves and of persons of color, for various offences, are not transcribed.

Persons sentenced to the penitentiary are by law to suffer solitary confinement for a term of time not less than one eighth nor more than one half of the term of sentence. This confinement to be at convenient intervals of time, reserving always three months to be inflicted immediately preceding their discharge. But the superintendent may, if the physician shall judge the health of the convict require it, remove any convict from the solitary cell.

Wilfully setting fire to or burning bridge of the value of $100. Penitentiary not less than two, nor more than ten years. If a slave, Death.

Destruction, or wilful injury of a canal, and its appurtenances. Same as the foregoing.

Adultery. Fine, $20.

Fornication. Fine, $10.

Riot. Imprisonment and fine, as determined by a jury before whom trial may be had.

Conspiracy to procure an indictment against another. Imprisonment and fine, at the discretion of the jury.

Moving suits at law, or procuring them to be moved, &c. Same as the foregoing.

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SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF MR. LIVINGSTON'S CODE FOR LOUISIANA.

Of treason. Treason is defined by the Constitution of the State. It consists in levying war against the State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; but, as by the nature of the union between the different States, the levying war against one State is a levy of war against the whole; and the constitution of the United States having made that act treason, and vested the cognizance of the crime in the Courts of the United States, no provisions are deemed proper to be made concerning that offence.

Of sedition. Whoever shall, by force of arms, attempt to dismember the State, or to subvert or change the constitution thereof, shall be imprisoned at hard labor, in solitude, during life, and after death his body shall be delivered for dissection.——If any one shall, by writing, printing or verbally, counsel or excite the people of this State, or any part thereof, to commit sedition, or to resist by force the legal execution of any constitutional law of the State, he shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $2,000; shall be imprisoned in close custody not less than three nor more than twelve months; and be suspended from his political rights for four years.

Of exciting insurrection. Any free person, who shall aid in any insurrection of slaves against the free inhabitants of the State, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

Rescue, or setting at liberty one who is in custody on a lawful arrest for any offence. Shall suffer one half of the punishment assigned by law to the offence for which the person rescued was charged. If the arrest was on a civil suit, the punishment shall be fine not less than $50 nor more than $500; or imprisonment in close custody not less than thirty days nor more than six months; or both.

Escape, when not discharged, if lawfully arrested. Fine, not exceeding $100; or imprisoned not exceeding sixty days; provided such escape be not effected by breach of prison, or by violence. If by violence, it shall be punished in the manner directed with respect to those who oppose executive officers in the discharge of their duty.

Breach of prison, or escape, or attempt to escape by violence. Imprisonment in close custody, not less than six months nor more than two years; to commence after the expiration of his original imprisonment.

Perjury. Punishment by imprisonment at hard labor, not less than three nor more than seven years; by a forfeiture of all political rights, and of civil rights of the first and third class.

Offences against the judiciary power, committed in a court of justice. Fine, not exceeding $20; and imprisonment not exceeding three days.

Unlawful assemblies and riots. Fine, not less than $50 nor more than $300; and imprisonment not less than three nor more than six months, in close custody.

Of public disturbance. Public disturbers shall be fined not exceeding $20; or imprisoned not exceeding ten days; or both.

Bribery at elections. Fine, not less than $100 nor more than $500; forfeiture of all political rights; and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Of offences against the liberty of the press. Fine, not exceeding in any case $1,000; imprisonment not exceeding six months; and suspension of political rights not more than four years.

Of offence affecting public records. If any one shall forge, or fraudulently carry away, or destroy any public record, or shall forge any official certificate of any officer having the custody of any public records of registry, he shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than seven nor more than fifteen years.

Offence against the current coin of the state. Whoever shall counterfeit any gold or silver coin, or whoever shall pass or offer to pass any such counterfeit coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than seven nor more than fifteen years.

Of false weights and measures. Whoever shall use a false balance, weight or measure, with intent to defraud, shall be fined not less than $20 nor more than $200; and shall be imprisoned in close custody not less than ten nor more than ninety days.

Of false marks. If any one shall falsely alter any stamp, brand or mark, on any cask, package, box or bale, containing merchandise or produce, made by a public officer appointed for that purpose, with intent to defraud, he shall be fined not less than 200 dollars nor more than 500 dollars; and shall be imprisoned in close custody not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

Of offences affecting the credit of written contracts. Whoever shall be guilty of the crime of forgery, shall be imprisoned not less than seven nor more than fifteen years; and shall forfeit his political and civil rights.——Whoever shall in this State engrave any plate, or prepare any implements or materials, for the purpose of their being employed in the forging any notes of any bank, knowing such purpose, and with intent to defraud, or shall have in his possession any such plate, implements or materials, made or prepared for such purpose, knowing the same, and with intent that they shall be used in the forging of any such notes, he shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than three years.

Of disorderly houses. If any one shall keep a disorderly house, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding 200 dollars; or by imprisonment in close custody not more than sixty days.

Of offences against decency. If any one shall make, publish or print any obscene print, picture, or written or printed composition, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or shall designedly make any indecent or obscene exhibition of their persons, or of

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those of another, in public, by which pudicity is offended, he shall be imprisoned not more than six months; or fined not more than 1,000 dollars; or both; and the imprisonment or part of it shall be in close custody.

Of adultery. When committed by the wife, is an offence for which she forfeits all the matrimonial gains, also her civil rights of the first class.——The person with whom a woman commits adultery, shall suffer fine not less than 100 dollars and not exceeding 2,000 dollars; or imprisonment not more than six months; or both.

Of the violation of places of interment. Whoever shall open a grave, or other place of interment, for the purpose of stealing the coffin, or any part thereof, or the vestments, or other articles interred with any dead body, which is deposited in such place of interment, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than three years.——Whoever for the purpose of sale, exposure or dissection, shall remove any dead body from the grave, or other place of interment, shall be fined not less than 50 dollars nor more than 300 dollars; or imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

Of offences which affect persons in the exercise of their religion. If any one shall maliciously prevent any person from doing any lawful act that is required by the religion he professes, or shall by force or threats of force, or of injury to person or property, oblige or endeavor to oblige any one to follow any forms of worship, or to profess any mode of religious belief, or to perform any religious rites or ceremonies, he shall be fined not less than 20 dollars nor more than 200 dollars; or imprisoned in close custody not exceeding forty days; or both.

Of defamation. Whoever shall defame another, shall be punished by fine, and imprisonment; or both.——If the defamation impute a crime, it shall be punished by fine not exceeding 3,000 dollars; or by imprisonment not more than twelve months; or by both; and the imprisonment may be for the whole or a part of the time in close custody.——If the defamation do not impute a crime, the punishment shall be lessened one fourth.

Of other injuries to reputation by effigies, or dramatic representations. Whoever with intent to bring another into contempt, or to excite ridicule or indignation against him, shall exhibit any effigy or figure, intended to represent such other person, shall be fined not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or imprisoned not exceeding ninety days; or both; and part or the whole of the imprisonment may be in close custody.

Of false accusation, and threats of prosecution. If any two or more persons shall combine falsely to accuse another of a crime, and, in consequence of such combination, shall either verbally or in writing make such accusation, whether judicially or not, they shall be fined not less than 100 dollars, nor more than 300 dollars; and imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than four years; besides incurring the penalty of perjury, if that crime should be committed in the prosecution of their design.

Of fabricating defamatory papers. Whoever, with intent to injure the reputation of another, shall, without any lawful authority, publish or circulate, or make with the intent to publish or circulate, any false writing, purporting to be the act or work of such other person, which does not constitute the crime of forgery, but which would, if the same were true, bring the person whose act or work it purports to be into contempt, cause his society to be generally avoided, excite public ridicule or indignation against him, or injure him in his office, profession or trade, the offender shall be fined not exceeding 4,000 dollars; and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, in close confinement.

Of assault, or simple assault and battery. The punishment for simple assault or battery is fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars; or imprisonment not exceeding six months; or both; and the imprisonment may be, in whole or in part, in close custody.

Of simple false imprisonment. The punishment for this offence is fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars; or imprisonment not exceeding two years; or both; and the whole or part of the imprisonment may be in close custody.

Of abduction. Abduction is false imprisonment of a woman with the intent to force her into a marriage, either with the offender or some other person, and that whether the marriage takes place or not.——The punishment for this offence is a fine not less than $100 nor more than $2,000; or imprisonment not less than sixty days nor more than one year; or both; and the imprisonment may be, in whole or in part, in close custody.

Rape. Hard labor for life.

Abortion. Whoever, by violence, or by any means externally or internally applied, to any pregnant woman, with her consent, shall designedly procure an abortion, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than three nor more than six years. If it be done without her consent, the punishment shall be doubled.

Murder. Hard labor for life.——Each of the aggravated species of murder has appropriate privations and aggravations of discipline allotted to it in the code of prison discipline.——An attempt to murder, by administering poison, although it fail in its effects, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for fifteen years.

Of duels. If any person shall use any insulting words or gestures of or to, or make an assault upon another, with intent or to provoke any one to give a challenge to fight a duel, or as an alternative to dishonor him, he shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $300; or imprisoned not less than five nor more than thirty days in close custody.——Whoever shall give a challenge to fight a duel, or shall, on receiving such challenge, accept the same, shall be imprisoned in close custody not less than two nor more than six months; and be suspended from his political rights for four years.——Whoever shall fight a duel, if he in such fight inflicts no wound, shall be imprisoned in close custody not less than six nor more than twelve

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months; and shall be suspended from his political rights for six years. If he wound his adversary, and such wound do not occasion death or any permanent bodily disability, the imprisonment shall not be less than twelve nor more than eighteen months; and the suspension for eight years. If he fight a duel, and shall inflict a wound on his adversary that causes a permanent disability, he shall be imprisoned not less than twelve months, and be suspended from the exercise of his political rights and his civil rights of the first and third class for seven years. If in such fight he kill or inflict a mortal wound on his adversary, he shall be imprisoned not less than two nor more than four years, and forfeit forever his political rights and his civil rights of the first and third class. And if such death or mortal wound be inflicted by treachery, he shall be deemed guilty of murder by assassination, and shall suffer the punishment of that crime.

Offences against civil and political rights and conditions. If any person, to whom an infant under the age of six years shall be confided for nursing, education, or other purpose, shall, with intent to deceive the parents, tutors or curators of such infant, substitute or attempt to substitute another child in the place of the one so confided, he shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than three nor more than seven years.——If any one to whom such a child shall be so confided, or its father or mother, shall expose or desert such child, with intent wholly to abandon it, in a place where its life will be endangered, he shall be punished at hard labor not less than five nor more than ten years.——If such exposure or abandonment be in an inhabited house, or in a hospital, one half of the punishment shall be inflicted.——If such child shall die in consequence of such exposure, it is infanticide, murder, or murder under trust, depending on the person who commits the crime. If it receive any other bodily injury, the offence shall be punished in the same manner as the same injury would be, had it been done with intent to kill.

Of bigamy. A person having a wife, or husband, living, who shall, without having reasonable cause to believe such person to be dead, contract a second marriage, is guilty of bigamy, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than five years.——If the first wife or husband had, at the time of the subsequent marriage, been absent for five years, and during that time the accused had not received any intelligence of his or her being alive, this shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be considered such a reasonable belief of death as to take away all criminality from the act.

Of burning, and other malicious injury to property. If any one shall maliciously set fire to any dwelling house, with intent to destroy the same, or shall destroy such house by an explosion of gunpowder, or any other explosive matter, he shall be imprisoned during life. If the house be not a dwelling house, but contain personal property of the value of $100, he shall be imprisoned in like manner, not less than seven nor more than fourteen years; and if it be empty or contain personal property of less value than $100, the punishment shall be a like imprisonment, not less than five nor more than ten years.

Of house breaking. Whoever enters a house secretly, or by force, or threats, or fraud, during the night, or in like manner enters a house by day, and conceals himself therein until the night, with the intent in either case of committing a crime, is guilty of the crime of house breaking, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than ten nor more than fifteen years.

Of fraudulent breach of trust. Imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding three years, if the property be of the value of $30; and if above that value, the like imprisonment not less than one nor more than four years.

Of fraudulent appropriation of property found. If any one shall come, by finding, to the possession of any personal property, of which he shall know or have reason to believe any designated person to be the owner, and shall fraudulently appropriate the same, or any part thereof, he shall be imprisoned in close custody, not less than sixty days nor more than six months; and shall be fined in a sum equal to double the amount of the property so appropriated.

Of the violation of literary correspondence. If any one shall open and read, or cause to be read, any sealed letter, without being authorized so to do, either by the writer of such letter, or of the person to whom it is addressed, or by law, he shall be fined not more than $50; or imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

Of obtaining property by false pretences. If the value of the property, obtained under this section, shall not amount to $30, the punishment shall be imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding three years; and if the value exceed that sum, the imprisonment shall not be less than one nor more than four years.

Of theft. Simple theft, if of property not exceeding in value $30, is punishable by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding three years. If the property be above the value of $30, the punishment shall not be less than two nor more than four years.

Of theft by effraction. If any one shall in the day time, with a fraudulent design, enter a house, or ship or other vessel, without breaking, or other violence, and shall then and there commit a theft, he shall be imprisoned not less than three nor more than six years at hard labor.——If any theft shall be committed by breaking any closet, box or other place of the like nature, in which the property stolen was contained, the punishment shall not be less than four nor more than seven years at hard labor.

Of stealing from the person. If the theft be committed by privately stealing property from the person of another, the offender shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than two nor more than six years.

Of robbery. Robbery is theft committed by fraudulently taking the property of another

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from his person, or in his presence, without his knowledge, against his will; whether it be taken by force or delivered or suffered to be taken through fear of some illegal injury to person, property or reputation, that is threatened by the robber or his accomplice.——The punishment for this offence is imprisonment at hard labor not less than seven nor more than fifteen years.

Of receiving property knowing it to be fraudulently obtained. Whoever shall receive, either by way of purchase, or on any other contract, or for safe keeping, or concealment, or shall conceal or endeavor to conceal, any property, knowing it to be fraudulently obtained, shall be punished in the same manner with the principal offender.

Of attempts to defraud by threats. Whoever, with a fraudulent intent, shall threaten another with any injury to his person, reputation or property, accompanied by a demand of property as the means of avoiding such threat, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than five years.

Of conspiracy. Where the conspiracy is to commit an offence, the punishment shall be one half of that denounced by law against the offence, which it was the object of the agreement to commit, if it be not carried into effect, and in addition to such punishment, if it is committed.——When the conspiracy is falsely to accuse and prosecute another of an offence, the punishment shall be one half of that which would have been inflicted if the offence had been proved.

Of accessaries. All accessaries shall be punished by one fourth of the punishment that would have been suffered by the principal offender, provided that it shall in no case exceed a fine of $300, and imprisonment in close custody for one year.

There may have been changes in the criminal law of some of the States above mentioned, at the last session of their respective Legislatures, concerning which no information has been obtained.

REMARKS.

We remark, in view of this abstract, the inequality of the laws in regard to capital punishments.

In Maine, treason; murder, or being accessary thereto before the fact; rape, or being accessary thereto before the fact; burning dwelling house in the night time, or being accessary thereto before the fact; burglary, or being accessary thereto before the fact, when the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon, or makes an assault; robbery, when the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon, and intends to kill,—are punished with DEATH.

In New Hampshire, treason and murder,—are punished with DEATH.

In Vermont, treason; murder; false witness affecting life, if life be taken; arson, where any person suffers death in consequence, or is injured in his or her body or members; and killing a person in a duel,—are punished with DEATH.

In Massachusetts, treason; murder, or being accessary before the fact; killing in a duel; robbery, where an assault is made with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill or maim, or if the person robbed is struck or wounded with such weapon; arson, or burning a dwelling house in the night time, or accessary thereto before the fact; rape, and accessary before the fact; carnally knowing and abusing a woman child under ten years of age, and being accessary thereto before the fact; burglary, when armed with a dangerous weapon, and those accessary before the fact, and aiding and abetting,—are punished with DEATH.

In Rhode Island, murder; arson, or accessary before the fact; rape, or accessary before the fact; robbery, or accessary before the fact; burglary, or accessary before the fact; treason, sodomy, second offence,—are punished with DEATH.

In Connecticut, treason; murder; perjury, with intent to take life; arson, causing death, or endangering the life of any person; burning any building other than a dwelling house, and causing death; cutting out the tongue, or putting out the eye, &c. with malice, and rape,—are punished with DEATH.

In New Jersey, treason, murder, sheriff or other officers guilty of voluntary escapes, in capital cases; rescue of persons guilty of capital crimes, and second offence of manslaughter, sodomy, rape, arson, burglary, robbery, and forgery,—are punished with DEATH.

In Delaware, treason, murder, rape, burglary, arson, burning any dwelling house, court house, or any office, in which public records are kept; kidnapping, or assisting, second offence,—are punished with DEATH.

In Pennsylvania, murder, in the first degree, is punished with DEATH.

In Maryland, treason is punished with death, or confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary, not less than six nor more than twenty years. Insurrection, or rebellion by free negroes, mulattoes, or slaves, and by white persons with them,—are punished with death. Murder of the first degree, and aiding; rape, or being accessary; carnal knowledge, and abuse of a female child under 10 years, are punished with death, or confinement in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than twenty-one years. Arson is punished with death or penitentiary, not less than five, nor more than twenty years. Wilfully burning any mill, distillery, or any out house, not being part of a dwelling house, or burning any stack of hay, &c. or aiding, is punished with death, or penitentiary not more than twelve nor less than three years.

In Virginia, treason; slaves conspiring to rebel or to murder any free person; free persons advising or conspiring with a slave, in rebellion or murder; murder in the first degree;

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killing a person in a duel; rape by a slave; carnally knowing or abusing a female child under ten years of age; or accessary before the fact by a slave; buggery with man, or beast, by a slave; wilfully setting fire to any house in a town by night or day; slaves wilfully burning any barn, stable, shop, corn house, &c. feloniously breaking any warehouse or storehouse, and taking money, goods, chattels, &c. or aiding and abetting, by a slave; and arson,—are punished with DEATH. Accessaries to arson, if a free person, not less than ten nor more than twenty-one years; if a slave, DEATH.

In Mr. Livingston's code for Louisiana, no crime is punished with death.

We remark, secondly, the inequality of the punishments for those crimes, which in some of the States are, and in others are not, punished with death.

TREASON, which, in all the States mentioned above, with two exceptions, is punished with death, is punished in Pennsylvania, for the first offence, with imprisonment not less than three nor more than six years; and for the second offence, not exceeding ten years.

ARSON, in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, is punished with death; in New Hampshire, with solitary confinement not more than six months, and hard labor for life; in Vermont, if life is not lost in consequence, nor person nor limb injured, with hard labor not exceeding ten years, and fine not exceeding $1,000, or either of said punishments; and in Pennsylvania, with imprisonment in the penitentiary for first offence, not less than one nor more than ten years, and for the second offence, not more than fifteen years; by the code for Louisiana with imprisonment for life.

RAPE, in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and if by a slave in Virginia, is punished with death; in New Hampshire, is punished with solitary confinement not less than six months, and afterwards with hard labor for life; in Vermont, with hard labor not exceeding ten years, and fine not exceeding $1,000, or either of said punishments; in Pennsylvania, for the first offence, with imprisonment not less than two nor more than twelve years; and in Virginia, if by a free person, with imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty years; by the code for Louisiana, with hard labor for life.

BURGLARY, when the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon, in Maine and Massachusetts, and whether thus armed or not, in Rhode Island and Delaware, and for second offence in New Jersey, is punished with death; in New Hampshire, it is punished with solitary confinement not more than six months, and hard labor for life; in Vermont, with imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding fifteen years, and fine not exceeding $1,000, or either of said punishments; in Connecticut, state prison not exceeding three years, or if attended with personal abuse, or armed with a dangerous weapon, for life, or for a term of years not exceeding seven; in Pennsylvania, first offence, imprisonment not less than one nor more than ten years; for second offence, not exceeding fifteen years; in Maryland, with restoration of property, or paying the value, and imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years; and in Virginia, with restoration or payment, and imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years; by the code for Louisiana, with imprisonment not less than ten nor more than fifteen years.

SODOMY, second offence in Rhode Island, second offence in New Jersey, by a slave in Virginia, is punished with death; in Maine, with solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year, and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years; in Connecticut, state prison for life; in Massachusetts, solitary not more than one year, and hard labor after not exceeding ten years; in New Jersey, fine and solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding twenty-one years; in Delaware, solitary imprisonment not exceeding three years, and whipped publicly sixty lashes, on bare back, well laid on; in Pennsylvania, first offence, not less than one nor more than five years, second offence, not more than ten years; in Maryland, imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years; in Virginia, imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

ROBBERY, in Maine and Massachusetts, when the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon, and intends to kill, is punished with death; in Rhode Island, with death; in New Hampshire, it is punished with solitary confinement not more than six months, and afterwards with hard labor for life; in Vermont, state prison not exceeding fifteen years, and fine not exceeding $1,000, or either of said punishments, second conviction, state prison for life, or not less than seven years; in Connecticut, state prison not exceeding seven years; in New Jersey, fine and solitary imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years; in Delaware, on or near the highway, or in a dwelling house, fine not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, set on the pillory one hour, sixty lashes on the bare back, well laid on, imprisonment not exceeding four years, and afterwards sold as a servant for fifteen years—if committed in any place other than as above, fine not less than $500 nor more than $2,000, thirty-nine lashes as before, imprisonment not more than two years, and afterwards sold as a servant for ten years; in Pennsylvania, first offence, not less than one nor more than seven years, second offence, not more than twelve years; in Maryland, restoration or payment of the value, and imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years; in Virginia, restoration or payment, and imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years; by the code for Louisiana, with imprisonment at hard labor not less than seven nor more than fifteen years.

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MAYHEM, in Connecticut, when the tongue is cut out, or the eye is put out, with malice, is punished with death; in Maine, it is punished with solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year, and imprisonment to hard labor, or in the county jail not exceeding ten years; in New Hampshire, solitary not less than six months, and to labor after not less than one year nor more than twenty years; in Vermont, state prison for life, or a term of years not less than seven; in Rhode Island, with fine not less than $50 nor more than $2,000, and imprisonment not more than two years; in Massachusetts, solitary not exceeding one year, and confinement to hard labor or imprisonment in county jail for any time not exceeding ten years; in New Jersey, fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding seven years, or both; in Delaware, fine not exceeding $2,000 nor less than $400, whipped on the bare back sixty lashes, well laid on, imprisoned not exceeding two years, and afterwards sold as a servant not less than four years nor more than seven years; in Maryland, penitentiary not more than ten years; in Virginia, penitentiary not more than ten nor less than two years, and fine not exceeding $1,000.

DUELLING, killing a person in a duel, in Vermont and Virginia, is punished with death; in Maine, fighting a duel, giving a challenge, or acting as a second, is punished as a felonious assaulter, and disqualified, for twenty years, from holding any office under the State government; in New Hampshire, accepting a challenge, imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding one year, and disqualified from holding any office for five years—not mentioned in the late general law of New Hampshire; in Connecticut, sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, fine of $3,000, and bonds to keep the peace and be of good behavior during life, and disabled ever after from holding any office—delivering a challenge, the same punishment, except not finding securities for good behavior; in Rhode Island, though death does not ensue, carried publicly in a cart, with a rope about his neck, to the gallows, and sit thereon for one hour, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year, either or both; in Massachusetts, when death shall not ensue, and challenging to a duel, though no duel be fought, and a second, aider or abettor, punished as a felonious assaulter, solitary not more than one year, and hard labor not exceeding twenty years, and disqualified from holding office for twenty years—accepting a challenge, though no duel ensue, and thus aiding and abetting, imprisonment in common jail not more than one year, and disqualified from holding any office for five years; in New Jersey, challenging to fight a duel, though no duel be fought, or knowingly being the bearer of a challenge, or in any way aiding or abetting, fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment to hard labor not more than two years, or both—fighting a duel when death does not ensue, or being a second, or aiding or abetting in such duel, fine not exceeding $1,000, and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding four years, or both; in Delaware, giving or accepting a challenge, carrying or delivering such challenge, engaging in and fighting a duel, or being a second, whether the duel take place or not, or any way concerned in aiding or encouraging, fine $1,000, imprisonment three months, and forever disqualified from holding any office in the State; in Maryland, fighting a duel, and killing an antagonist, or wounding him, so that he shall die thereof within twelve months and a day, and aiding and abetting, penitentiary not less than five nor more than eighteen years—challenging or accepting a challenge to a duel, declared incapable of holding any office, civil or military, in the State; in Virginia, challenging to a duel or accepting a challenge, forever disqualified for office; by the code for Louisiana, if in a duel the criminal kill his antagonist, he shall be imprisoned not less than two nor more than four years, and forfeit forever his political rights, and his civil rights of the first and third class, and if such death or mortal wound be by treachery, he shall be deemed guilty by assassination, and shall suffer the punishment of that crime.

We remark, thirdly, the disproportion between the penalty for passing counterfeit money and adultery.

In Maine, having in possession, or bringing into the State, counterfeit bank bills, with intent to pass, is punished with solitary confinement not more than three months, and hard labor not more than three years, and by fine not exceeding $1,000, and imprisonment in common jail not more than one year; and adultery is punished with solitary imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and confinement to hard labor not more than five years.

In New Hampshire, bringing into the State, or having in possession, counterfeit bills, with intent to pass, is punished with solitary confinement not more than four months, and hard labor not less than two nor more than five years; and adultery is punished with confinement in common jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding $400, and may be required to recognise with sureties for a term not exceeding five years, or by one or more of said punishments.

In Vermont, counterfeiting bank bills or notes, is punished with confinement in the state prison not exceeding fourteen years, and fine not exceeding $1,000, or either; and adultery with confinement in state prison not exceeding three years, and fine not exceeding $1,000, or either of said punishments.

In Massachusetts, passing any counterfeit bank bill, is punished with solitary confinement not more than thirty days, and hard labor after not more than three years, or by fine not exceeding $1,000, and binding to good behavior for two years; and adultery, by the law of 1812, with solitary confinement not more than three months, and hard labor afterwards not exceeding five years.

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In Connecticut, passing counterfeit bills is punished with confinement in state prison not over three years; and adultery, if a man, in state prison—if a woman, in common jail not exceeding five nor less than two years.

In Rhode Island, passing forged notes or bank bills is punished with setting in the pillory, and while there having a piece of each ear cut off, branded with the letter C, imprisoned not more than six years, and shall be fined not exceeding $4,000, or any or all of said punishments; and adultery with fine not exceeding $200, and imprisonment not longer than six months.

In New Jersey, using any false token or writing to obtain money or goods, with intent to cheat or defraud, may be punished with solitary imprisonment in the cells of the state prison not exceeding nine months; and adultery with fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

In Delaware, passing, or attempting to pass false or forged notes, may be punished with fine not less than $500 nor more than $2,000, set on pillory one hour, solitary imprisonment not exceeding three months, and wear on the outside garment, between the shoulders, for a term not less than two nor more than five years, the letter F, not less than six inches long and two inches wide, the F to be of a scarlet color; while adultery is punished with a fine of $100.

In Maryland, knowingly passing a counterfeit bank bill, is punished with confinement in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years; and adultery, by the law of 1715, was punished with a fine of £3 or 1200 lbs. of tobacco.

In Virginia, passing or offering to pass counterfeit coin or bank notes, with intent to defraud, is punished with imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty years; and adultery is punished with fine of $20.

In the code for Louisiana, whoever shall pass or offer to pass any counterfeit coin, knowing it to be such, is punished by imprisonment at hard labor not less than seven nor more than fifteen years; and adultery with fine not less than $100 and not exceeding $2,000, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both.

We remark, fourthly, the importance of having the laws made known.

How few of those, who may be subject to the penalty of the law, know what the law is! How few indeed even know what crimes are punished with death! The subject is so much in the dark, that probably few of the more intelligent part of the citizens could give any thing like a correct statement of the principal provisions of the criminal law, in the State in which they live. Mr. Livingston suggests that this is a subject which should be made familiar in the common schools; and why not? In one short reading lesson the criminal law of a given State, in an abstract form, might be comprehended, in its principal provisions. Why not then make this vastly important subject familiar to all classes from infancy to manhood? The thought of having human beings subject to the awful punishment of death, or even to that of imprisonment for life, for crimes committed in an hour of passion, the penalty of which they never understood, is revolting to the ordinary feelings of humanity. And yet this is the necessary consequence of suffering the criminal law to remain amidst other laws, in statute books, which the common people never see, without bringing it out in some form, in which they can see it, or rather in which it shall be made known to them.

We remark, fifthly, the importance of having the language of the law so plain, that the common people can understand it.

The plain English of the words is what they most need, who are most liable to the penalty annexed to crime, provided the penalty is to have any effect in deterring from the commission of crime. A religious service in Latin is as good among the American people, who do not understand it, as the criminal law in Latinized words to those who may be subject to the penalty, but do not understand such words. The laws ought therefore to be made, and made known, in plain English.

Having presented an abstract of the criminal laws of some of the United States, with general remarks on the same, we propose to show

THE INDIRECT INFLUENCE OF THIS SOCIETY.

This Society may have an indirect influence in producing important changes in the criminal law.—It has been already seen that there is room for such changes; and if it has been made so apparent, that every mind may see it, will not this have a tendency to produce those changes which are obviously important?

This Society shows the connexion between architecture and morals.—If there are principles in architecture, by the observance of which

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great moral changes can be more easily produced among the most abandoned of our race, are not these principles, with certain modifications, applicable to those persons who are not yet lost to virtue, but prone to evil? If it is found most salutary to place very vicious men alone, at night, and give them opportunities for thought, without interruption, is not the principle applicable to others subject to like passions! If old offenders corrupt juvenile delinquents, in buildings so constructed as to make it necessary to lodge them in the same room, will not vicious youth of seventeen, in similar apartments, corrupt innocent boys of eight or nine. If a night room, in a prison containing ten or twenty convicts, presents to an invisible spirit, profaneness, obscenity, histories of past and designs for future mischief, and generally contagion in sin, what will be presented to the same spirit, in a night room occupied by five or six unruly apprentices? If females, in prison, crowded together in a room at night, and left to themselves, dishonor their name, is there no tendency to a similar result among factory girls, lodged in the same manner? If in a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents great changes are produced, in a few months, for the better, in consequence of breaking up the evil association between vicious youth, and placing them alone, in solitude and silence, eight hours in twenty-four; is there no danger that youth of like passions, in similar numbers, for the same length of time, if placed several in a room, and left to themselves, will corrupt good manners by evil communications? If a youth of seventeen, while confined in a room with two and twenty convicts, old and young, said to a Christian friend, "such things are coming into my eyes and into my ears, that they get down into my heart, and I find it difficult to pray;" what is it but an illustration of the importance of solitude?

It is the object of these questions to put the friends of improvement to thinking; for we are satisfied for ourselves, that there is such a thing as architecture adapted to morals; that, other things being equal, the prospect of improvement, in morals, depends, in some degree, upon the construction of buildings; and that among certain classes of persons, and for certain purposes, separate sleeping rooms should be provided. How far this principle ought to be extended, we do not pretend to decide; but we have no doubt that it should be extended to all prisons; that it is scarcely less necessary for the vicious poor, in extensive alms-houses; that it would be useful, in all establishments, where large numbers of youth of both sexes are assembled and exposed to youthful lusts; and that it would greatly promote order, seriousness, and purity in large families, male and female boarding schools, and colleges.

The principle is already applied to the prisons in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia; to the houses of refuge in New York and Philadelphia; and resolves have passed the Legislatures of the respective States, directing an estimate of the expense of doing it, or measures are in progress, with reference to its accomplishment, in Vermont, New Jersey, Georgia, and Illinois. It has been proposed to apply the principle, and there is little doubt it will be done, to the extensive alms-houses now erecting near New York and Philadelphia, so far as

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the intemperate, vagrant and vicious poor are concerned; anu it is obvious, from very slight observation on many poor-houses, that their character would not suffer by the application of the same principle to them.

The principle has not yet been applied to boarding schools, so far as our knowledge extends; and this is the more to be lamented, since most of the jealousy, whispering, heart-burning, censoriousness, discontent, revelling, juvenile gambling, impurity, and such like, have their beginning in the chambers, after the youth have retired from the observation of their teachers and guardians, two, three or five in a room, and have been left to themselves;—which would all be prevented, with perfect ease, and rendered physically impossible, so far as evil communication from one to another takes place in the chambers, by a building so constructed, that the dormitories should not only be separate, but be so arranged that fifty, or one hundred, if necessary, should be under the eye of the tutor or guardian from the door of his study—and if in this door there is a window, the whole building is under supervision and control from the tutor's chair.

A proposal has been made for the erection of such a building, and the plan furnished to a gentleman, for an important school in Massachusetts. The plan of this building is as follows:—to be three stories high, having the rooms arranged, on either side of a centre space, extending through the building lengthwise. The space to be unbroken from the floor of the lower story to the arch above the third. The two upper stories having narrow galleries extending two and a half feet from the doors, towards the centre, leaving an unbroken space between the opposite galleries. The rooms to be entered from these galleries, through doors, in each of which is a glass window. Each room to have a window through the external wall, which, together with the large windows in the ends of the building, and sky-lights, will make the whole light and airy. The length of the building, the width of the space between the galleries, and the size of the rooms,—as these points do not affect the principle of separation and supervision,—are left to the taste, judgment and resources of the proprietor. Rooms, however, 8 feet by 10, freely ventilated from the centre, will be large enough. The tutors' apartment to be placed on the lower floor, at the end and entrance of the building.

The advantages of this plan of building, besides the great advantages of separation and supervision, are economy and safety in regard to warming and lighting; as all the rooms may be warmed, through the area, by a furnace connected with it, and lighted by lamps suspended from the centre of the arch; by which arrangement, danger from fire, and expense would be greatly diminished. These advantages, however, are secondary in comparison with the moral effect.

Here a youth, if he is disposed to study, read, and reflect, or in any way improve his time, without interruption, may do it; and here the idle, profane and vicious youth is effectually prevented from corrupting his fellows, during those hours of darkness, in which there is the greatest danger. We believe, that few persons are fully aware of the effect of such a building, under an attentive supervision, in producing order, sobriety, gentleness, docility, and attention to duty—to say

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nothing of higher moral and religious impressions. Thus an important division of time, viz. the latter hours of the evening, the hours of the night, and of early light, are secured from external and injurious influence and temptation, by the construction of the dormitories.

Another division of time is into hours for receiving food; and for this period of time there is such a thing as construction and arrangement adapted to morals. The form of the room, the form and position of the tables, the position of the seats, and the position of the officer who presides, are worthy of particular attention. The room should be large, having no partitions or alcoves to intercept the sight; and narrow tables, having persons seated only on one side of the table, are found most conducive to order, in a common hall, where a large number of persons, whose principles and habits are not established, assemble to take their food. The reasons of this are obvious: narrow tables admit the attendants to pass, on the side where no persons are seated, without passing the food over the heads and shoulders of the guests. Thus the provocation, inconvenience and delay are avoided, which arise from looking first over one shoulder and then over the other, to find the waiter; of getting and returning the dishes after he is found; or of having the food dropped upon the persons of those over whose heads and shoulders it must be passed.

Again—narrow tables are the best, because they greatly *facilitate* the operations of the waiters; and much of the ill-will in common halls arises from their tardy movements. Besides, the narrow tables can be placed in successive rows, or in a hollow square, so as to admit of a more perfect supervision from the eye of the presiding officer. To correspond with narrow tables, the seats should be single and permanent, which prevents the jostling on benches, or the inconvenience of moving them after several persons are seated, and also prevents the noise and confusion of chairs. To finish the arrangement of tables and seats in the common hall, the presiding officer's seat and table should be at the end of the hall, a little elevated, and manifestly facing the other tables. Whether to secure the most perfect supervision and easiest control, the seats at the other tables should be placed on the side of them towards the presiding officer, or on the opposite side, might be decided by experiment: our opinion is, that they should be placed on the side towards the presiding officer, so as to face the opposite end of the hall.

These suggestions, which may prove conducive to order in large institutions, in that division of time which is allotted to eating, will not be deemed unimportant by those who have witnessed the disorder, dissatisfaction, and ill manners, which are often generated in a common hall.

Another division of time, for which architecture must adapt a place, is the period allotted to labor. This, at present, is no period of time at all in regard to many public institutions; but the time is approaching, we believe, when it will not to the same extent as it is now, be deemed wise and proper to make no provision whatever for the useful application of that period of time, which must necessarily be occupied in giving health and activity to the body by some form of bodily exercise. Already there are institutions springing up, in which the time

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and strength formerly wasted are to be usefully employed. In the houses of refuge for juvenile delinquents; in the new prisons, and alms-houses, and some literary institutions, there are not only hours, but places, for labor. In other institutions of great importance, there are no places, or no proper places, for labor, and therefore no hours for labor, and consequently an immense expense for their support. To obviate the evil, there should be convenient places of labor provided. If in the construction of buildings for a public institution, there are no such places provided, there will be ordinarily no labor. In the alms-house in New York, for instance, where have been confined, during the last winter, 2400 souls, there is no adequate provision of places for the labor of such a population, and consequently the expense to the city has been, during the year, about $100,000 for the support of this institution. If in the same institution there had been, as in the prison at Auburn, several thousand feet of work-shops, of convenient construction, admitting of an easy supervision, and appropriated exclusively to labor, the waste strength of this corrupt and corrupting popul tion might greatly diminish the expense of its support. It is obviously important, therefore, that there should be work-shops convenient, appropriate, and abundant. The form of these shops, perhaps, cannot be more convenient and economical, than those in the prison at Auburn, which are one story buildings, not frequently broken by partition walls (for this intercepts the supervision) extending around the premises on three sides, forming a hollow square, and making a part of the external enclosure, and leaving the intermediate space between the principal building and the shops perfectly free from all obstacles to the most free and easy supervision.

Another mode of building work-shops would be in one story buildings, on the radiating plan, like the arches between the dormitories in the new prison in Philadelphia, which would admit of a perfect inspection of all persons employed in them from the centre.

Another mode still would be circular shops, having recesses for labor, arranged on the circumference, admitting of perfect inspection from the centre, while the laborers face the circumference.

Another mode still is a larger enclosure, covered with a roof, and unbroken by partitions. In all the above plans of building, the great object is to preserve the space unbroken by partitions, which intercept the supervision, and make hiding places for idleness and mischief.

We have thus given some general rules concerning architecture, as adapted to morals, for three periods of time, viz. the hours of retirement, hours for eating, and hours for labor. There remains another period, i. e. hours for instruction. The most important of these are those of the morning and evening devotions, the day school and evening school, and the Sabbath. For the first and latter hours, a chapel seems indispensable; though there are many public institutions in this country, where there is none; and where there is no chapel, there is generally found little or nothing which would adorn one. A pure and holy religion is no more likely, in public institutions, than elsewhere, to perform its morning and evening devotions in kitchens, work-shops, and night rooms. In general, therefore, where there is no chapel there is scarcely the form of religion. There are some exceptions to

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this remark, where an unusual zeal has carried Christians and ministers into work-shops, kitchens, and even dungeons, to perform their vows; but this kind of religious instruction is occasional, irregular, and inefficient, and is no better in a public institution, in producing reformation, than in the new country, or infant colony. The moment the desert begins to blossom as the rose, a convenient *place* for public worship, in the form of a church, chapel, or commodious and pleasant apartment, will be provided; or rather, perhaps, in the order of time, the place of worship precedes joy and gladness. Why it should have been expected, that reformation in prisons should precede the ordinary means of grace, or why so many should be found despairing of reformation, while places for the use of these means in many extensive establishments are not thought of, in the construction, is not very strange, while the general laws of cause and effect remain in operation. If it be admitted, that there should be chapels or places of worship, it is not to be supposed, in this age, that those evils in construction will be permitted which were common a few years since, in places of worship, viz. seats in which the hearers shall face every way, and stair-cases in the body of the house and in sight of the congregation, on which the noise and sight of persons shall disturb the whole congregation; nor deep galleries, in the rear of which shall be large square pews, in which vicious persons may be concealed in their amusements from all those who would be disposed to prevent them. The modern and improved style of building, so that every hearer may see the speaker, and may be pleasantly seated facing the minister, needs no arguments to show its importance. It needs no proof, that there is a close connexion in chapels between morals and architecture; and a retrograde movement, here, in reference to architecture, as conducive to morals, would be as painful, as an advance in the science would be pleasing, in all extensive establishments, with reference to those periods of time allotted to other purposes.

The only other point on which we propose to speak, in this connexion, is in reference to architecture as adapted to the period of time allotted to evening and day schools, either or both, where they can and ought to be instructed. The Sabbath school, in the house of refuge in New York, is remarkable for its order and prosperity, in part, because there is a convenient place for teaching it. The common school in the alms-house in New York is one of the best among the public schools in the city, partly because it has an airy, spacious and healthy school-room, fitted up for the accommodation of the children, on the Lancasterian plan. In the house of industry, also, at South Boston, there is a very good school, because it has a pleasant, healthy, airy and commodious school-room. In the house of refuge in Boston, the building was not designed for the purpose to which it is now applied, and therefore the apartment appropriated to the instruction of the Sabbath is used as a school-room. In the prisons at Charlestown, Auburn, and Baltimore, the places used as chapels are used also for the Sabbath school. There are no evening schools in either of these institutions; nor are there any Sabbath schools in a very large proportion of the prisons and alms-houses in the land; nor was there such provision made in their construction for those periods of time, that

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might and ought to be allotted to instruction, which the interest of society, as well as the feelings of benevolence, require. Nothing can illustrate this more forcibly than a single glance at the school in the alms-house in the city of New York. Here are assembled three hundred and fifty children, under the care and successful instruction of one teacher, with such assistance as he can derive from monitors, elected from among the children of the alms-house. At nine o'clock every morning, they are in their places, in a room so constructed, and with seats so arranged that every eye of this multitude of children may be fixed upon the teacher, while he opens the school by reading the word of God. With these advantages of construction, these children of paupers, at an expense of about $3 each, per annum, for tuition, make as great progress in knowledge, and exhibit as good specimens of improvement in reading, writing and arithmetic, as can be found among children of the same age in other schools. The only objection to it is, lest it should prove a bounty on pauperism; but this would be entirely removed, by providing, in every such establishment, places of labor for another period of time, so that paupers could be made to pay for such privileges. If this were done, avarice itself would not withhold that forecast, supervision, and benevolent attention, which would secure such results.

The practical application of these remarks, in regard to school-rooms of proper construction, is not more important to houses of refuge, and the children of the poor and vicious, than to children in factories and other extensive establishments, where it is desirable to give the greatest possible instruction, with the least possible expense.

In all similar establishments, other things being equal, much depends on the existence, size, form and arrangement of the school-room.—There should be a school-room: for without it there will be no school, and with it there will be a standing memento of that for which it was made; so that months and years will not be likely to roll away without a recognition of the principle, that a period of time should be set apart for instruction. The school-room should be sufficiently commodious to admit all those who are to receive instruction; so ventilated as to preserve the health; and for such establishments there can be little doubt, that it should be arranged on the Lancasterian plan.

Thus it appears that this Society shows the connexion between architecture and morals, in reference to four periods of time, which ought to include nearly the whole; i. e. the period for retirement, the period for eating, the period for labor, and the period for instruction.

Whether any good will result from this view of the connexion between architecture and morals, time will show. If it shall be the means of securing for large establishments, separate dormitories, admitting of easy supervision, orderly and not pernicious common halls, extensive and well arranged work-shops, suitable chapels and school-rooms, we shall see, in the progress of ages, whether in this particular our labor is in vain.

This Society shows the value of labor, not only as a means of support, but as an auxiliary of virtue.—The county prisons, to a vast extent, throughout the United States, are *not* places of labor; and for this, among other reasons, are places of extreme profligacy in regard

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to gambling, profane swearing, sabbath-breaking, and other nameless offences. In the reformed prisons, where labor has been systematically introduced, and industriously prosecuted, under a vigilant inspection, a vast amount of moral evil has been prevented. This is delightfully illustrated in the prisons at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield, and at the houses of refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Even in the same prison where some of the men have been furnished with labor, and others not, it is the testimony of the officers, that they can prevent evil more easily among one hundred men who are busily employed, than between one tenth part of that number, who have nothing to do. This general remark is applicable to colleges, academies, and schools, and is one of the great reasons of the profligacy which is found in them, and shows the need of reform in them, as much as similar evils show the need of reform in the old penitentiaries. This subject would be less important, if fewer parents were called annually to mourn over their children's loss of character, at public schools; and this for one among other reasons, that they are not furnished with places, materials, and hours for labor. We hail therefore, as harbingers of a better day, all those institutions, of whatever name, in which it is illustrated, by actual experiment, how conducive productive labor is to virtue. And we believe that the time is not distant, when to a much greater extent than at present, institutions of all kinds intended to reform men or prepare the rising generation for usefulness, will provide places, materials, and hours for labor as a part of the system. To some extent, this is already done. In Maine, the Institution at Waterville, and the Gardiner Lyceum, if we are correctly informed, combine labor and instruction. In Massachusetts, the Theological Seminary at Andover has a most useful work-shop, in which about seventy-five students are hard at work certain hours of every day, and another shop is now building, in which the students connected with Phillips Academy may appropriate certain hours to labor, and thus in part or wholly support themselves. At Woburn, Monson, South Hadley, and Stockbridge, Massachusetts, if it is not already done, it is in contemplation to combine labor with instruction in the academies. In Connecticut, at Windsor is a school on the same principle; in Hartford, at the deaf and dumb asylum are work-shops; and in Yale College, a large wood-house has been built, in which students may saw wood. In New York, at Whitesboro', and in Virginia and Tennessee, are literary institutions in which productive labor is combined with instruction; and we know not why bodily exercise, in the form of productive labor, should not be as conducive to virtue in academies and colleges, as in prisons and houses of refuge. From the experiments already made in both classes of institutions, it appears, that labor should no more be neglected where the improvement of the mind is the primary object, than the improvement of the mind should be neglected where labor and restraint are the primary object. In either case, it is seen that labor is not only a means of support, but an auxiliary of virtue.

This Society furnishes instructive facts in domestic economy.—In the house of reformation for juvenile delinquents, at South Boston, the boys' best suit (and they appear very well when dressed in it) costs,

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besides the making, which they do themselves, and not including the shoes, *ninety-eight cents.* This suit consists of a blue jacket and light duck pantaloons, a blue cap, and a white shirt. Here then is a fact for mothers to look at; for we testify, that there are no children more neatly clad than these boys, at an expense of *ninety-eight cents.*

Again—the earnings of a considerable number of these boys are equal to the expense for their clothing and food. Suppose the food to cost six cents per day, which is above the actual expense; and the clothing three cents per day, which would give them three suits per year, and three pair of shoes; then the expense of these items would be nine cents per day; while a considerable number of them earn, during the hours of labor only, ten cents per day. Here it should be remembered, that besides the hours for labor, there are hours for refreshment, and hours for moral and religious instruction, and hours for going to school. Does this fact, or does it not, afford instruction for large families, which find it difficult to gain subsistence; for boarding schools and academies, where parents' resources are exhausted to educate their children in idleness, when they might be better educated and earn their food and clothing, if proper care was taken to provide, in connexion with such institutions, places and hours and materials for labor? Does the fact above stated afford any instruction for colleges and theological seminaries, where such inveterate habits of bodily inaction are often formed, as to induce dispepsy in all its direful forms, which causes frequent and premature death; and if the subjects live, renders them comparatively useless members of society? In asking these questions, we are not beating the air; we are reasoning from facts; and we are happy in being supported in our general views, not only of the economy, but of the importance, in every point of view, of productive labor, as a part of a good system of education, by an institution, whose young men earned, in various stages of education, during the last year, more than eight thousand dollars. Of this sum, more than five thousand dollars were earned by the labor of those members of the institution, who are connected with different colleges. If the sons of poverty are to be thus educated, while the sons of affluence and competency are to be educated in lounging and idleness, the first will soon become last, and the last first.

Again,—the whole expense for the subsistence of the prisoners at Wethersfield, including food, clothing, bedding, medical attendance, instruction and pay of the officers, is thirteen cents and four mills per day, while one hundred and forty boys in the house of refuge in New York, from the age of six to nineteen years, earn, on contract, twelve and a half cents per day.

Once more,—the food of the prisoners, in the Connecticut prison, costs $15,52 per year each, or twenty-nine cents and eight mills per week, or four cents and two mills per day. With this food, consisting of good bread, good beef and pork, good potatoes, and good water, and enough of it, the convicts are healthy. There is little or no use for the hospital, and there has not been a death in eighteen months; and the labor of the prisoners is productive of a large income to the State, above every expense for the support of the institution.

There is one other fact only, which we propose to mention, in this connexion. The cooking for five hundred men is done in the prison,

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at Sing Sing, with eighty pounds of coal per day. This is done with great simplicity, by an apparatus made at the prison, and sold for one hundred dollars, which, it is believed, will save at least one half the expense for fuel, in large establishments.

These facts concerning the expense of clothing, and proceeds of labor at South Boston; the expense of cooking at Sing Sing; and the expense of supporting men at Wethersfield, compared with the earnings of boys in New York,—we have thought important and worthy of distinct consideration.

It is to be hoped that many families, institutions, and individuals, will learn important lessons from these facts, which are the results of invaluable experiments on man.

This Society shows the importance of unceasing vigilance in government.—In the house of reformation at South Boston, before the boys were subject to unceasing vigilance, there were frequent escapes, which indicated a habit of discontent, and unwilling submission; there was besides but little industry, in the shop or school-room; few cases of reformation; and generally a state of things affording little satisfaction to the directors or friends of the institution. Also, in the state prison at Charlestown, while there were numerous apartments, in the old brick building, removed from vigilant and unceasing inspection, and while the officers were not found in their places, exercising unceasing vigilance, there was little or nothing like a salutary discipline. In the house of correction in Leverett-street, too, among the females, until the matron was placed there, and began to exercise a constant inspection, there was no control; but as soon as the inmates took their places under the eye of the matron, knowing that she would be always in her place, and they should be always under her eye, the improvement was manifest. And at Newgate, Connecticut, as there was little vigilance, there was less order; while at the new prison in Wethersfield, in regard to the officers, as well as the convicts, there is a place for every man, and every man in his place, and they are all kept in their places, and at their business, by unceasing vigilance. In the prisons at Sing Sing and Auburn, whenever an overseer leaves his place, even for a few minutes, he calls another to take it, so that the supervision may be uninterrupted. To all this vigilance, and the benefits of it, there is a striking contrast, in some of the penitentiaries, and in the county prisons generally. In the county prisons, to a vast extent, the keeper may be a farmer, a deputy sheriff, a tavern keeper, or almost any thing else, which requires his *absence*, except, perhaps, when he turns the key. The consequence is, profane swearing, gambling, Sabbath breaking, universal disorder and idleness; and it seems not yet to have been thought, that vigilance is necessary in county prisons. So long as it is supposed that any class of prisons can be properly managed without unceasing vigilance, so long they will remain nurseries of vice. This brings into view a principle of very extensive application to families, schools, academies, colleges, factories, mechanics' shops; i. e. the importance of unceasing vigilance. If therefore, this society does in any degree magnify the importance of unceasing vigilance in government, it will be useful in this respect. That lessons never to be forgotten are taught on this subject in the

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prisons at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield, and in the houses of refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, is certain.

This Society shows the importance of family government.—Among the causes of crime, the neglect of family government stands next to intemperance: it is, in fact, not unfrequently the cause of intemperance. Youth, when unrestrained and neglected by their parents, find their way to the tavern and the grog-shop; and others, whose parents have attempted unsuccessfully to govern them, have not become abandoned to vice, till they forsook their father's house. It is the confession of many convicts from the prisons at Auburn and Wethersfield, that the course of vice, which brought them to the prison, commenced in disobedience to their parents, or in their parents' neglect. And it has already been stated. that about 60, which is one third of the whole number of the youth who have been committed to the house of reformation at South Boston, were committed for being stubborn and disobedient. And among old convicts, for the higher crimes, especially those which were the offspring of unrestrained and sudden passion, there is evidence from prisons, that they who have been guilty of such crimes, were never subject to family government. And there is further evidence, in a few cases, where parents and children have been found together in the same prison, that the father's house was a place of entire discord, in regard to every thing good, and of harmony, only, in devising and executing mischief: and in one instance, at least, a son, who made sport on his way from the prison to the gallows, where he was soon to lose his life, traced his dreadful end to the instructions of his mother. Let parents then govern their children, and children obey their parents, in that which is right.

This Society promotes temperance.—The facts disclosed from the interior of prisons concerning the consequences of intemperance are among the strongest arguments in favor of temperance. In the house of correction, in Boston, the records show, among the men, besides very many committed a second time, two committed three times; six committed four times; four committed five times; two committed six times; one committed seven times; and one committed eight times, for drunkenness. Among the females, besides many committed twice, three committed three times; two committed four times; one committed five times; six committed six times; and one committed seven times, for drunkenness. Of these, in sixty cases, the subjects had been discharged more than one month, and less than one year, before they were again arrested and committed to prison; sixteen had been discharged more than five days, and less than one month, before they were again arrested and committed to prison; three had been discharged but five days; three but four days; one but three days; two but two days; and three but one day, before they were again arrested and committed to prison.

The time lost in prison, in the cases above mentioned, was about thirty-two years. And the expense of supporting these twenty-eight drunkards, at $2 per week, for the time mentioned, $3,320

This is a limited view, as exhibited on the records of one of our prisons, of the evils of intemperance. There is another view, not less appalling, concerning the probable number of cases of imprisonment

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for debt, and the probable expense attending these cases, principally in consequence of the same vice.

Number of persons imprisoned for debt, annually, in the United States, in consequence, principally, of the intemperate use of ardent spirits,	50,000
Costs of process in 50,000 cases of imprisonment for debt,	$250,000
Expenses of court for the same number of cases,	250,000
Loss of time in prison, at 60 cts. per day, of 50,000, for 15 days each,	450,000
Board of the same number,	250,000
Turnkey, notifying creditor, administering oath, &c.	125,000
Derangement of affairs as much as the loss of time,	450,000
	$1,775,000

Again—the evils of intemperance are seen from the interior of prisons among criminals, not less than among debtors. The probable number of criminals annually committed to prison, in the United States, is about 125,000; and the proportion of these committed in consequence, directly or indirectly, of intemperance, does not appear from the most authentic documents to be less than three fourths of the whole number. The following statement may then be made:

Criminals committed to prison during a single year, in the United States in consequence, directly or indirectly, of intemperance, three fourths of 125,000,	93,750
Costs of process in 93,750 cases, at $5 each,	$468,750
Loss of time in prison of 93,750, at 60 cents per day, for 30 days each,	1,687,500
Board of 93,750 for 30 days, at $1, 25 per week,	504,539
Costs of court, juries, &c. in 93,750 cases,	1,000,000
	$3,660,789

Such results rendered only probable, as the consequence of intemperance, may produce some effect by way of restraint. A Society, then, which keeps it constantly in view to trace the connexion between intemperance and crime, is useful in promoting temperance.

This Society promotes the better observance of the Sabbath.—It is estimated that the number of persons in prison at a given time, in the United States, is 10,000. It is not a matter of small moment whether the prisons, in which 10,000 persons are constantly confined, shall be so constructed and managed, as that the Sabbath shall be properly observed. In this respect there is a vast difference between the prisons at Auburn, Wethersfield, and Sing Sing, and many other state prisons; and between them and the county jails generally. Silence, order, religious instruction in the Sabbath school, public worship, and private admonition, sympathy and advice, and reading the Bible diligently,—are characteristic of the first mentioned prisons on the Sabbath. Gambling, profane swearing, unrestrained communication of evil, are characteristic of several penitentiaries, and of almost all county prisons, on the Sabbath. If it were only the difference in the effect of these institutions, in regard to the sanctification of the Sabbath on the 10,000 persons constantly in prison, it would not be a matter of small moment; but it is to be considered, that the number of persons committed to prison in the United States, and leaving there to go abroad

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in society, to exert an influence upon others, in the lapse of a single year, does not greatly vary from 200,000: whether this vast multitude have been confined in prisons where the Sabbath was observed or profaned, is a matter of still greater moment.

This Society shows the value of solitude.—The remarks and facts stated in former Reports, in regard to the importance of solitary confinement at night, and in this Report showing the connexion between architecture and morals, are mostly illustrative of the value of solitude. Whether the principle is applicable to other members of the human family to the same degree, or not, it is now admitted as an axiom, that little or nothing can be done for the benefit of that part of the human family which is found in prison, without a time and a place for solitude; and it is a matter of great surprise, how great is the value of solitude to this class of persons. Many are constrained to acknowledge, on visiting the prisons at Auburn, Wethersfield, and Sing Sing, and the house of refuge in New York, that they never before conceived what effects would be produced on the hearts of vicious persons by being silent and alone at night. And if there were no other result from these admirable institutions, than a deeper impression upon the public mind of the value of solitude, in producing, in the minds of persons disposed to evil, reflection on the past, remorse for sin, resolutions of living a better life, and a disposition to read the Bible, and to hearken to good advice, they would be of great use to the world. An intelligent convict at Wethersfield, who came there from the old prison at Newgate, was asked by a citizen how he liked the new prison? when a conversation in substance as follows took place:—*Convict.* I do not know. *Citizen.* Is not the food better? *Convict.* Yes. *Citizen.* Is not the clothing better? *Convict.* Yes. *Citizen.* Is not the lodging better? *Convict.* Yes. *Citizen.* Are not the officers better? *Convict.* Yes. *Citizen.* Why then is it not all better? *Convict.* You do not understand it. *There*, by day and by night, it was hale fellows well met; and *here*, the last thing at night is prayer, then retirement, where we see no one and speak to no one during the evening; then go to bed, but cannot go to sleep; but *think, think.* If we get to sleep, and awake in the night, we see no one, and hear no one; but THINK, THINK. When the morning comes, and we go out, the first thing is prayer. We see our fellows, but say nothing; and at night, again, after prayer, we go alone, and THINK, THINK. This is the difference.

This Society shows that the Bible is the best of books.—No other book, nor all other books together, could supply the place of the Bible, in prison. When this is the only book with which prisoners are supplied, they read it often and much; become very curious to understand its meaning; select pungent passages, and turn down the leaves where they are; and in a few months gain a valuable knowledge of the scriptures. Some of the prisoners, who were ignorant of the alphabet, in the prison at Sing Sing, with no other book but the Bible, learned to read it in four or five weeks; afterwards became greatly interested in committing the scriptures to memory; and in a few cases gave evidence that the effect was not lost on their consciences and hearts. In the prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing, where about eleven hundred

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prisoners are confined, in as many separate cells, at night, they are supplied by a law of the State with eleven hundred Bibles, or as many Bibles as there are prisoners. In the prison at Wethersfield, also, each convict is supplied with a Bible, by the Connecticut Bible Society; and in these prisons, nothing has been more surprising and delightful than the attention which has been given to the word of God. In the Connecticut prison, in one instance, a citizen was curious to know, what proportion of the convicts would be found, at a given time, reading the Bible. He entered the prison, after the prisoners were locked up at night, and passed around the block, and looked into the solitary cells, through the grates, upon thirty-six prisoners. They were all engaged, without one exception, and each, without the knowledge of the others, in reading the Bible; and not only so, they had set their supper down upon the floor of their cells, to remain there till they had improved all the time before dark, in reading the Bible—thus preferring the word of God to their necessary food. A similar interest in reading the scriptures is manifested at Auburn, where a very large proportion of all the convicts, as they are passed on the Sabbath, at their cell doors, are found reading the scriptures.—How far the unusual interest manifested in reading the scriptures in prisons constructed and managed on the principles of those at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Wethersfield, is promoted by the opportunities for solitude, which are furnished, and the deprivation of other books, to which they are subject, we cannot tell; but one thing is certain, in these circumstances, there is no book like the Bible: none like it in its history, which is read with the greatest eagerness in prison: none like it in its poetry, for there are many minds in prison which can see its beauty in this respect: none like it in its sanctions, which are awful to the mind in the solitude of a prison: none like it in its invitations and promises, which are as the balm of Gilead to the wounded spirit in prison: none like it in its miracles. No other book, nor all other books together, could supply the place of the Bible in prison. And the time which is spent in reading it, and the rapidity with which a right understanding of its meaning is acquired, and the gratitude which is manifested, in many cases, for its consolations, and the restraints imposed by its sanctions, and the hope and astonishment excited by its promises and miracles, while it speaks volumes in favor of the new prisons where the Bible is so much used, and the system is so well calculated to increase its use, affords instructive lessons concerning the value of the Bible, wherever it is a neglected book.

This Society shows the value of Sabbath schools.—It shows the value of Sabbath schools in prison, and in preventing crime. Sabbath schools have been organized at the prisons in Concord, N. H., Charlestown, Mass., Wethersfield, Conn., Greenwich, Blackwell's Island, and Auburn, N. Y., at the houses of refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and at the old county prison on Walnut street, Philadelphia, where the effect of them has been manifest in promoting the sanctification of the Sabbath, the study of the Bible, an increase of kind feeling, an improvement in discipline, and the benefit of the teachers as well as the pupils. The number of scholars in the Sabbath schools, in the prisons mentioned above, is

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about 885, and the number of teachers about 60. The effect of these Sabbath schools in promoting the better observance of the Sabbath, is not only seen while the convicts are under instruction, but in their conduct as scholars, and in their influence over others during the remainder of the day; and in most usefully occupying the time of the officers and teachers concerned in their government and instruction. The Bible is the only book, or nearly the only book, used in these schools; and the effect of bringing 800 or 1000 minds in prison, on certain hours of every Sabbath, into systematic operation upon the truths of the Bible, is not only a proper mode of observing holy time, but it often enables those, who could not do it before, to read the Bible, and produces in a still greater number a taste for reading it. Besides, it interests the teachers in the convicts, and the convicts in the teachers, and thus produces pleasant feelings. The expressions of affection are very strong on both sides: the teachers wondering why they never felt for this class of men before, and the convicts feeling that they have, at last, found friends. All this, and much more, is strikingly illustrated in the kind, grateful, and affectionate feelings exhibited between teachers and scholars in the Sabbath schools of the prisons at Auburn and Wethersfield, and other prisons where Sabbath schools have been established. The effect on the discipline of these institutions is scarcely less valuable, than on the affections of the convicts; for the privilege of attending the school furnishes a strong motive to good conduct, and the fear of being deprived of the privilege, a strong restraint against misdemeanor. The privilege of being teachers in these schools is highly valued, especially among young men preparing for the ministry, as it brings them into contact with a great mass of inventive and inquisitive mind. But the best evidence of their value, derived from prisons, is the effect of Sabbath schools in deterring from the commission of crime; since there are very few Sabbath school scholars found in prison, in Europe or America.

This Society, without thwarting the purposes of justice, calls into action the sympathetic and compassionate feelings of man towards his fellow.—Were it not for some such operation as this, it might not only be unfelt but unknown, that there are in the United States about 300 lunatics, 500 youth and children, 1000 females, 10,000 of all classes, in prison at the same time; and in the lapse of a single year, about 125,000 criminals, and 75,000 debtors, committed to prison. Much more would it be unfelt and unknown, how friendless are these lunatics in prison; how miserable their condition; how incurable they become, if they do not soon die, in consequence of their dreadful malady, when aggravated by imprisonment. Even with the operations of this Society, we know not how much time must elapse, before this wretched class of prisoners will excite so much commiseration as to cause other provision to be made for them. Five hundred youth and children, too, might have remained for ages, in the old penitentiaries, subject to the brutal passions of old offenders, and no houses of refuge for juvenile delinquents have been provided for them, except for the publicity which has been given to the facts in regard to the unutterable abominations to which they have been exposed. 1000 females, also, among whom are daughters once promising, wives with husbands and children

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living, and mothers with infant children in their arms, might have remained in prison, and may still remain there a long time, before it shall be felt generally that female commiseration, prayer and corresponding effort, can find scope for its ever active spirit within the walls of prisons. This would not be because the same heart which was first at the sepulchre of Him, who was anointed to preach liberty to the captive, does not remain on earth; but because it has been so extensively unknown that there were so many females in prison. And 10,000 persons of all classes might have remained in prison, and every year 125,000 criminals and 75,000 debtors might be committed to prison, and still this might remain a subject so unimportant, and uninteresting, as not to excite the commiseration of the public, were no publicity to be given to the facts concerning it. We believe therefore, that this Society, without thwarting the purposes of justice, calls into action, to some extent, the sympathetic and compassionate feelings of man towards his fellow.

Thus it appears that the indirect influence of the Society may have been or may be of some use to the world.

Having stated several particulars in which the indirect influence of its operations may have been useful, we proceed to state

THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF THIS SOCIETY'S LABORS.

It has caused an examination to be made of the principal prisons, on different routes, in fifteen of the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining the defects of some, and improvements of others; and for this purpose has enabled the Agent to travel about thirteen thousand miles, and prosecute the object in various forms, without interruption, for five years.

It has printed about sixteen thousand copies, or 1,600,000 pages of the Annual Reports of the Society, and furnished them, at a moderate price, to the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey, for the use of the members, and gratuitously to the Legislatures of some other States, and to benevolent individuals and Societies in America and Europe. The First Report has been reprinted by the London Society; the Second has been stereotyped in this country; and Dr. Julius, of Hamburg, has recently published in Germany an octavo volume of 368 pages, in which he has availed himself extensively of the facts contained in the series of Reports, for which he has returned a letter of thanks to the Society, and has attached to his volume a beautiful copperplate engraving of the new prison now erecting at Charlestown, Mass.

It has caused an abandonment of the principle of solitary confinement, unmitigated by labor or instruction, on one pound of bread and cold water, under which the prisoners in the state prison at Thomaston, Maine, three years since, were suffering every thing but death; and the substitution of solitary confinement at night, with labor by day, on a healthful diet, under some degree of instruction.

It furnished the plan, which has been adopted, of the new prison at Charlestown, in a communication to the Governor of Massachusetts,

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which he recommended to the Legislature, with a respectful notice of the service thus rendered to the State.

It sent its Agent, at three different times, to Connecticut; once to visit Newgate alone, and ascertain its character; again with the Commissioners of the Legislature to spend as much time as should be necessary to make a thorough investigation and disclosure of abuses existing in that institution; at which time, after spending nearly a week at the prison, he visited the principal towns in the State, and invited meetings of the principal men, that the evils might be exposed to them; and, also, made such representations to the Governor as induced him to submit the subject to the Legislature; and, finally, in acceptance of the invitation of the Commissioners, sent its Agent a third time to appear before the Legislature, and make such representations as had already been made to the Governor and many respectable citizens. After which, within two or three weeks, a law was passed, with almost entire unanimity, to abandon Newgate, and build a new prison, on the Auburn plan, at Wethersfield.

It introduced the system of instruction by resident chaplains at the prisons at Charlestown, Auburn, Sing Sing, and Lamberton.

It has co-operated in diffusing information, with all the friends of such institutions, in behalf of houses of refuge for juvenile delinquents, and, as it has had opportunity, in promoting the prosperity of those already established.

It suggested important alterations, which were adopted and gratefully acknowledged, in the new building, recently erected in the Baltimore penitentiary, by which many facilities are secured for preventing evil communication.

It furnished an outline of the general plan of the new penitentiary in Washington, to the architect of the public buildings.

In one word, it has devoted five years to whatever of improvement has appeared to the Board important and practicable in regard to the construction, discipline, and moral improvement of prisons.

With the view which has now been presented, according to the plan proposed, of the interests of several of the States in regard to prison discipline; of the criminal laws of some of the States, with remarks on the same; and of the indirect influence and immediate results of this Society's labors, the question again recurs, which was submitted at the close of the last report,—whether this Society is worthy of continued patronage? This question we again submit, with the hope and expectation that it will receive the same answer as it received last year; so that we shall proceed in our labors, with increased patronage.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, *in account with* CHARLES CLEVELAND, Treasurer. **Cr.**

To cash paid a debt due at the last anniversary,	$ 495 66	By cash received for services of the Secretary, in supplying different pulpits,	$ 132 00
" " " for stereotype plates of the second Report,	198 19	" " " for Reports, from individuals and legislatures,	185 55
" " " Grant & Daniell, for paper,	100 00	" " " from life members,	830 00
" " " T. R. Marvin, for printing,	303 16	" " " from annual subscribers and donors,	2,383 83
" " " incidental expenses,	114 11		
" " " for folding and stitching Reports,	91 28		
" " " chaplain of the Prison at Auburn,	325 00		
" " " chaplain of the Prison at Charlestown,	369 33		
" " " chaplain of the Prison at Sing Sing,	150 00		
" " " Aux. Pris. Dis, Soc. at Princeton, for services in the State Prison at Lamberton, N. J.	136 00		
" " " Secretary, for salary, travelling expenses, &c.	1,248 65		
	$3,531 38		$3,531 38

Boston, June 1, 1829.

CHARLES CLEVELAND, Treasurer.

The above account we have examined, and find it correctly cast, and well vouched.

HENRY HILL,
EDMUND MUNROE.

Boston, June 1, 1829.

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Rev. ELIJAH HEADING,
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Rev. B. B. WISNER,
JEREMIAH EVARTS,
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Rev. EDWARD D. GRIFFIN,
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Rev. WARREN FAY,
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CHARLES CLEVELAND, Treasurer.

Rev. LOUIS DWIGHT, Secretary.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

BY THE PAYMENT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Boston.
*Chamberlain, Richard
*Phillips, William
Tuckerman, Edward
Willis, Nathaniel

Albany, N. Y.
Van Rensselaer, Stephen

Rochester.
Bissel, Josiah, Jr.

LIFE MEMBERS.

BY THE PAYMENT OF THIRTY DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.

Andover, Mass.
Cornelius, Elias
Porter, Ebenezer
Woods, Leonard

Boston.
Bowdoin, James
Prooks, Peter C.
Codman, Catherine
Codman, Charles R.
Eliot, Samuel A.
Eliot, William H.
Gray, Francis C.
Gray, John C.
Homer, George J.
Homes, Henry
Hill, Henry
Jackson, Charles
Jackson, James
Jackson, Patrick T.
Jones, John Coffin
Lowell, Charles
Lowell, John
Lawrence, Abbot
Lawrence, Amos
McLean, Ann
Munson, Israel
Parkman, Francis
Randall, John
Ropes, William
Shattuck, George C.
Shaw, Robert G.
Tappan, John
Vose, Thomas
Ward, Artemas
Warren, John C.
Wigglesworth, Thomas
Winthrop, Thomas L.
Worthington, William

Charlestown.
Curtis, Jared

Dorchester.
Codman, John

Marblehead.
Reed, William

Newbury.
Wright, Henry C.

Newburyport.
Bartlett, William
*Brown, Moses

Pittsfield.
Newton, Edward A.

Williamstown.
Griffin, Edward D.

Thomaston, Me.
Rose, Daniel

Albany, N. Y.
Delavan, Edward C.
Hopkins, Samuel M.

Auburn.
Lansing, D. C.

Bedford.
Jay, John

Geneva.
Dwight, Henry

New York City.
Brewster, Joseph
Chambers, William
How, Fisher
Hedges, Timothy
Milnor, James
Tappan, Arthur
Varick, Richard
Woolsey, William W.

Peterboro'.
Smith, Gerritt

Schenectady
Smith, Peter

Utica.
Stocking, Samuel
Varick, Abm.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

From June 1, 1828, *to June* 1, 1829.

Amherst, Mass.
Abbot, Gorham D. $1
Abbot, J. 1
Adams, J. S. & C. 1
Baker, Osmyn 1
Boltwood, L., Jr. 1
Clark, Joseph S. 1
Carter, S. C. 1
Clark, Lucius F. 1
Colton, Chauncey 2
Cash for Reports 3 25
Dickenson, Edward 1
Fellows, Francis 2
Fiske, N. W. 1
Hitchcock, E. 1
Humphrey, Heman 2
Leland, John 1
Peck, Solomon 2
Strong, H. W. 1
Storrs, E. W. 1
Snell, E. S. 2
Strong, E., Jr. 1
Sweetzer, Luke 3
Thayer, Martin 2
Thompson, William 1
Washburn, Royal 1
Worcester, S. M. 2

Andover.
Cornelius, Elias 20
Farrar, Samuel 5
Woods, Leonard 30

Boston.
Annual subscriptions, 256
Baxter & Prescott, 5
Beecher, Edward, by friends 30
Beecher, Edward 5
Beecher, Lyman, by friends 30
Bumstead, J. 16
Bumstead, J. F. 15
Cleveland, Charles 5
Cobb, Nathaniel R. 5
Cordis, Thomas 10
Cobb, Richard 30
Cutler, Pliny 10
Denny, George 10
Edwards, Justin, by friends in Boston 30
Edwards, Henry 10
Evarts, Jeremiah 5
Fairchild, Joy H. 2
Forbes, G. V. H. 5
French, B. V. 2
Friend, miss B. 10
Friend, Mrs. B. 10
Friend, J. D. 1
Gray, F. C. 22
Green, Samuel, by friends 30
Green, Gardner, 30
Gurney, Nathan 2
Hanover Church, contribut. 28 09
Hartwell, Alonzo 1
Hayward, Ebenezer 2
Hill, Henry 5
Homer, George J. 30
Homes, Henry 30
Howe, James 10
Hubbard, Samuel 40
Jackson, Charles 10
Jackson, James 20
Jackson, P. T. 10
Jeffries, John 3
Kendall, Thomas 2
Lawrence, Amos 10
Lincoln, Heman 5
Massachusetts Legislature for Reports 125
Marvin, T. R. 30
McLean, Ann 30
Munroe, Edmund 20
Noyes, Daniel 5
Otis, Harrison Gray 30
Parker, Ebenezer 20
P. C. S. for services of the Secretary 122
Phelps, Abner 10
Pierce, William 2
Proctor, John C. 20
Quincy, Josiah 30
R. C. A., a friend 10
Rand, Asa 35
Randall, John 10
Reynolds, Edward 3
Safford, Daniel 40
Skinner, Thomas H. 5
Spear, Dodridge 2
Stoddard, Charles 10
Tappan, Charles 10
Tappan, John 25
Tenney, S. 2
Train, Samuel 15
Wisner, B. B., friends in Boston 30
Willey, Newton 2
Welch, Thomas 2
Weare, Mark 5
Wheelwright, Lot 10
Willis, Nathaniel 40
Winchester, E. & A. 10
Winthrop, Thomas L. 10
Whiting, Marcus 2

Bradford.
Kimball, Jesse 2

Brookline.
Sullivan, Richard 20

Cambridge.
Metcalf, E. W. 2

Cambridgeport.
*Chaplin, James C. 20

Charlestown.
Arnold, William 1
Annual subscribers, 16
Fay, Warren 2
Skilton, Matthew 2

Duxbury.
Sprague, Seth 2

Dedham.
Burgess, Ebenezer 10
Friend, 1
Guild, John 2
Guild, Reuben 2

Dorchester.
Mullican, C. 2
Robinson, Stephen 2

Fitchburg.
Putnam, R. A. 2

Gloucester.
Jewett, David, by a friend, 30

Ipswich.
Friend, 1
Kimball, David, by ladies, 30
Lord, Nathaniel, Jr. 2
Kimball, Charles 2
Knowlton, Thomas 1
Heard, John 2
Smith, Ammi 2
Treadwell, N. 2
Wade, W. F. 2

Lanesborough.
Shaw, Henry 2

Lenox.
Worthington, Charles 2

Medford.
Magoun, Thatcher 10

Milton.
Gile, Samuel 2
Metcalf, Nathan 2
Porter, Joseph 2
Tucker, Jesse 2
Tucker, Lewis 2
Tucker, Nathaniel 32
Wadsworth, Josiah 2

Marblehead.
Bartlett, J. 2
Cash, 1, do. 1, do. 1 3
Meriam, R. A. 2
Porter, Benj. 2
Weed, Dan 2

New Bedford.
Green, T. A. 2

Northampton.
Ashman, John H. 1
Bancroft, George 1 50
Clark, John 1
Clark, Samuel 2
Clark, William, Jr. 2
Dewey, Charles A. 2
Friend, 50
Hubbard, Roswell 1
Lyman, Joseph 1
Parsons, Samuel 1
Phelps, E. S. 1
Snow, Ralph 1
Strong, Lewis 2
Strong, Jonathan 1
Tappan, Benjamin 2
Warner, Oliver 2
Whitney, D. S. 2
Whitney, J. D. 2
Williams, Eliphalet 2
Williston, P. 1
Whitney, Abel 1
Wright, F. H. 1

Newburyport.
Adams, Daniel 2
Bagley, Philip 2
Bartlett, William 30
Bannister, William B. 30
Cushing, Caleb 2
Dimmick, L. F. 2
Dimmick, L. F., by ladies, 30
Nelson, J. 2
Pearson, J. S. 4
Pike, J. S. 4
Proudfit, John, by ladies, 30
Parish, M. P. 2
Moseley, E. 2
Wildes, Asa W. 2

Pittsfield.
McKay, S. M. 2

Randolph.
Hitchcock, Calvin 2

Roxbury.
A friend, 30

Sheffield.
Barnard, Robert F. 2

Springfield.
Ashman, George 2
Bemis, Stephen C. 1
Bliss, William 1
Bliss, W. 1
Bliss, George 3
Bliss, George, Jr. 2
Bond, Thomas 3
Bontecou, Daniel 2
Blake, Elijah 1
Brewer, James 1
Calhoun, William B. 2
Child, William 1
Callender, G. W. 1
Comstock, Henry 1
Crooks, James W. 1
Chaffee, John 3
Day, Benjamin 1
Dwight, James S. 2
Dwight, Jonathan 3
Edwards, Elisha 1
Ely, Justin 2

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*Hooker, John 3
Hooker, John, Jr. 2
Howard, Bezaleel 3
Howard, Charles 2
Howard, John 2
Hubbard, Boardman 1
Ingersoll, John 1
Judd, Spencer 1
Lee, Roswell 2
Morris, Edward A. 1
Morris, Oliver 2
Newbury, John 1
Noble, G. C. 50
Packard, Frederic 2
Pynchon, Edward 2
Reynolds, Samuel 1
Russell, Ebenezer 1
Sanborn, Simeon 2
Sargeant, Thomas 1
Stebbins, Festus 1
Walker, Zebina 1
Wells, James 1

Salem.

Adams, Joseph 2
Barnell, John 2
Barstow, Gideon 2
Brooks, John 2
Brown, Ephraim 2
Burley, John 2
Cleveland, J. P., by ladies, 30
Cleveland, J. P. 2
Cheever, Ira 2
Choate, Rufus 2
Coit, T. W. 2
Dean, W. 2
Dodge, Pickering 10
Dodge, Pickering, Jr. 2
Dyke, John S. 2
Emerson, Brown, by ladies, 30
Foster, Isaac B. 2
Friend, 1
*Holyoke, E. A. 2
Huntington, A. 2
Kenney, Jonathan 2
King, I. Glen 2
King, James 2
Lawrence, J. B. 5
Lawrence, Charles 2
Merrill, Benjamin 2
Millet, Daniel 2
Osgood, John B. 2
Peabody, Joseph 10
Peele, William 2
Pierson, A. S. 2
Pickman, Benjamin 10
Phillips, S. C. 5
Robinson, Nathan 2
Shepherd, Michael 2
Sprague, J. G. 2
Shillaber, Ebenezer 2
Smith, G. H. 2
Treadwell, I. W. 2
Treadwell, W. 2
Tucker, Gideon 3
Warner, Caleb 2
Williams, Wm., by ladies, 30
Whipple, Henry 2
White, D. A. 2
White, Stephen 2

Worcester.

Foster, A. D. 32
Lincoln, J. W. 2
Waldo, E. S. & R. 50
Waldo, Daniel 10

Westfield.

Allis, Mr. 50
Bates, Elijah 2
Chadwick, A. G. 2
Collins, Augustus 2
Collins, Simeon 2
Davis, Emerson 2
Fowler, Amos 1 50
Fowler, James 2
Friend, $2; do. $1, 3
Gates, Aaron 1
Gillet, H. 2
Grant, Erastus 2
Hull, Hiram 2
Knapp, Isaac 2
Mather, John 2
Merwin, David N. 1
Morgan, A. 1
Moseley, Azariah 1
Olmsted, Timothy 1
Post, Abner 1
Sackett, James 1
Smith, Daniel 1
Stebbins, J. S. 1
Talmadge, E. G. 1
Taylor, Jedediah 1
Thayer, Lucius F. 1 50

Augusta, Me.

Tappan, Benjamin 2

Portland.

Cross, Nathaniel 2
Hyde, William 2
Lincoln, Royal 2
Mitchell, William 2
Owens, Joseph 3

Bath, N. H.

Sutherland, David, from Ira Goodale, 30

Methuen.

Eastman, J. W., by friends, 10

Farmington, Conn.

Andrus, Asa 2
Camp, James K. 50
Carrington, Dr. 50
Cowles, Gad 1
Cowles, Richard 2
Cowles, Martin 1
Cowles, Timothy 3
Cowles, William F. 2
Dickinson, Samuel 50
Friend, 1
Hart, Simeon 2
Hooker, Edward 2
Pitkin, Charles 1
Pitkin, Timothy 2
Porter, Cyrus 1
Porter, Noah 2
Richards, Samuel 1
Rockwell, Charles 2
Wadsworth, Sidney 1

Hartford.

Andrus, Silas 2
Bartholomew, R. 1
Brinsmade, Horatio N. 2
Brownell, T. C. 2
Buck, Dudley 2
Chapin, A. 2
Ellsworth, William W. 2
Ely, William 2
Friend, $5; friend, $2, 7
Gallaudet, Thomas H. 2
Goodman, Richard 2
Goodwin & Co. 2
Hawes, Joel 2
Hopkins, D. P. 2
Imlay, William H. 2
Johnson, Nathan 2
Linsley, Joel H. 2
Nichols, Cyprian 3
Peet, Harvey P. 2
Perkins, T. C. 2
Rogers, J. Smith 2
Russ, John 5
Sargeant, Jacob 2
Sigourney, Charles 2
Smith, Norman, Jr. 3
Spring, Samuel 2
Terry, Eliphalet 3
Terry, Roderic 2
Tudor, S. 2
Washburn, E. T. 2
Wheaton, N. S. 2
Wells, James H. 2
Wadsworth, Daniel 10
Whitney, Charles 2
Williams, Thomas S. 5
Woodbridge, Ward 2

Middletown.

Barns, J., Jr. 2
C. W. and a friend, 2
Crane, John R. 2
Cushing, Mrs. H. 2
Friend, 2
Friends, $2; cash, $1 85, 3 85
Hubbard, Abigail 2
Hubbard, Nehemiah 3
Shaler, Mrs. 2
Southmayd, E. G. 2
Southmayd, Samuel 2
Storrs, Betsey 2
Russell, Samuel 2
W. H. 2
Ward, Eliza A. 2
Ward, H. D. A. and a friend, 2
Woodward, Henry 2

New Haven.

Atwater & Son, 1
Atwater, Mrs. J. 1
Andrews, A. H. 2
Atwater, R., by L. Daggett, 2
Backus, E. F. 4
Bacon, Leonard 2
Baldwin, Simeon 2
Baldwin, Roger S. 2
Brewster, James 2
Bristol, William 2
Brintnall, Capt. 1
Blanchard, Amos, Jr. 2
Bradley, Abraham 2
Bradley, Leonard 2
Candee, L. 2
Clark, Joseph N. 2
Cutter, William 2
Dagget, David 2
Day, Jeremiah 3
Denison, Henry 2
Dow, V. M. 2
Dwight, Henry E. 2
Dwight, Sereno 2
Dwight, Timothy 2
Durjie and Peck, 2
Friend, $1, friend, $2, 3
Friend, S. P. D. 1
Fitch, Eleazer T. 2
Forbes, I., Jr. 2
Goodrich, C. A. 2
Harrison, Justus 2
Herrick, Claudius 1
Hotchkiss, H. L. 2
Hotchkiss, Ezra 2
Hotchkiss, R. 2
Hitchcock, Samuel J. 2
Huggins, Henry 2
Hotchkiss, W. 2
Hull, Sidney 2
Hull, Elisha 2
Ives, Eli 2
Jones, George 2
Jarman, F. H. 2
Kimberly, Dennis 2
Kingsley, James L. 2
Knight, Jonathan 2
Leffingwell, William 2
Maltby, A. H. 2
Mitchell, John 2
Morse, Sidney E. 2
Munson, Eneas 2
Nicholson, J. 2
North, Simeon 2

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Olmsted, Denison	2
Peck, N.	2
Pynchon, H. R.	2
Pood, C. H.	2
Robinson, George	2
Salter, C. J.	1
Sillman, Benjamin	2
Skinner, A. N.	2
Sherman, Roger	2
Skinner, A. N.	2
Smith, Theodore	2
Townsend, J. H.	2
Townsend, W. K	2
Townsend, Isaac	2
Thompson, E. N.	2
Twining, Stephen	2
Totten, G.	2
Trowbridge, Henry	2
Ward, Eliot H.	2
Winthrop, Francis B.	2
White, Dyer	2
Whitney, Henrietta F.	2
Woodward, T. G.	2
Wethersfield.	
Buck, B. D.	2
Buck, Winthrop	2
Friend,	2
Friend,	2
Goodrich, Jesse	2
Goodrich, Joshua	2
Goodrich, Simeon	2
Pillsbury, Amos	2
Pillsbury, Moses C.	5
Riley, Justus	2
Robbins, Asher	2
Skaats, Abraham	2
Stillman, Timothy	3
Tenney, Caleb J.	2
Tontienne, Raphael	2
Wells, Martin	10
Woodward, Samuel B.	2
Albany, N. Y.	
Beck, Theodore Romeyn	3
Bleecker, Harmanus	4
Butler, Benjamin F.	5
Corning, Erastus	20
Dale, William A. Tweed	10
De Witt, Richard Varick	5
Hopkins, Samuel M.	10
Norton, John C.	30
Smith, Israel	5
Canandaigua.	
Eddy, Ansel D.	30
Geneva.	
*Axtell, Henry, by a friend,	30
Mount Pleasant.	
Lynds, Elam	10
New York City.	
Allen Moses	10
Baker, Cornelius	2
B. A. N.	2
Bliss, James C.	3
Brigham, J. C.	2
Brown, J.	10
Brown, Silas	2
Buck, Gurdon	10
Burtis, Arthur	2
Cash, 1, do. 1,62	2 62
Cash, 1, do. 2, do. 5	8
Cash, 3, do. ,57	3 57
Cock, Thomas	2
Collins, Joseph B.	2
Cornelle, R. C.	5
Cotton, Charles G.	2
Chester, William W.	10
Darling, Thomas	2
Dickinson, Austin	2
Douglas, George	20
Dwight, G. A.	2
Dwight, W. R.	2
Eastman, Jonathan	2
Edwards, Alfred	3
Fanshaw, Daniel	2
Field, David D.	2
Fisher, A.	2
Garretson, H. V.	2
Green, William	2
Haven, John P.	2
Halsey, J. C.	2
Hallock, Gerard	2
Havens, R. S.	5
Halsted, W. M.	5
Holmes, Obadiah	2
How, Calvin W.	2
Hutchinson, N. J.	2
Humphreys, Elijah	2
Johnson & Son	3
Ives, A. W.	2
Judson, Albert	2
Keese, J. D.	5
Lake, W. W.	1
Leavitt, Joshua	2
Leavitt, J. W.	10
Lockwood, R.	2
Lord, Eleazer	2
Lovet, James	2
Lynch Elias	2
Marvin, A. S.	2
Murray, Lindley	5
Nevins, R. L.	2
Neilson, John	5
Nesmith, J.	2
Nitchie, John	2
Patton, William	2
Peck, H. M.	2
Peters, Absalom	2
Phelps & Peck	10
Pintard, John	2
Phyfe, W. H.	2
Rankin, John	2
Rutgers, Henry	50
Starr, Charles	2
Sturtevant, E. S.	2
Schroeder, J. F.	30
Sedgwick, Robert	5
Spring, Gardiner	2
Swan, Benj. L.	2
Tappan, A. & L.	50
Van Wagenen, H.	2
Varick, Richard	15
Wainwright, E.	10
Wheelwright, John	10
Wilbur, Marcus	2
Schenectady.	
Dwight, Joseph H.	3
Troy.	
Tibbets, George	5
Princeton, N. J.	
Bayard, Samuel	2
Carnahan, Rev. Dr.	2
Gibson, John	2
New Jersey Legislature for Reports,	50
Cash for Reports, from M. C. &c.	6 50
Philadelphia, Penn.	
Chauncey, Nathaniel	5

Amount acknowledged in the above list, $3,531 38.

DONATIONS IN BOOKS.

New York City.

James Kent, the three first volumes of Commentaries on American Law. $14.

Newburyport, Mass.

Charles Whipple, Sabbath School Books for the houses of refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to constitute himself, Mrs. Mary Whipple, Mrs. Catharine M. Dimmick, and Mrs. Jane Greenleaf, life members of the Society. $120.

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APPENDIX.

List of Subjects received into the House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders in the City of Boston, since the organization of the Board of Directors, May 18th, 1827.

	Age.	Committed.	Cause of Commitment.
		1827.	
Boy,	12	May 19,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	8	" "	Pilfering,
"	12	" 21,	do
"	11	" 28,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	12	June 1,	do do
"	10	" 18,	do do
"	16	" 27,	Drunkard and pilferer,
"	13	" "	do do
"	12	" "	do do
"	9	" "	do do
"	8	July 11,	Vagabond,
"	14	" 13,	do
"	8	" "	do
"	10	" 18,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	11	" "	Vagabond,
"	16	" 26,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	8	" "	Vagabond and beggar,
Girl,	13	" 27,	Wanton and lascivious,
Boy,	9	" 30,	Vagabond,
"	15	Aug. 9,	Pilferer and vagabond.
"	9	" 10,	Disobedient,
"	9	" 10,	do
"	15	" 13,	Larceny,
Girl,	15	" 16,	Neglect from drunkenness,
Boy,	11	" 17,	Pilferer,
"	9	" 17,	do
"	9	" 18,	Vagabond,
"	7	" 18,	do
Girl,	13	" 23,	Vagabond and disobedient,
Boy,	8	Sept. 8,	Pilferer,
"	12	" 10,	Vagabond,
"	14	" 11,	Disobedient,
"	10	" 12,	do
Girl,	15	" 13,	Vagabond,
Boy,	11	" 15,	do
Girl,	12	" 26,	Neglect from drunkenness,
"	9	" 26,	do do
Boy,	14	Oct. 6,	Pilferer,
"	13	" 6,	do
"	13	" 9,	Vagabond,
"	10	" 9,	Disobedient,
"	6	" 31,	Vagabond,
"	13	Nov. 3,	Disobedient,
"	10	" 3,	Vagabond,
"	13	" 5,	Disobedient,
"	13	" 8,	Theft,
"	11	" 19,	Disobedient and vagrant,
"	13	" 19,	do do
"	12	" 19,	Leading dissolute life,
"	7	Dec. 29,	Vagabond,
"	12	" 29,	do
Girl,	7	" 29,	do
		1828.	
Boy,	14	Jan. 4,	Pilferer,
"	13	" 4,	do
"	14	" 4,	do
"	13	" 4,	Larceny,
"	13	" 9,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	14	" 15,	Stealing,
"	13	" 15,	do
"	7	" 15,	Stubborn and disobedient,
Girl,	16	" 22,	Living an idle, dissolute life,
Boy,	10	Jan. 24,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	13	Feb. 11,	Idle, neglected by parents,
"	12	" 11,	do do do
"	8	" 11,	do do do
Girl,	12	" 11,	do do do
"	7	" 11,	do do do
Boy,	12	" 15,	Disobedient,
"	13	" 16,	Pilferer and vagabond,
"	11	" 16,	do do
"	12	" 16,	do do
"	15	" 16,	do do
"	14	" 25,	Vagabond,
"	14	" 24,	do
"	13	March 1,	Pilferer and vagabond,
"	11	" 5,	Larceny,
"	14	" 5,	Vagabond,
"	11	" 5,	do
"	15	" 6,	Disobedient,
"	10	" 8,	Stubborn and disobedient,
Girl,	13	" 14,	do do
Boy,	20	" 18,	Larceny,
"	13	April 10,	Pilferer,
"	12	" 10,	do
"	12	" 10,	do
"	12	" 10,	do
"	10	" 12,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	8	" 12,	Vagabond,
"	13	" 22,	Pilferer,
"	15	May 7,	Stubborn and disobedient
"	9	" 7,	do do
Girl,	18	" 7,	Stubborn and disobedient,
Boy,		" 20,	Vagabond,
Girl,	16	" 20,	Stubborn and disobedient,
Boy,	16	" 22,	do do
"	13	" 23,	do do
"	12	June 3,	Vagabond,
"	14	" 10,	Pilferer,
"	14	" 10,	do
"	11	" 10,	do
"	13	" 16,	Disobedient,
"	11	" 26,	Stubborn and disobedient,
Girl,	16	July 1,	Pilferer,
"	15	" 7,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	14	" 9,	Idle, neglected by parents,
"	10	" 9,	do do do
Boy,	10	" 16,	Vagabond,
"	11	" 25,	do
"	10	" 26,	Pilferer,
Girl,	14	Aug. 1,	Stubborn and disobedient,
Boy,	14	Sept. 2,	do do
Girl,	15	" 2,	do do
Boy,	13	" 5,	do do
Girl,	16	" 12,	Living idle life,
Boy,	12	" 18,	Vagabond,
"	10	" 18,	do
"	11	" 24,	Stubborn,
"	12	" 24,	do
Girl,	12	" 27,	Pilferer,
Boy,	12	Oct. 4,	do
"	11	" 14,	Stubborn and disobedient,
"	12	" 14,	do do
"	11	" 21,	Stubborn servant,
"	9	" 23,	Pilferer,

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Age.	Committed.	Cause of Commitment.
Boy, 12	Oct. 30,	Disobedient,
" 10	" 30,	Disobedient,
" 9	" 31,	Stubborn and disobedient,
" 17	Nov. 8,	Stealing,
" 14	" 15,	Stubborn and disobedient,
" 11	" 15,	Idle and dissolute life,
" 12	" 20,	Pilferer,
" 13	" 28,	do
" 18	Dec. 10,	Stealing,
" 14	" 16,	Disobedient,
Boy, 12	Dec. 16,	Stubborn and disobedient,
" 7	" 17,	do do
" 9	" 17,	do do
" 9	Sept. 10,	do do
Girl, 13	Dec.	do do
	1829.	
Boy, 12	Jan. 16,	Larceny,
" 13	" 16,	do
" 9	" 21,	Stubborn and disobedient,
" 9	" 26,	Pilferer.

Total 143—Girls 21, Boys 122. Average age, 11 years 10 months.

138 committed by the Police Court, and 6 by the Municipal Court.

The whole number of children admitted to the House, since its establishment, August, 1826, is 196

Of whom 66 have been bound out, 19 discharged, and 12 deserted, ... 97

Leaving in the House, this 16th February, ... 99

Bill of Fare for one Week at the Juvenile House—Winter season.

Breakfast, through the week, tea and bread, as much as is wanted; the bread is wheat, with one quarter Indian meal.

Supper the same, except on Sundays, when they have gingerbread, or some other cake.

The Dinners are as follows:—

1 Dinner of baked beef, with bread and potatoes,
" boiled " "
" stewed " "
" soup " "
" baked pork and beans "
" Indian, rice, or bread pudding,
" minced fish or meat.

The drink with dinner is water.

Juvenile Institution, South Boston, January 14, 1829.

To the Directors.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Whole number of inmates, last Report, ...	94	11	105
Received during the week,	—	—	—
	94	11	105
Indentted, ...	2		3
Discharged, ...			
Escaped, ...			
Deceased, ...	1		
	—	—	—
Inmates now in the House,	91	11	102

EMPLOYMENT DURING THE WEEK.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Boys at Hat Making, . .	16		
" " Basket Making .	15		
" " Hair Work, . .	27		
" " Tailoring, . . .			
" " Police, ...	15		
Monitor, ...	3		
On Oakum, ...	10		
—— at the Office, . . .	1		
—— and —— at home, .	1	1	
Girls at house work, . .		1	
" " Sewing and knitting,		8	
——, ——, ——, and ——, in Solitude, ...	3	1	
In the Hospital, . .			
In the Cells, ...			
	91	11	102

Manufactured in the House last week, on account of the Institution.

13 Hats, at 25 cents, ...	3 25
42 days work at Basket making, at 10 cents, ...	4 20
200 lbs. Hair picked, at 2 cents, ...	4 00
	$11 45

1 pair Socks—1 Shirt—2 Gowns—1 pair Mittens—3 Caps—21 Handkerchiefs—1 pair Suspenders.

Extracts from the Second Report of the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison.

To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at Hartford, in May, 1829

The directors of the Connecticut state prison, in compliance with the provisions of the act for the establishment of said prison, respectfully report, that the institution, during the past year, has been conducted in accordance with the principles of the system originally adopted for its management.

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This system requires generally that the convict shall pass the whole period of his confinement, both day and night, under the power of constant inspection, and that all communication between the convicts shall be effectually precluded. In the language of our former Report, "we believe that these points have, to every purpose of practical utility, been fully attained; and the public may rest assured that while the present vigilance is observed, it is scarcely possible that a convict should leave the prison debased by intercourse with other and more accomplished felons. During the year which has just closed, the prisoners have evinced, generally, an entire and ready obedience to the prison government, and no instance has occurred requiring severe treatment. Corporeal punishment has not been inflicted in any case. The power to inflict this punishment is in our judgment properly conferred upon the warden. A short confinement to the cell on light diet, with the knowledge that for every day passed under this punishment the law will add one day to the sentence, has been sufficient hitherto to make the most stubborn yield; and no man has for many days doubted that ample means were at the disposal of the warden, and that they would be freely used to compel submission. It ought, however, to be stated that the instances of punishment have been extremely rare, and until we had been eye witnesses of the fact, we had supposed it impossible to govern so perfectly this large body of men, without a more frequent resort to severe measures. We should do injustice to the officers, and the prisoners, as well as to our own feelings, were we to omit to bear this our most public testimony, to the order, the quiet and the regularity which have prevailed in the institution for the last year.

Religious instruction has been furnished to the men, and divine service has been performed in their presence morning and evening, and on the Sabbath—and we repeat the declaration, "that the warden has been unwearied in his exertions to instruct and reclaim these men, and to restore them to society, at the expiration of their sentences, as sound and safe men." A Sunday school has been established in the prison under interesting circumstances, which promises to be an useful addition to the other means which have been employed for the reformation of the convicts.

As it respects the health of the prisoners, it has been generally good. There have been, however, a few cases of severe sickness, particularly among the female convicts; but no death has occurred.

The accompanying statement of the attending physician, Dr. S. B. Woodward, will exhibit, in detail, the proper information on this subject.

The accompanying statement of the warden will exhibit the pecuniary concerns of the institution for the year ending on the first of April, inst., and also the profit and loss of the several departments. By this statement it appears that the prison, after defraying every expense for its management and support, has earned to the State $3,229 41, which sum may be considered as profits. An exact inventory and appraisal has been made of every article belonging to the institution. In making the estimates of stock on hand, the rule has been to enter the raw materials at cost, and the manufactured articles at something less than selling prices.

The whole number of prisoners on the 31st day of March last, was 134. That the number of commitments, for the year ending on that day, was 65—that 25 were discharged on expiration of sentence, and 3 by order of the Legislature.

It is therefore apparent that there has been an increase of prisoners; and some solicitude has been felt and expressed lest this increase was to be attributed to the mild treatment received by prisoners at this institution.

It therefore becomes an interesting inquiry, whether, on the whole, there has been an increase of crime; and if there has been, whether it ought to be attributed to this cause:—for if it shall be ascertained that this alleged cause shall have produced this result, an entire change of measures would be necessary on the part of those who have been intrusted with the management of the prison. There is certainly no difficulty in carrying the severity of the imprisonment to an extent as great as, and we believe much greater, than public opinion would tolerate.

We have therefore endeavored to obtain information on this subject from every source within our reach; and the inquiry has satisfied us, as we trust it will others, that the treatment of the prisoners, whatever that treatment may be, has had no effect in enlarging the number, nor have we seen any evidence of an increase of crime.

In the first place, the number of prisoners is but nine greater than were sometimes found at the former prison—and the commitments of the last year exceed but by twelve the average number of commitments during the years 1822, '23, and '24. The number of prisoners will frequently fluctuate without the operation of any known cause. During the year 1827 it happened that a very large number were discharged, on the expiration of their sentences—during the past year comparatively very few sentences have expired From the prison record it appears that the former prison lost annually a number of men, either by escape or death: during the past year we have lost none by death; and there has been no escape since the establishment of the institution.

From a comparison of the former with late sentences, as to duration, it would seem that the courts are increasing the length of sentence—although in some instances persons have been sent for very short periods. These causes will, we think, account for the increase in the number of prisoners; but there is still another, to which we may, perhaps, with propriety allude. We have conversed with many gentlemen residing in different parts of the State; some of whom have been much engaged in the prosecution or defence of criminals, and they

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have very generally expressed the opinion, that since the new institution had been organized, and a strict, but reformatory discipline established, there was obviously much less reluctance to prosecute or convict offenders than formerly; and that although the number of arraignments and trials was not greater than heretofore, yet that perhaps the convictions, compared with the number of trials, had increased. How far this opinion is warranted by facts, the observation of every one will enable him in some measure to decide.

If this opinion is well founded, it is then probable that in this respect (if improper convictions have not taken place) the new system has had a benign operation;—for all will allow that to be the most perfect administration of criminal law, which, without increasing crime, shall visit with appropriate punishment the greatest number of criminal acts. It is also to be recollected, that during the last session, the law was so altered as to subject persons guilty of theft over a certain amount, to imprisonment in the state prison; under this law, convictions have taken place.

We have above remarked, that the sentences were generally for longer terms than formerly, although there were instances of short sentences. An inspection of the prison record will convince every person, that very great inequality exists as it respects the duration of sentences, even for the same class of offences, or for offences of a kindred character.

There are thirteen distinct tribunals having no necessary connexion with each other, to whom is confided the administration of our criminal laws, and who have the power of sentencing to the state prison. Our statute, except in few instances, does not furnish any certain rule as to the duration of sentences, or by which punishment can be apportioned to crime: it generally fixes the longest term, and leaves the other limit to the discretion of the court.

The most surprising diversity in punishments has been the result of this extensive discretion. There are now in this prison several persons, who are under sentence for life for an attempt at rape—while there are others, convicted of the same offence, who have been sentenced for three years, four years, and five years.

For the crime of burglary there are many under sentence for three years; others have been sentenced for that crime for four months; while there are still others, who, for an attempt to commit burglary, which is not an offence under our statute, have been sentenced for one year, and a fine of five hundred dollars imposed, which is tantamount, in most cases, to a sentence for life.

Perhaps, however, there are no instances in which so striking an inequality is presented, as in the respective punishments for manslaughter, and an assault with intent to kill. By our statute the first is punished by an imprisonment for three years, and the second, by imprisonment for life, or a shorter period, at the discretion of the court. It is believed, that in many instances of a conviction of an assault with intent to kill, the proof has shown that there existed such an excitement of the passions, such sudden heat, or such an affray, as would have induced a jury in case death had ensued the assault, to have found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter and not of murder. If this opinion is correct, then this singular case is presented:—A man, in a quarrel, or under some sudden excitement, assaults and kills another, is found guilty of manslaughter, and imprisoned three years—another person, under the influence of a similar excitement, makes a similar assault, and wounds his antagonist, but does not kill him, and he is imprisoned for life. All will agree that equal and similar offences should be visited by equal and similar punishments; and this can probably be accomplished in no other manner than by fixing both limits to the term of imprisonment—we mean in ordinary cases. So far as our observation has enabled us to decide, there are objections to either very long or very short sentences; and we believe that those persons whose terms are of moderate length, are more useful to the State during their imprisonment, and leave the institution with better hopes than any other class. What then is the shortest period for which a person should be sentenced to the state prison? It seems reasonable that the time should be sufficiently long to break up habits of idleness, intemperance and profligacy, and to form habits of industry, order and sobriety—to eradicate base principles, and to instil good ones; and at all events, long enough to learn the prisoner a good trade.

As it respects the other or longest term to which imprisonment may be extended, we mean for a first offence, we shall subjoin but a single remark. It is obviously the policy and intention of our law, that punishments shall be reformatory.

How often does it happen that for a first offence, or for a series of first offences, (for all are considered as such until one period of punishment has been passed) that a young man is sentenced for life, or for such a period that he is made to spend in prison the best and brightest of his days; and is then discharged upon the community a decrepit, broken down, and dispirited old man! What becomes of that benign principle of our system, which directs that this young man shall be dealt gently with for a first offence?

We mean not to intimate that this extensive discretion has in any instance been improperly exercised. The evil, we apprehend, consists in allowing to this discretion so extensive a range, from the shortest assignable period, through the whole life of man.

We hope we shall not be deemed intrusive in thus alluding to these subjects—when it is recollected that the statute under which we act, has made it our duty to offer in our annual Report such suggestions respecting the criminal laws, or the laws relating to this prison, as have occurred to us as proper; and that our situation has necessarily brought some facts under our notice, to which others have not had the same access.

As it respects the confinement of females in this institution, we stated our views fully to the Legislature, in our last Report. We still entertain the opinion which was then expressed,

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and the experience of another year has confirmed us in the belief, that it is improper to confine females in the same prison with males—unless the Legislature intend to organize a separate department, to be placed under the superintendence of a matron.

From the proximity of the prison location to the city of Hartford, a committee of the Legislature will be able, without much inconvenience, to examine personally into the affairs and condition of the prison, and it is desirable that a strict and careful scrutiny should be had of the accounts—of the estimates of stock, and the various kinds of property on hand, and of the balances due to the institution. The accounts are so kept, that we apprehend there will be no difficulty in ascertaining at once the financial concerns of the various departments, and it is believed that a thorough and vigilant public inspection will always constitute one of the most effectual checks against abuse and mal-practice.

Up to the present time, the undersigned have felt that almost every measure connected with the removal, construction, and management of the prison, has been matter of experiment.

They found a system in operation at the old prison which had, for ten years previous to its abandonment, occasioned to the State an expense of $84,634 05, over and above its earnings, which sum had been drawn from the treasury; being an average deficit of more than $8,400 per annum. They found the moral results of the system to be even more unfortunate than its pecuniary, and that all its tendencies were, as they believed, to corrupt and debase the convict, rather than reclaim him.

The results of the experiment are now before the public. We can say truly, they have exceeded our highest anticipations, both as it respects their moral and pecuniary character; and we are not aware of the existence of any cause which shall produce results less gratifying in future.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN RUSS,
M. WELLES, } *Directors.*
J. S. PETERS,

APRIL 22, 1829.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at their May Session, 1829.

The undersigned, warden of the state prison, would beg leave to submit the following statement of receipts and profits, expenditures and disbursements, and the general concerns of the prison, for the year ending March 31, 1829, inclusive.

Smith Shop.

Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1828, $637 96; stock since purchased, pay and board of overseer, repairs, &c., $821 92;	$1459 88	
Received and charged for articles sold during the past year, $1399 14; stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1829, $535 13;	1934 27	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of Smith Shop,		474 39

Cooper's Shop.

Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1828, $2100 82; stock since purchased, pay and board of overseer, repairs, &c. $1989 18;	4090 00	
Received and charged for articles sold during the past year, $2991 57; stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1829, $2357 31;	5348 88	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of Cooper's Shop,		1258 88

Shoe Shop.

Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1828, $207 97; stock since purchased, pay and board of overseer, repairs, &c., $411 62;	619 59	
Received and charged for work done the past year, principally on contract, $4023 53; stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1829, $136 68;	4160 21	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of Shoe Shop,		3540 62

Nail Shop.

Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1828, $82 00; stock since purchased, pay and board of overseer, repairs, &c., $3754 35;	3836 35	
Received and charged for nails sold during the past year, $5264 25; stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1829, $343 74;	5607 99	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of Nail Shop,		1771 64

Carpenter's Shop.

Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1828, $1154 71; stock since purchased, pay and board of overseer, repairs, &c., $1416 85;	2571 56	
Received and charged for articles sold during the past year, $2714 98; stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1829, $1220 30;	3935 28	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of Carpenter's Shop,		1363 7[illegible]

Tailor's Shop.

Received and charged for articles made, $9 84; tools, &c. on hand, March 31, 1829, $6 00;		15 84
Received for interest, $16 52; received for labor of lumpers, $49 35; received of persons visiting the prison during the past year, $614 58;		680 45
Total amount of receipts,		$9105 54

EXPENDITURES.

Provisions.

Provisions on hand, March 31, 1828, $425 72; purchased since, $2148 69;	2574 41	
Sold hides, tallow, neats tongues, &c. $329 40; provisions on hand, March 31, 1829, $381 98;	711 38	
Leaving for the amount consumed,		1863 03

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Clothing and bedding.

Clothing and bedding on hand, March 31, 1828, $673 00: purchased since, $901 52;	1574 52	
On hand, March 31, 1829,	1079 32	
Leaving for the amount consumed,		$495 20

Expenses.

Furniture and fuel on hand, March 31, 1828, $366 56; since paid warden's and deputy warden's salaries, watchmen's wages and subsistence, fuel and incidental expenses, $3689 92;	4056 48	
Received and charged for articles sold, $48 25; furniture and fuel on hand, March 31, 1829, $629 45;	677 70	
Amount consumed or expended,		3378 78

Hospital.

Medicine, &c. on hand, March 31, 1828, $31 90; purchased since, $9 88; attending physician's bill, $121 50;	163 28	
Medicine, &c. on hand, March 31, 1829,	24 16	
Amount expended,		139 12
Total amount of expenditures,		$5876 13
Balance gained,		$3229 41

RECAPITULATION.

Income.

From Smith Shop,	$474 39
Cooper's Shop,	1258 88
Shoe Shop,	3540 62
Nail Shop,	1771 64
Carpenter's Shop,	1363 72
Tailor's Shop,	15 84
Interest,	16 52
Labor of Lumpers,	49 35
Visitors,	614 58
Total amount of income,	9105 54

Expenditures.

For provisions,	1863 03	
Clothing and bedding,	495 20	
Wages, subsistence, fuel, furniture, &c.	3378 78	
Hospital,	139 12	
Total amount of expenditure,		5876 13
Gain to the institution,		3229 41

MOSES C. PILLSBURY, *Warden.*

State Prison, Wethersfield, April 8, 1829.

The Physician of the Connecticut State Prison reports,

That uncommon health has prevailed in the institution during the past year. Not a death has occurred within that period; and only one since the prison was first tenanted in June, 1827.

This degree of healthfulness and exemption from fatality is, it is presumed, unexampled in the history of prisons.

In Europe, one death in 30 or 35 is considered common healthiness.

Auburn prison, with 570 convicts, has lost but nine the past year.

The Connecticut prison, with an average of 120 convicts, has had but one death in nearly two years, and not one for sixteen months. These facts speak well for these institutions. No other prisons have ever been so healthy. This may be ascribed to the three following causes, principally, viz.

1st. Regular and uniform diet, and strict temperance of the prisoners.

2d. Thorough ventilation, and uniform temperature of the shops and night rooms.

3d. Constant and regular employment during the day.

DIET. In the Connecticut prison, the food and drink of the convicts are the same as last year; and, with little variation, the same throughout the year. The diet established by the directors, on opening the institution, is found not only to be wholesome and sufficiently nutritious, but generally very satisfactory to the prisoners. In health, no prisoner is allowed any other drink than water. Coffee, tea, milk, and other proper food and drink, are furnished to the sick and indisposed. The opinion which has so long and so extensively prevailed, that spirituous liquors could not be suddenly abandoned with safety, has, in the experience of this institution, been completely refuted.

Of the 106 convicts committed to this prison since its establishment, 90 have acknowledged themselves to have been intemperate, or are known to have been so. Some of these were veteran drinkers; and one, in addition to spirits, had for 17 years used large quantities of opium. These prisoners were deprived of spirits at once without a substitute. Those individuals in whom the habit was long confirmed, suffered a temporary loss of appetite and almost overwhelming anguish for the want of their accustomed stimulus, which seemed, for the time, to supersede every other evil connected with their confinement. But by attentive watching, the use of coffee and nutritious and wholesome diet, the appetite was soon improved, and after a while greatly increased—the craving for spirits gradually subsides; and after some time had elapsed, they acknowledged an improvement in their feelings, increase of bodily strength and vigor of mind. These facts are important; and it is hoped will have an influence in correcting a very general mistake that is prevailing, that the peculiar diseases of drunkards are liable to come on suddenly, if spirits be suddenly abandoned. With this erroneous impression many have resorted to substitutes and preventives, which only changed the stimulus without removing the habit.

VENTILATION. In addition to the former expedients for ventilation, a furnace has been constructed for the double object of regulating the temperature of the prison, and still more important purpose of forcing a constant supply of pure air into the great hall.

EMPLOYMENT. The subject of employment was adverted to in the Report of last year,

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and also in the report of the directors. Another year's experience has confirmed all our former opinions on the subject, and satisfied us of the importance of labor both to health and discipline.

SAMUEL B. WOODWARD,
Physician.

APRIL, 1, 1829.

Extracts from the Fourth Report of the Managers of the House of Refuge in New York.

Previously to the establishment of the house of refuge, there were more than five hundred young persons annually committed, in the city of New York, either as criminals or vagrants. Now the officers of justice do not find half that number, of these descriptions; so that the effects of the institution are not only felt by those who are committed to its care, but the community at large feels its benign influence in the diminution of crime.

If there could, at this time, be a question as to the humanity and justice of the institution, the condition of the objects of its care, previously to and after they are received into the house of refuge, might be exhibited.—It has happened that when one has been questioned as to his former course of life, and asked how he obtained means of subsistence, he has answered, 'by begging and stealing,' with apparently as little consciousness that he was making a disgraceful confession, as if he had said that he had found a support from some honest employment.

In almost every case—we do not say in all cases—the discipline of the institution works a reformation. The moral faculties are awakened, the thoughts of the young offender are turned, often with regret, upon his past life, and he is led to resolve on a better course.—The transition is of a being from a life of want, ignorance, idleness, corruption, and hopelessness, to the enjoyments in the refuge of comfort, to the relief which is afforded to the mind, by constant and useful employment, to the knowledge of good and evil, to the hope of obtaining an honest living, and to the consolations of religion.

It is worthy of remark, that several of those who appeared the most depraved, when they came into the refuge, and for some time afterward appeared incorrigible, have subsequently given the best hopes of their entire reformation.

Since the establishment was opened, on the first of January, 1825, to the commencement of the present year, five hundred and twenty-seven subjects have been received; of these, two hundred and seventy-five have been bound out, and of the latter only twenty-two have been returned on account of their having given dissatisfaction to those to whom they were apprenticed.

In several instances reformed youths, after an absence, which they were conscious they had advantageously employed, have presented themselves to greet those to whose care they were indebted, with filial affection, and with full hearts to express their gratitude.

It will be seen, that though the managers chiefly rely on a system of moral discipline, yet moderate corporeal chastisement is not prohibited. It rarely happens, but there are some natures who can be made to feel only through their corporeal senses; and the managers have not been willing to suffer these to be sacrificed to notions of ultra-philanthropy, which would abolish all punishments.

The introduction of the supervision of a committee of ladies, for the female department, is an improvement, the benefits of which are constantly felt.

There have been in the house of refuge, during the last year, including those who were left there the preceding year, three hundred and thirty-seven boys and girls, of whom one hundred and forty-eight have been bound out, and one hundred and sixty-one remained at the close of the year.

It is to be regretted that this report cannot be closed, without adverting to a subject, which is very far from affording any grounds of satisfaction; it is the state of the funds and the revenue of the institution.—This establishment must be considered as an integral part of the penitentiary system which has been adopted by the State; it may be said to be the foundation on which the whole superstructure rests; and there can be no more reason to believe that the Legislature will withhold from it an adequate support, than there is to believe that they will abandon the principles of a penal code, which marks the advancement of mankind in knowledge, civilization, and humanity.

The managers, while on this subject, beg leave to present some extracts from a report of a committee of the Senate, which introduced the law of 1826.

The committee say, "There is hardly a child who will be condemned to the house of refuge, who, if left to the course which will bring him there, would not finally become a charge to the State as a convict.—One person, in particular, who is now confined in the prison at Auburn, was first convicted when he was only ten years old, and has since, at different times, been twenty-eight years a convict, supported by the State at an expense of not less than two thousand dollars."

"Since the house of refuge was opened," continues the same report, "the number of children who have been brought to the bar of the criminal courts in New York, has lessened in the proportion of four to one."

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In conclusion, the managers have only to say, that they desire nothing more than the moderate means necessary to support the institution; and, relying on the disposition which has been heretofore manifested by the Legislature, to support an establishment which, the managers believe, was justly characterized by the late Governor, as "the best penitentiary institution ever devised by the wit, and established by the beneficence of man."

Report of Work done by the Females.

A statement of the work performed by the female subjects in the house of refuge from December first, 1827, to the first of December, 1828, inclusive, viz.

Reeling two hundred and seventy thousand skeins of cotton yarn,	270,000	Brown Aprons,	67
Shirts made,	482	Brown Aprons for Boys,	6
Stockings run in the heels, pairs,	250	Night Caps,	66
Ravens Duck Pantaloons, made,	114	Night Gowns,	12
Spreads for cells,	113	White Aprons,	15
Woollen Pantaloons,	59	Jackets,	30
Woollen Jackets,	52	Brown Towels,	53
Sheets for Cells, made,	80	Brown Rollers,	20
Sheets for Hospital,	10	Pillow Cases,	26
White Van Dykes, made,	79	Bed Ticks,	50
Calico do. do.	9	Mattresses,	17
Calico Frocks,	9	Carpeting, yards of,	65
Gingham do.	81	Quilts for Hospital,	10
Chemises, made,	54	Blankets mended,	52
		Bed Ticks, mended,	30

The number of stockings mended were so numerous, that to have kept an account of them would have proved tedious.

Washing and baking are two branches of no inconsiderable importance. The washing on an average has, during the year, amounted to about eight hundred pieces per week, and the mending of the same. In addition to the above estimate of work, there is to be considered all the domestic work relative to themselves, and the keeping in order the female department, viz. cooking, mending for themselves, cleaning house, &c. &c. of which there cannot be a minute account given.

Work done by the Boys.

Brass Nail Manufactory.

Of assorted sizes, 15,600 M. which averages 300 thousand per week.

Chair Bottom Manufactory.

Cane chair bottoms, 10,884, or 907 dozen.

It will be understood that the cane is dressed, and the frames for the seats made by the boys.

Willow Workers.

Have covered 200	3	Gallon	Demijohns.
" 500	2	do.	do.
" 700	1	do.	do.
" 400	½	do.	do.
" 350		quart	do.

Brush Manufactory.

1000 dozen Shoe Brushes.
250 dozen Hair Brushes.
250 dozen Cloth Brushes.
200 dozen Tooth Brushes.
50 dozen Hatters' Brushes.
250 dozen Scrubbing Brushes.
60 dozen Crumb Brushes.
2000 weight Bristles, assorted and combed.
500 pound Bristles, picked.
1000 weight Bristles, washed and bleached.

Carpenter's Shop.

Soap boxes, for shipping,	12,407
Windsor do.	1,722
Large brown do.	2,529
Candle do.	1,842
	18,600

Shoe Shop.

Cacks,	1,500
Pumps,	500
For domestic use,	450

Tailor's Shop.

150 Suits, jacket and trowsers for winter.
400 pairs canvas trowsers for summer.
50 Caps.

STATEMENTS.

		Subjects.
There were in the house when the last report was made,		161
Of those previously disposed of, there have been returned,		17
Received during the past year,		159
		337
Of whom there have been indentured,	148	
Escapes,	6	
Returned to friends,	13	
Returned to the alms-house,	2	
Of age,	7	
Now in the house,	161	
		337

The number of subjects received into the house of refuge, since our last report, . . 159

Committed by the following authorities, viz.

Commissioners,	98
Police,	45
New York Sessions,	8
Brooklyn Sessions,	3
Albany Sessions,	2
Utica Sessions,	1
Newburgh Sessions,	1
Schoharie Oyer and Terminer,	1
	159

Of the above number, ninety-three are foreigners, or the children of foreigners, and the remaining sixty-six are of American parentage.

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Extracts from the Report of the Inspectors of the Auburn State Prison.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York.

The inspectors of the state prison at Auburn respectfully report,

That the expenditures for the general support of the prison during the year ending the 31st day of October, 1828, amounted to		$33,571 84
During the same period there was received	$36,908 81	
To this must be added, in the hands of the agent, 31st October, 1827,	$2,458 39	$39,367 20
Leaving in the hands of the agent, 31st October, 1828, ...		$5,795 36
On the first day of January last there was in the treasury a balance of a previous appropriation for building, of		$3,576
The Legislature last winter added to this fund, ...		2,000
And also appropriated for ordinary repairs of the prison, and for the expense of discharged convicts, ...		2,000
Making a fund for objects above stated, ...		$7,576

This sum has been expended for the purposes designed, and was all duly accounted for to the comptroller on the 31st day of last October; since which, the agent has not only paid all the ordinary current expenses for general support from the earnings of convicts, but also for the repairs of the prison and appurtenances, and the expense of discharged convicts.

On the night of the 23d day of October last, an alarming fire broke out in a paint shop in the north yard of the prison, which was connected with a lumber and a wood shed. These erections were contiguous to the north wing of the prison, and extended nearly its whole length, and were placed in that position for the want of room elsewhere.

Besides consuming the buildings spoken of, with their contents, the fire destroyed most of the windows and wooden frames of the north wing, and shattered to pieces the free stone window caps, starts, and sills, which had been injudiciously used instead of lime stone.

The amount of damages which the State has sustained by this fire cannot yet be accurately stated, but, considering the direct loss of buildings and other materials, the interruption of business, and other consequential damages, which are of an uncertain character, the loss to the State will probably be from three to four thousand dollars.

Contractors lost about two thousand dollars.

It is proper to remark, that as the fire endangered the lives of the convicts in their cells, they were all taken out, and employed from about midnight till nearly sunrise the next morning in suppressing and extinguishing the fire. No occasion could have so favorably exhibited the discipline of the convicts, without whose exertions, it is feared, the fire could not have been arrested in its progress through the main buildings of the prison.

The most astonishing order was preserved, and no escape or attempt to escape was made.

It will be observed that we have had no fund in the treasury to defray the expense of repairs, and of discharged convicts, since the 31st of October last.

Notwithstanding the ordinary as well as the above mentioned extraordinary repairs that will be required, the agent believes that no appropriations by the present Legislature will be necessary, and none will be solicited.

On the first day of January, 1828, there were 525 convicts in this prison, and on the first day of January, 1829, 570.

During the year 1828, there have been 174 convicts received; 9 have died, 44 have been discharged by the expiration of their sentences, and 76 have been pardoned.

There are now as many convicts as can be confined separately in the north wing; and it is scarcely necessary to state that the south wing was not designed for solitary confinement. The number of convicts cannot therefore be increased here consistently with their non-intercourse and correct discipline, until a new block of cells shall be constructed, either by altering the south wing or otherwise.

On the subject of female convicts, much has been heretofore said, and we will now only add to the following extract from a memorial presented to the last Legislature by the agent, the simple remark, that we consider the provision made for female convicts to be a blot upon the fair character of the State.

"The only place where the females can be confined, and communication with the male convicts prevented, is a large single room in the attic story of the south wing, and the windows of which, even there, are necessarily closed at all seasons, to prevent communication with the male convicts, with which the entire wing is surrounded.

Here there are already crowded together more than twenty females, of all ages, colors, and crimes, without the means of discipline or useful employment.

This is the outline of a picture of human degradation which the imagination can scarcely fill up to the reality. And if many more shall be thrown into this receptacle of wretchedness and sin, *physical* as well as *moral* death will be the inevitable consequence.

The undersigned represented to the late Gov. Clinton, the lamentable condition of female convicts, and the manifest and gross impropriety of their ever being confined in the same prison with male convicts, and that distinguished statesman presented the subject to the Legislature in strong and forcible language."

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We have also heretofore deemed it our duty to speak of the liberal, not to say injudicious, exercise of the pardoning power, and will now only add the following facts:

In 1826, there were 86 convicts pardoned in this prison, the average number being 426.

In 1827, 43 were pardoned from an average number of 476; and in 1828, 76 were pardoned from an average number of 548, making the aggregate of pardons at this prison in three years 205, while during the same period there were only 122, the terms of whose sentences expired. Does this exhibit the prompt, steady, and uniform execution of the laws?

The degree of health which has prevailed in this institution for several years past, probably surpasses any in the world of an equal number of convicts; the number of patients confined to the hospital being about one per cent., and the number of deaths one and a half.

Of the nine deaths during the last year, two only were occasioned by fever, and three others were occasioned by diseases which the convicts brought with them to prison, as will appear by a reference to the physician's report hereto annexed.

It is an interesting fact, that there are few Indian convicts who can long endure confinement without destroying their health and depressing their spirits.

To show the moral influence of this institution upon the convicts, we refer with great satisfaction to the annexed statement concerning the characters of discharged convicts, the facts in which statement have been collected with great labor and considerable expense.

The agent expresses to us his acknowledgment for the able and efficient assistance of the resident chaplain, in preparing these two valuable documents, as also for his discreet, faithful, and beneficial services in his appropriate department. The Sabbath school, which is under his general superintendence, is highly flourishing, and embraces 125 scholars.

On the subject of a rail-road to connect this prison with the Erie canal, we will only refer to the documents in the journals of the last Legislature, and add, that another year's experience has fully sustained the views and facts therein presented.

In conclusion, we beg leave to invite the special attention of the Legislature to the compensation paid to the subordinate officers and guard of the prison, and more particularly to the latter.

It is difficult for those who are not personally acquainted with the subject, duly to appreciate the character and services of these men.

It is not the mere duty of a common soldier, that our guard are required to perform. The trust reposed in them is of an important character, requiring judgment, fidelity, and vigilance.—Every night they have in charge the keys of the whole institution; and upon their honesty and watchfulness depends its safety from fire, from the nocturnal incursions of discharged convicts, or other daring villains from without. And to a certain degree, the lives of officers and convicts are put into the keeping of the guard; they should therefore be men of character, having families, and a stake in society.

And is it reasonable to suppose that such men can be obtained for $18 per month, and without the least perquisite in board or otherwise from the prison? Experience has admonished us that it cannot be done.

We therefore, in behalf of the public interest and safety, do respectfully but earnestly solicit, that a law may be passed, allowing the agent to pay the guard twenty-five dollars per month, the same as the serjeant of the guard is now paid, there being no sufficient reason for his receiving more than the rest, their duties being equal.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. WILLIAMS.
HORACE HILLS.
J. H. HARDENBERGH.
WALTER WEED.

Inspector's Office, State Prison, Auburn, 1st Jan. 1829.

To the Inspectors of the Auburn State Prison.

GENTLEMEN,—In reporting the state of health in the prison, it will be gratifying to the philanthropist, to be assured that a state of health exists amongst the convicts, fully equal to an average of our citizens.

The following are the average hospital cases per day, for each month, for the year 1828.

January,	4	July,	4
February,	5	August,	6
March,	5	September,	8
April,	6	October,	4
May,	6	November,	5
June,	4	December,	5

The deaths in 1828 *are nine in number, viz.*

Anthony Sansouci, Indian, February 18, diseased brain: David Fritz, February 28, fever: Thomas Clark, April 5, consumption: Alma Hunt, May 10, consumption: Isaac Smith, June 3, consumption: Isaac Ayres, June 6, inflammation of the brain: John M'Niel, June 27, consumption: Lawrence Quackenboss, August 16, consumption: Elizabeth Thomas, October 16, fever.

Of the above cases, Thomas Clark, Alma Hunt, and Isaac Smith, came to the prison affected with the diseases of which they died.

JOHN G. MORGAN,
Physician and Surgeon.

JANUARY 1, 1829.

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Auburn Report to the Legislature, 1828.

Of the whole number of convicts examined on their discharge from prison, there were under the age of 20, six; between 20 and 30, seventy-seven; 30 and 40, forty; 40 and 50, thirty-three; 50 and 60, fifteen; 60 and 70, five; 70 and 80, two.—Total, 178.

In regard to education when they came to prison, the following will exhibit a very brief outline:—Decent common education, 115. Education very poor, 37. No education, 26. A great portion of the two latter classes have been instructed in the prison Sabbath school, and taught to read, and many of them to write and cipher.

Deprived of parents when young, or left them before they were of age, 65. More or less intemperate, 87.

Auburn Report for 1829.

Under the age of 20, four; between 20 and 30, fifty; 30 and 40, thirty-nine; 40 and 50, twenty; 50 and 60, seven; 60 and 70, three; 70 and 80, none; 80 and 90, two.—Total, 125.

Of decent education, 49. Very poor education, 47. No education, 27. Intemperate, 75. Parents died when young, or left their parents before of age, 44.

Character of convicts who have been discharged from the Auburn prison, as stated by Postmasters, Sheriffs, and others, in the State of New York, in answer to letters addressed to them from the prison, by the Agent and Chaplain. This information having been obtained carefully, three years in succession, in answer to about four thousand letters.

Initials.	*Crime.*	*Before conviction.*	SINCE DISCHARGED. *In* 1826 *and* 1827.	*In* 1828.	*Discharged.*
W. S.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Regular, sober.	Reverse of bad.	Jany. 1826.
C. R.	Burglary.	Habits good.	Industrious.	Conducts with prop.	Mar. 1826.
N. C.	Ct. money.	Intemperate.	More temperate.		July, 1827.
A. B.	Forgery.	Not good.	Conduct good.	Intemperate.	Sept. 1822.
A. M. B.	Petit larceny.	Unsteady.	Conduct good.		Aug. 1827.
E. W.	Cons. to cheat.	Intemperate.	Conduct good.	Good neighbor.	Sept. 1823.
P. D.	Forgery.	Not known.	Conduct good.	Improved.	Mar. 1824.
W. P.	G. larceny.	Dishonest.	Same as before.		Feby. 1822.
J. C.	G. larceny.	Character good.	Deranged.		Jany. 1826.
L. R.	G. larceny.	Steady.	Steady, industrious.	Steady, industrious.	Sept. 1825.
E. P.	Ct. money.	An idle profligate.	Steady, industrious.	Good character.	Oct. 1824.
J. H.	Bigamy.	Habits bad.	Improved.	Better than before.	June, 1822.
O. S.	G. larceny.	Bad.	Bad.		
W. H.	Perjury.	Bad.	Quiet and respectable.	Much reformed.	Mar. 1826.
J. O.	Felony.	Unsteady.	Habits correct.	More respectable.	June, 1826.
O. S.	G. larceny.	Indolent, vicious.	Much improved.	Reclaimed.	Apr. 1826.
J. S.	Attempt to rape.	Very intemperate.	Somewhat improved.	Relapsed.	Jany. 1822.
J. M.	Manslaughter.	Notoriously bad.	Greatly improved.		Mar. 1826.
H. C.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Uniformly honest.		June, 1825.
J. C.	As. to murder.	Very abandoned.	A reformed man.	Still appears so.	June, 1827.
J. C. P.	Arson.	Pretty fair.	Uniformly good.		July, 1826.
W. L.	At. to break jail.	Intemperate.	Not much improved.	About the same.	Mar. 1826.
P. T.	Manslaughter.	Intemperate.	Greatly improved.		July, 1827.
J. C.	Forgery.	Habitual drunkard.	Habits still bad.	Habits still bad.	Aug. 1826.
D. R.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Industrious, orderly.	Orderly citizen.	Apr. 1820.
S. N.	Forgery.	Not known.	Industrious, orderly.		Feby. 1821.
J. G.	Aid. to br. jail.	Not good.	Better citizen.	Orderly citizen.	Apr. 1825.
A. B.	Petit larceny.	Very intemperate.	Appears reformed.		Nov. 1826.
H. A.	Arson.	Not known.	A good character.		July, 1822.
J. D.	Perjury.	Drunken.	Drunken fellow.		Jany. 1822.
J. J.	Assault to rape.	Not known.	Steady, industrious.		Mar. 1822.
J. G.	Perjury.	Not known.	Good citizen.		Mar. 1821.
D.P.M.N.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Conduct bad.		Dec. 1825.
M. S.	Perjury.	A bad man.	No wise improved.		Oct. 1826.
J. I. H.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Steady, industrious.		Oct. 1826.
H. D. L.	Arson.	Reputation bad.	Nothing unfavorable		May, 1827.
J. B.	Arson.	Very intemperate.	Steady, industrious.		Aug. 1826.
J. P.	Ct. money.	Not good.	Habits good.		Sept. 1819.
E. S.	Burglary.	Very bad.	Conduct good.	Pious.	Feby. 1826.
C. S.	Ct. money.	Worthless.	In jail again.	Now in this prison.	Nov. 1826.
E. C. D.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.	Honest, fair character.	Character good.	Apr. 1824.
L. W.	Forgery.	Bad.	Bad.		
W. M. B.	G. larceny.	Been in prison.	Bad.		Feby. 1824.
G. M.	Manslaughter.	Habits bad.	Not improved.		July, 1818.
A. B.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Nothing improper.		July, 1824.
A. P.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.	Very good character.	Steady, good citizen.	Mar. 1826.
E. R.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.	Very good character.	Steady, good citizen.	Apr. 1825.
D. T.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.	Very good character.	Steady, good citizen.	Apr. 1825.
E. B. D.	G. larceny.	Very bad.	Suspected.	Steady, good citizen.	Aug. 1826.
I. S.	Manslaughter.	Intemperate.	Much improved.	Steady, good citizen.	Nov 1823.
C. F.	As. to murder.	Very intemperate.	Sober, discreet man.	Steady, good citizen.	Apr 1824.

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Initials.	Crime.	Before conviction.	CHARACTER SINCE DISCHARGED. In 1826 and 1827.	In 1828.	Discharged.
B. H.	Ct. money.	A great rogue.	Industrious, honest.	Respectable man.	Nov. 1822.
J. M. C.	Forgery.	Not known.	Conduct good.		Aug. 1819.
I. H.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Very respectable.		Feby. 1821.
J. C.	Forgery.	Dissipated.	Much more steady.	A reformed man.	Jany. 1820.
H. H.	Burglary.	Thievish.	Entirely reformed.	Good character.	Mar. 1826.
J. S.	G. larceny.	Habits not the best.	Industrious and pious.		July, 1821.
J. K.	Ct. money.	Long suspected.	Good moral character.		Jany. 1826.
W. P.	Perjury.	Very intemperate.	Temperate.	Reformed.	July, 1827.
J. B.	G. larceny.	Unsteady.	Behaves well.		June, 1827.
B. C.	G. larceny.	Character good.	Behaves well.	Character good.	June, 1827.
J. L.	Bigamy.	Habitual drunkard.	No wise altered.		July, 1826.
E. A.	Breaking jail.	Suspected.	Habits good.	Steady and honest.	Aug. 1826.
S. B.	Misdemeanor.	Intemperate.	Industrious and sober.		Jany. 1823.
P. D.	G. larceny.	Unsteady.	Honest and upright.		Oct. 1826.
F. H.	Forgery.	Habits bad.	Better citizen.		Apr. 1826.
F. Y.	Forgery.	Idle and dissipated.	A reformed man.		Sept. 1826.
A. P.	G. larceny.	Unsteady and bad.	Well esteemed.		Feby. 1825.
J. V.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Conduct very good.	Reformed.	June, 1827.
C. D.	G. larceny.	Been in prison.	Good inhabitant.		Nov. 1826.
N. B.	Aiding escape.	Rather loose.	Much respected.	Unexceptionable.	Apr. 1820.
W. B.	Forgery.	Not very good.	Strict propriety.		Nov. 1826.
D. L.	G. larceny.	Not known.	An honest man.		Apr. 1818.
L. S. B.	Perjury.	Very intemperate.	Perfectly regular.		June, 1827.
J. K.	Ct. money.	Unsteady and idle.	A fair character.	Ignorant, inoffensive.	Jany. 1827.
P. O. B.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Manifest reformation.	Wholly reclaimed.	Sept. 1821.
D. H.	Perjury.	Character good.	Character good.	Continues good.	July, 1821.
H. S.	Ct. money.	Simple.	Not suspected.		Jany. 1822.
A. A.	Ct. money.	Idle and dissipated.	Reformed and pious.	Deals uprightly.	Apr. 1822.
J. T.	G. larceny.	Character bad.	Intemperate.		Apr. 1820.
A. M. D.	G. larceny.	Very intemperate.	Intemperate.		Sept. 1819.
H. R.	Forgery.	Habits not good.	An altered man.	Faithful and honest.	June, 1824.
J. R.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Character good.		Dec. 1822.
T. M.	Perjury.	Character bad.	Continues bad.		Oct. 1819.
A. B.	Perjury.	Not known.	Professor of religion.		
J. H.	G. larceny.	Not the best.	More orderly.		June, 1820.
A. H.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Nothing against him.		June, 1822.
R. R.	G. larceny.	Very intemperate.	Deranged.		June, 1826.
B. N.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Good citizen.		Jany. 1827.
S. S.	Forgery.	Character bad.	Rather improved.		May, 1826.
D. S.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Exemplary.		
Indian.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Behaves much better.		
F. G.	Ct. money.	Extremely vicious.	A wholesome citizen.	Wholesome citizen.	Jany. 1822.
E. W.	Forgery.	Dishonest.	A good citizen.	Wholesome citizen.	Dec. 1820.
P. H.	G. larceny.	Character bad.	Behaves very well.		June, 1827.
J. D.	Forgery.	Simple.	Behaves very well.		Feby. 1818.
R. F.	Perjury.	Very bad.	Bad still.	Bad still.	Apr. 1824.
P. C.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.	Steady, industrious.		June, 1827.
L. L.	Arson.	Not specified.	Steady, and doing well.		Oct. 1826.
J. P. C.	Ct. money.	Very bad.	Industrious.		June, 1826.
S. M.	Ct. money.	Not very good.	Much respected.	Very good.	Mar. 1824.
J. W.	Breaking jail.	Not described.	Professor of religion.	Pious, good citizen.	Aug. 1820.
S. S. H.	Ct. money.	Gaming.	Conduct very good.	Good citizen.	Oct. 1826.
D. D. B.	Ct. money.	Very intemperate.	Much reformed.	Perfectly honest.	July, 1826.
G. R.	Assault to rape.	Habits bad.	Much as before.		Apr. 1827.
J. W.	Ct. money.	Not described.	Somewhat reformed.		Nov. 1824.
R. D.	Forgery.	Respectable.	Suspicious.		Jany. 1826.
W. D.	Forgery.	Habits very bad.	A reformed man.		June, 1827.
D. S.	Forgery.	Intemperate.	Thievish.		Sept. 1819.
J. T.	Burglary.	Habits bad.	None too good.		May, 1824.
A. V. T.	G. larceny.	Not very good.	Conduct good.		June, 1826.
J. K.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Industrious, thriving.	Reformed.	Jany. 1820.
J. B.	Perjury.	A bad man.	Steady, doing well.	Sober and industrious.	July, 1826.
L. W. M.	Forgery.	A dishonest man.	Is dishonest yet.		Feby. 1824.
D. C.	Perjury.	Not described.	Good citizen.		
J. P.	At. to rape.	Very intemperate.	More temperate.		Apr. 1826.
J. P.	Perjury.	Habits bad.	Much improved.		June, 1820.
A. P.	Ct. money.	Not very vicious.	Honest and upright.		Apr. 1824.
J. P.	G. larceny.	Very vicious.	Much reformed.		June, 1827.
J. M. B	G. larceny.	Not described.	Conduct good.		Dec. 1826.
A. H.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.	Worthless.		Oct. 1826.
W. M.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Conducts well.		
S. S.	Burglary.	Not very good.	A respectable man.	Faithful and pious.	Aug. 1823.
A. C.	Ct. money.	Intemperate.	Fair character.	Intemperate.	Apr. 1826.
A. P.	As. to break jail.	Intemperate.	Habits improved.	Reformed.	June, 1826.
J. C. C.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Sober and honest.		Oct. 1826.
D. J.	G. larceny.	Bad from infancy.	Not altered for better.	More steady.	Dec. 1826.
H. L.	Forgery.	Good.	Good.	Very industrious.	Apr. 1825.
A. P.	Ct. money.	Rude and unsteady.	Honest.		Apr. 1824.
J. P.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Greatly improved.		May, 1822

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Initials.	Crime.	Before conviction.	CHARACTER SINCE DISCHARGED. In 1826 and 1827.	In 1828.	Discharged.
A. W.	Ct. money.	Very bad.	Improved.		Feby. 1824.
J. T. L.	Forgery.	Decent.	Sober and steady.		Aug. 1826.
C. W. S.	Forgery	Good.	Very good.	Continues the same.	Dec. 1825.
M. L.	Perjury.	Not known.	Stimulates too high.		Sept. 1824.
N. D.	Ct. money.	Not very good.	Very steady.		Feby. 1824.
L. J.	Perjury.	Not very bad.	Not very good.		Mar. 1825.
W. L.	Ct. money	Ad. to gambling.	Still bad.	A gambler.	June, 1826.
S. Y. S.	Ct. money.	Idle.	Greatly improved.	A respectable man.	Dec. 1820.
J. D. S.	G. larceny.	Dissipated.	Not much reformed.	Behaves much better.	Feby. 1826.
D. Y.	G. larceny.	Very bad.	Regular.		Feby. 1824.
J. G. F.	Perjury.	Extremely bad.	Intemperate.		Jany. 1825.
J. S.	G. larceny.	Inconsiderate.	Industrious.		Dec. 1824.
J. F.	Forgery.	A prudent man.	Good character.		Aug. 1825.
S. C.	Perjury.	Rude.	Much reformed.		Sept. 1825.
J. R.	G. larceny.	Not described.	Much improved.		Jany. 1822.
D. B.	Ct. money.	Not described.	Much improved.	Good citizen.	May, 1825.
E. B.	Ct. money.	Not described.	Much improved.	Good citizen.	May, 1825.
H. P.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Not a very bad man.		Aug. 1826.
J. M.	Perjury.	Intemperate.	Conduct very correct.	Conduct not so good.	Sept. 1821.
I. P.	Forgery.	Not known.	Dissipated, worthless.		June, 1825.
P. S.	Perjury and lar.	Very bad.	Habits good.		Apr. 1824.
E. B.	G. larceny.	An old offender.	Habits bad.		Aug. 1823.
J. W. B.	Ct. money.	Not known.	Till of late, good.		Feby. 1826.
P. B.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Well esteemed.		Mar. 1820.
A. G.	Ct. money.	Intemperate.	Professor of religion.	A devout Christian.	Apr. 1826.
W. R.	G. larceny.	Not known.	Character good.	Pious, good citizen.	Nov. 1825.
O. G.	Ct. money.	Not stated.	A moral, good man.		Aug. 1821.
J. G.	Perjury.	Intemperate.		Steady, industrious.	Aug. 1823.
S. R. T.	Ct. money.	Not the worst.		Very little altered.	Feby. 1821.
B. K.	Swindling.	Not described.		Steady and religious.	June, 1828.
N. P.	As. to murder.	Great villain.		Dangerous fellow.	
W. P.	Forgery.	Intemperate.		Unqualifiedly good.	Sept. 1824.
J. P.	G. larceny.	A drunkard.		Perfectly temperate.	Nov. 1827.
J. C.	G. larceny.	Not known.		A hard character.	July, 1821.
W. A.	G. larceny.	Not known.		Respectable citizen.	Dec. 1818.
L. B.	Petit larc. 2d off.	3 times in prison.		Character very bad.	June, 1827.
C. L.	Ct. money.	Very bad.		A good, pious man.	Apr. 1828.
A. R.	As. to murder.	Void of every good.		Temperate.	
H. P. P.	G. larceny	Drunken.		Industrious.	June, 1828.
Indian.	G. larceny	Great vagabond.		Reformed.	July, 1828.
J. W.	Forgery.	An old offender.		Very industrious.	May, 1828.
J. T.	Perjury.	Not known.		Bad character.	
I. S.	Assault & rape.	Not described.		Striking change.	Dec. 1825.
E. A. N.	Forgery.	Not the worst.		Behaves well.	Jany. 1828.
J. S.	G. larceny.	Worthless.		Worthless character.	Oct. 1826.
M. S.	G. larceny.	Not known.		Died pious.	June, 1823.
H. B.	Forgery.	Wild, unsteady.		Industrious.	June, 1826.
M. B.	Forgery.	Wild, unsteady.		Industrious.	June, 1826.
T. A. W.	Bigamy.	Vicious character.		Industrious.	Nov. 1826.
O. D.	G. larceny.	An old offender.		In prison.	
S. C.	G. larceny.	Not known.		Conduct good.	
J. D. H.	Perjury.	Intemperate.		Intemperate.	Sept. 1821.
D. C.	G. larceny.	Very dishonest.		Not reformed.	Nov. 1827.
D. V.	G. larceny.	Character good.		Character good.	Mar. 1826.
J. H. I.	Forgery.	Exceedingly loose.		Professor of religion.	June, 1826.
A. D.	Assault to rape.	Drunken vagabond.		Greatly improved.	Jany. 1828.
R. H.	G. larceny.	Conduct bad.		Appears really pious.	June, 1828.
P. D.	Assault to rape.	Very intemperate.		Less intemperate.	Aug. 1822.
N. M.	Forgery.	Intemperate.		A great reformation.	Feby. 1828.
W. D.	As. to murder.	Very intemperate.		Conduct improved.	Nov. 1820.
F. K.	G. larceny.	A drunkard.		Industrious.	Feby. 1828.
J. C.	Forgery.	A knave, & intemp.		Still intemperate.	Aug. 1826.
G. P.	G. larceny.	Not known.		Character good.	Nov. 1822.
B. M.	Perjury.	Character bad.		Respectable.	Jan. 1826.
O. T.	G. larceny.	Dissipated.		Appears well.	Apr. 1828.
G. L.	Manslaughter.	Not described.		No reformation.	Jany. 1824.
S. V.	Ct. money.	Dissipated.		Conduct good.	Feby. 1828.
H. G.	Petit larc. 2d off.	Very intemperate.		Pious.	Mar. 1828.
P. P.	G. larceny.	A gambler.		Exemplary Christian.	Mar. 1828.
S. T.	G. larceny.	An old offender.		Conduct improved.	Nov. 1827.
A. A.	Ct. money.	A hard case.		Behaves respectably.	Jany. 1828.
N. B.	G. larceny.	Not described.		Rather intemperate.	June, 1825.
O. T.	G. larceny.	Not described.		Very industrious.	Sept. 1827.
S. F.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.		Sober and industrious.	June, 1818.
I. W.	Forgery.	Intemperate.		Sober and industrious.	Mar. 1822.
A W.	G. larceny.	Intemperate.		Sober and industrious.	Jany. 1823.

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Extracts from the Report of the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, submitted to the Legislature, December 23, 1828.

To the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary.

The Committee of Superintendence present to the Board of Directors the annual abstract of the proceedings of the Maryland Penitentiary to the 30th Nov., 1828.

The female department, under the direction of its worthy and attentive matron, has produced a net gain of $1,335 71, derived from the proceeds of its labor for the weaving and other departments; proving, in a satisfactory manner, that convict females, under the government of one of their own sex, may not only be as well disciplined as males, but that their labor may be so directed as to be equally profitable. A truth that is as yet unknown in any other than the Maryland penitentiary.

The gain by the several departments, exclusive of the expense for the support of the convicts, has been $21,427 38; but is reduced by the payment of the salaries of officers, and the instalment on the loan of 1822, and interest on that and the loan of 1828, to $9,804 16,—the net gain of the year.

To have paid, during a year, the whole expense of supporting three hundred and seventeen criminals, amounting, for provision, clothing, fuel, and other incidental expenses, to $18,796 52, besides $8,100 86 for the salaries of officers, and $3,522 36, on account of loans, and have realized a *net gain* of $9,804 16, is a result that the warmest advocates of the penitentiary system would not, a few years since, have ventured to predict, under any arrangements that could have been proposed. Yet the practical efforts of the directors and officers of the Maryland penitentiary have not only established the fact, but have planned such a system of regulations as renders almost certain the attainment of similar results in future.

The new wing, intended for solitary confinement at night, will afford the best and only means of preventing the corruption of morals consequent upon the mingling of convicts in cells.

Other serious objections to the present system exist in the too great freedom of intercourse permitted to convicts while at labor. This, it will be necessary to prohibit, under regulations such as have been found effective in other prisons, and the committee join their recommendations to those of the late committee appointed by the Board to collect information on the subject, for the adoption of such as will be found suggested in their report, and which are derived from the excellent discipline of the prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing.

The committee would further press upon the Board the expediency of establishing a general Sunday school, after the model of that at the Auburn prison. There is no doubt that such an institution might be formed, and that it would be undertaken with pleasure by any one of the religious associations of the city.

The committee cannot forbear congratulating the Board and the public generally, on the advances already made in the State of Maryland, towards the perfection of a system that has so long and seriously occupied the public attention; a system that, from the many abuses to which, when ill understood, it gave birth, was believed inadequate as a punishment, and calculated rather to foster than eradicate the propensity to crime.

The plan, however, remained insufficient to an entire reformation of morals, until, as has been exemplified in the state prisons of New York, a total restriction of intercourse by day as well as at night could be brought into effect. The experience of those prisons has afforded numerous instances of reformation, to prove that their discipline combines all the advantages ever expected from the system, and it is, perhaps, as perfect as prison discipline can or need be. Their principal regulations are few and simple; tending, all, to the maintenance of silence among the convicts, and, indirectly, through this medium, to the preservation of order, security, and subordination. Their discipline now serves as a model to all new prisons, and is well worthy the imitation of those of the old, that can possibly be adapted to its reception.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. SHEPPARD, } *Committee of*
GEO. KEYSER, } *Superintendence.*

DECEMBER 23, 1828.

To the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary.

The committee appointed by the Board of Directors to make the necessary provisions for, and to superintend the erection of the new building, submit to the Board the following report of their proceedings:—

The great mass of the work has already been performed, and, externally, the building is finished. The plastering of the interior is the principal of what is wanting, to render the building complete;—the doors, fixtures for the galleries, &c. being already prepared to be applied when the plasterers, who are now at work, shall have finished.

The cost of the building, inclusive of the labor of prisoners, has been $36,086 42. The labor of the prisoners amounts, in all, to $6,071 50, of which $5,216 25 belongs to the year ending 30th November.

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The plan suggested by the Rev. Mr. Dwight, of substituting for floors in the upper stories, small galleries before each range of cells, and which was adopted by the Board at an early stage of the building, possesses many obvious advantages over the original design. The galleries, by leaving a considerable vacancy in the centre of the hall extending to the roof, will enable the guard in the lower story to observe, at the same time, the door of every cell; by this means, rendering the escape of any convict impossible. Light and heat may be applied with a considerable saving of expense, and ventilation will encounter no obstruction.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE KEYSER, THOS. SHEPPARD, JAMES MOSHER, } *Building Committee.*

DECEMBER 23, 1828.

Extracts from the First Report of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia.

The first object to which the Managers directed their attention, was the erection of a suitable building. It would have afforded but an imperfect experiment to exhibit the discipline of such an institution, without the peculiar accommodations which the whole scheme contemplates. Confinement without the appearance or the reality of punishment—entire separation from all descriptions of adult offenders—the union of labor, education and reasonable amusement within the same walls—entire solitude during the night, and cautious superintendence both by night and day, convenient arrangements for the officers of the establishment, were all to be combined. Had a temporary edifice been resorted to, which would have caused the omission of any one of these requisites, success might not have attended the experiment; and the result would perhaps have been ascribed to deficiencies in the system, and not in the manner of its execution.

The building committee made their final report, and were discharged on the 3d of April. The total amount of their expenditure, which, it is believed, was conducted with scrupulous precision and economy, is $38,025 16. The main edifice is 92 feet in length. Its centre contains convenient apartments for a library, and for the use of the managers and the families of the officers of the institution. The wings, which are of consequence thus entirely separate from each other, comprise the respective dormitories of the male and female pupils, and their several spacious halls for schools. Each lodging room, of which there are eighty-six in either wing, is calculated for entire solitude, being 7 feet in length, and 4 feet in breadth, furnished only with a small bedstead and shelf; but well lighted and ventilated, and exposed at all times to absolute superintendence and inspection. Workshops are constructed in the extensive area, which is surrounded by a lofty wall. The kitchen apartments are arranged in the rear of the centre building. Infirmaries are provided with a view to such a location as will secure quiet to the sick, and remove the healthy from the danger of contagion. A chapel of moderate dimensions is constructed, so as to keep the different sexes from conversation, and even from seeing each other.

Having sufficiently advanced the work to exhibit it to the public and to receive pupils, the establishment was formally opened on the 29th of November, 1828, by an address from the President of the institution, delivered to a large assembly. Three thousand copies of the address were published, and have been widely disseminated.

On the eighth of December, the first subject was introduced to the discipline of the house.

Believing that the precise character of the institution was not distinctly understood, the managers took occasion to invite the different magistrates of the city and county of Philadelphia to a meeting at the house. They attended to a considerable number, and were conducted through every part of the establishment. They were convinced that the whole system was the reverse of that which prevails in prisons—the object being to avoid contamination and infamy, to prevent crime, to inform the ignorant, to support the friendless and forsaken, and to qualify all to maintain themselves by virtuous industry, and to enter the world with a knowledge of what is right, and a capacity to pursue the path of rectitude.

A most successful appeal was made to the liberality of the booksellers, in order to provide a suitable library. An hundred maps and seventeen hundred volumes were speedily bestowed.

A code of laws, or system of rules and regulations, has been prepared and printed, and, together with the acts of assembly relating to the institution, has been widely circulated for general and accurate information.

There are now eighty in the institution, viz.—fifty-seven boys, and twenty-three girls. The former are employed in book-binding, basket-making and wicker-works, shoemaking,

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tailoring, and carpenters' work. The latter in sewing, washing, ironing, mending, cooking, and housework generally. A description of the course of employment for a single day will serve to show the general habits and occupations of the place.

The bell rings at a quarter before 5 o'clock in the morning.

At 5 o'clock, the dormitories are opened; and the boys, after washing and combing, assemble in the hall for morning worship. Their school exercises next commence, and continue till 7 o'clock, when they breakfast. At half-past 7 they go to work, and continue at work until 12, which is the time of dining. After finishing their dinner, they hear a lesson or lecture on some useful, moral or scientific subject, until one o'clock. From one until five, when they go to supper, they are engaged at their respective employments. If the work be done within the allotted time—half an hour is allowed for recreation and play. School begins at half-past five, and they remain there until a quarter before eight, when, after evening prayers, they retire to rest, and the dormitories are all safely locked. With some slight variations, the occupations and duties of the females are conducted in a like manner.

The mechanics who employ the boys, allow for their daily labor, of eight working hours, 12½ cents each; a sum altogether inadequate to the discharge of the share of expense which would fall to each individual.

It will be recollected, that the views of the Legislature, in promoting this institution, were not confined to any particular place, but embraced the probable wants of the whole Commonwealth. The house is open for the reception, not only of the idle and deserted of the neighborhood, but of any part of Pennsylvania.

Among the provisions made for religious instruction, the clergy of the different denominations of Christians will be invited to officiate in the chapel, on the first day of the week, and a constant succession of pious and edifying counsel from men of talents and virtue, may be calculated on, and will be productive, it is hoped, of the happiest effects.

Experience has already satisfied all those who have been engaged in the cares of the establishment, of the importance of commencing the work of reformation and instruction at an early age.

Could a selection be made, it is believed that more substantial benefit would arise, from receiving those only who are under sixteen years of age.

That good effects have already flowed from the exertions that have been made, will sufficiently appear by an extract from the communication lately received from the acting superintendent.

"The state of the subjects, considering the shortness of the time which many and even all have been in the institution, is of the most encouraging kind. The boys are generally attentive to their studies and to their work; and their general deportment is such as would, in any situation, procure for many of them, the appellation of good boys. Some, who were the most obstinate and intractable when they came among us, are now among the most attentive and industrious. Their behavior, in many respects, has been commendable; and, what is of great importance in any community, quarrelling, fighting, and most kinds of vicious conduct, seems to be quite unpopular among them. When a boy has committed a fault, there seems to be a kind of general feeling, that he deserves and ought to receive punishment. The writer has never found a smaller degree of obstinacy than among those who are here; and he has become more confirmed in the opinion, that care and attention, together with some encouragement to do well, will save many who would otherwise be sooner or later immured in some of our prisons, and become worse than lost to society."

THOMAS ASTLEY, *Chairman, pro tem.*

ATTESTED.—JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Sec'ry.*

APRIL 28, 1829.

NOTE. *For this admirable institution* FREDERICK KOHNE, *by his late will, left* $100,000.—ED.

CORRESPONDENCE.—HOUSE OF REFUGE.

My dear Sir,—The House of Refuge could not fail to receive ample contributions from the public, were it possible to extend generally the same strong conviction of its great utility and importance which is hourly confirmed in those who are practically engaged in administering the criminal law.

Your institution is as yet so newly established, that it would be unsafe positively to assert great benefit to have been already attained. I cannot, however, avoid expressing the opinion that much good is even now discernible. The courts of criminal jurisdiction which convene in this city—the Oyer and Terminer, the Quarter Sessions, and the Mayor's court—have, within the last five months, fallen far short in the number of offenders usually arraigned before them; and it could not but gratify, as well the officers of justice as the public, to observe that no *white* children, and but few of any color, appeared at the bars. A portion of these effects may be accidental and temporary; but I know also a large portion of them to be caused directly by the House of Refuge, and they are undoubtedly its just and legitimate consequences. When aware, indeed, from repeated observation, how essential in the perpetration of crime, is the machinery of juvenile agents—how dependent the branded veterans are upon their unscathed pupils and puppets, I cannot easily exaggerate the remedial operation of your society.

It is much to be regretted that the managers have not been able to receive *colored* delinquents—an inability, I trust, a liberal public will not allow to continue long. The proportion of blacks over the whites, in the courts, during the period to which I have adverted, was unusually large. Could your accommodations be extended as far as is designed, many most fit objects from this unfortunate class

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would be sent to you, and the acknowledged improvement in our moral condition proceed with additional rapidity. I am, dear sir, very truly your friend and servant,

G. M. DALLAS.

JAMES J BARCLAY, Esq., Sec'ry. to the House of Refuge.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1829.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request, and as Prosecuting Attorney for the Mayor's court of this city, I cheerfully communicate to you the fact of the diminution in that court of prosecutions against children, since the establishment of the House of Refuge.

All men whose business has led them often to our criminal courts, have too long seen there the frequent spectacle of children brought from prison and arraigned for offences, which, though sure to be proved, the court, from the infant size and infant years of the culprit, forbore to convict them of. The law forgave and released them, and humanity led them to some home, in the charitable hope of their reformation. Yet, sometimes, even by the sitting of the next court, these young offenders were seen again arraigned for similar and repeated crimes. For two years since the last autumn, to which the present observation refers, the instances exhibited in the Mayor's court of such prosecutions were frequent and almost surprising. During each recess of the court, several of these pitiable children were discharged; and at each of its sessions they were seen in groups, or along with men, jointly charged with crime. When recognised and deemed incorrigible, they were convicted and sent to the common jail, there of course to be schooled and matured in vice—whilst the wish for some other and better place to send them was always felt and publicly expressed.

I am happy, however, to state, that at the last December session of the court, this evil was perceptibly abated. There was then but *one* instance of such criminality among the prisoners; and his youth suggesting for him the interposition of the court, he was sent by its judgment to the House of Refuge then recently established. During the late (March) session of the court, *not one* occasion was presented for a similar interposition. It is not asserted that children have ceased to commit crimes; but from what I have stated, it may fairly be inferred that the power lately given to, and exercised by magistrates, to send youthful delinquents in early states of prosecution to the House of Refuge, has caused their manifest decrease in our prisons and our courts.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

S. RUSH.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, Esq., Sec'ry., &c.

A TABLE SHOWING THE AGE OF CONVICTS IN DIFFERENT PRISONS.

PRISONS.	*Under the age of 20.*	*Under the age of 21.*	*From 20 to 30 inclusive.*	*From 30 to 40 inclusive.*	*From 40 to 50 inclusive.*	*From 50 to 60 inclusive.*	*From 60 to 70 inclusive.*	*Over 70.*
Massachusetts State Prison, ...	29		131	75	34	13	8	
Connecticut State Prison, ...		24	78	14	9	5	2	2
Auburn Prison, ...	50		295	150	47	23	5	

A TABLE SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER, &C. IN DIFFERENT PRISONS.

PRISONS.	TIME WHEN.	*Whole num.*	*White males.*	*White females.*	*Colored males.*	*Colored females.*	*Escapes.*	*Died.*	*Pardoned.*	*Discharged.*
Mass. State Prison,* .	September 30, 1828,	290	242		48		2	4	14	81
	Received during the year,	104								
Conn. State Prison, . .	March 31, 1829,	134	98	5	30	1			3	25
Auburn Prison, . . .	December 31, 1828,	570	497	10	51	11		9	76	44
Sing Sing Prison, . .		about 500						16		
Baltimore Penitentiary,	Year ending Nov. 1828,	329	32		55	12		4	20	51
	Received during the year,	99								

* *Massachusetts State Prison, June*, 1829. Whole number of prisoners, 265—of whom 51, second time; 25, third time; 2, fourth time; 3, fifth time; total, 81, two or more times; of whom 47 received their last sentence in Boston or Cambridge. About a quarter part of all who have been discharged have returned: of those pardoned, one in 11½, in 23 years. Average received annually for 23 years, 9[illegible]: do. do. discharged annually, by expiration of sentence, 60; do. do. pardoned annually, 16; do. do. died annually, 5. Average received for 9 years past, 90; do. do. discharged by expiration of sentence, 71½; do. do. pardoned, 17; do. do. died, 5.

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ABSTRACT

OF THE

PRINTED RETURNS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON, AS PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, FROM 1820 TO 1828, INCLUSIVE.

EXPENSES.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.
Provisions, meat, meal, &c.	11,827 93	9,506 92	8,116 17	6,306 98	6,030 39	5,948 31	6,782 61	6,708 38	6,868 14
Expense account, oil, wood, &c.	3,898 23	4,394 80	5,168 01	3,099 26	3,170 13	4,844 60	4,152 99	4,023 01	3,414 03
Improvements, &c.	31 50		178 96	344 77			1,814 07	1,050 67	1,203 31
Transportation of convicts,	547 22	529 76	462 12	670 01	620 28	731 49	462 17	639 88	929 94
Hospital department,	824 15	594 29	965 34	1,015 21	597 50	564 54	697 09	564 74	527 44
Stone department, for stone, &c.	11,817 15	8,011 25	8,336 11	10,904 63	15,678 70	21,826 25	20,629 05	13,500 45	9,691 20
Screw department, for wire,	858 88	218 89	530 04						
Smiths and nailers, for coal, iron, &c.	2,637 54	899 68	564 17		471 89	863 42	17 05	59 87	14 40
Weavers, for yarn, &c.	2,714 52		1,118 46						
Pay of officers,	7,266 00	7,079 50	8,336 11	9,988 37	9,521 25	9,772 00	12,493 07	13,290 25	13,634 63
Paid convicts discharged,	79 25	89 65	67 59	74 29	79 93	59 09	59 43	91 00	78 97
Oakum department,	660 37	151 61	320 18	242 06	391 93	13 59	341 58	494 22	
Profit and loss,	1,046 06								
Clothing and bedding,	3,011 30	1,289 76	4,752 51	3,661 89	4,078 60	2,075 45	3,765 85	2,449 02	3,418 68
Stock on hand,			23,340 33	19,238 75	14,446 33	16,124 25	16,633 98	17,846 87	17,151 87
New prison,							3,707 73	24,871 31	15,743 17
Profit to the Commonwealth,					1,212 78	10,051 33	4,197 37		
Salary of officers paid from the Treasury of the Commonwealth,					2,535 09	3,004 00			
Total,	47,070 10	32,766 12	62,853 02	55,546 22	57,622 02	75,878 31	75,754 04	85,589 67	72,675 78

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ABSTRACT CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.
Stock on hand,			19,238 75	1,446 33	16,124 25	16,633 98	17,846 87	17,151 07	16,954 17
Work done for officers,		223 98		718 90					
Provision department—profit and loss,	9 75	4 30	26 09		1,015 91	81 30	2 18	140 05	11 72
Cash received of the Tr. of the Commonwealth,								15,000 00	16,392 56
Expense department,	226 76	209 82	234 75	95 69	9 04		14 45	205 26	
Sales of stone,	21,496 28	21,578 69	23,796 43	28,420 86	36,274 22	51,957 25	49,717 78	23,490 00	16,766 38
Sales of screws,	1,299 16	1,057 79	592 57	455 78	116 50	36 04		15 68	
Sales of oakum,	1,116 66	776 84	216 60	66 33		951 32	460 91	123 20	285 41
Fees for admission of visitors,			531 34	708 56	588 48	588 15	538 82	525 54	444 22
For shoemakers,	3,107 75	2,384 35	947 72	1,025 92					
From contractors,					4,706 40	5,630 27	7,173 03	6,210 36	5,513 69
Weavers,	3,058 29	2,552 31	1,425 62	723 29					
Labor by convicts on new prison,								5,553 22	4,578 00
" " tin workers, &c.	683 78	912 52	1,550 36	284 60					
" " brush makers,	1,365 81	1,795 09	2,454 23	1,876 92					
" " coopers,	870 09	732 38	485 79	670 52					
Repairing damages by fire,									333 18
Cabinet makers,	1,344 39	1,142 64	1,640 24	1,540 73					
Stock for new prison,									11,165 17
" " brassfounders,	977 53	924 88		1,186 75					
" " nailers, smiths, and filers,	3,163 32	859 98	848 44						
Balance,	8,345 53		8,371 61	2,806 31				17,174 49	231 28
Total,	47,070 10	35,165 57	62,853 02	55,546 22	58,834 80	75,878 31	75,754 04	85,589 67	72,675 78
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Salary of officers paid from the Treas. of the State,	2,900 00	2,900 00	2,900 00	2,900 00	2,535 09	3,004 00			
Debts due the prison,	8,779 03	11,672 09	10,148 87	14,587 16					
Stock on hand at the close of the year,	27,731 10	25,340 33	19,238 75	14,446 33					
Expenses of the prison to the State, including pay of officers from the Tr. of the Commonwealth,	6,758 31	7,290 77	11,271 61	5,706 31				6,392 56	
Gain to the Commonwealth,					1 212 78	10 051 32	9,719 17		

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ABSTRACT CONTINUED.

	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828
Number of prisoners at the close of the year,	308	282	279	308	298	314	313	285	290
Time expired and discharged,	72	72	69	66	80	60	61	78	77
Discharged by the court,						6			
Pardoned,	25	32	14	6	10	13	14	27	14
Died,	6	5	10	6	6	1	6	1	4
Committed,	71	87	101	107	86	96	81	80	104
Escaped,		5	1						2
Number of females,	12	6		4	3	1			
Number of colored,	47	41		46	54	50	50		
White foreigners,	49	51		58	59	60	56		
Second time,	64	56							
Third "	10	10							
Fourth "	5	7							
Fifth "	1	1							
Days lost in the Hospital,	7560	8156							
" " by invalids,	5455	6002							
Days lost by solitary under sentence,	779	827							
Days lost by solitary for misdemeanors,	1908	1111							

CRIMES OF CONVICTS IN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON, FROM 1820 TO 1828, INCLUSIVE.

CRIMES.	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828
Stealing, shop lifting, &c.	244	207		230	222	199	192	180	186
Counterfeit money,	16	13		22	26	35	30	23	18
Burglary,	19	17		15	16	16	17	16	18
Forgery,	3	9		8	11	11	8	7	9
Robbery,	3	3		5	4	2	1	1	1
Arson,	5	7		8	5	6	6	5	4
Assault,	2	4		3				2	3
Attempt to rape,	4	5		7	7	11	10	10	7
Adultery, &c.	3	1		1				3	3
Attempt to murder,	1	6		6	6	9	10	11	10
Conspiracy,	2	2							
Manslaughter,	1	1				3	3	1	4
Bestiality,	1	1							
Fraud,	3	3							1
Maiming cattle,	1						1		
Perjury,		1		1					
Robbing bank,				1	1		1	1	1
Common cheat,						3	2	1	
Common thief,						8	20	16	20
Assault and battery,									1
Murder committed,						2	2	2	2
Attempt to rescue convicts,						2	1	1	
Open and gross lewdness,						2	2		
Horse stealing,							1	1	1
Maiming,						2			
Receiving stolen goods,						1	4	1	1
Escape from House of Correction,						1	1	1	
Conspiracy to defraud,						1			
Accessory to thieving,								2	

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A TABLE SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF CONVICTS IN DIFFERENT PRISONS.

NATIVITY.	Mass. S. Prison.	Conn. S. Prison.	Auburn S. Prison.	Baltimore Peniten.	NATIVITY.	Mass. S. Prison.	Conn. S. Prison.	Auburn S. Prison.	Baltimore Peniten.
Connecticut,	13	69	10		New Hampshire,	21	1	1	
New York,	14	21	80		Africa,		1		
Massachusetts,	135	12	11	1	Maryland,	3		3	74
Rhode Island,	11	11	1		Pennsylvania,	7		5	8
New Jersey,	3	5	5		Virginia,	3		2	4
Ireland,	20	4	15	1	District of Columbia,				1
England,	9	3	8	4	Brazil,				1
Delaware,		2	1	5	Vermont,	9		15	
Maine,	15	1	1		France,	2		2	
West Indies,	6	1			Nova Scotia,	3		1	
Scotland,	9	1	5		South Carolina,	3		1	
Portugal	1	1			New Orleans,	1			
Canada		1	7		Holland,	2			

A TABLE SHOWING THE CRIMES OF CONVICTS IN DIFFERENT PRISONS.

CRIMES.	Mass. S. Prison.	Conn. S. Prison.	Auburn Prison, whole number.	Auburn Prison.	Baltimore Peniten.	CRIMES.	Mass. S. Prison.	Conn. S. Prison.	Auburn Prison, whole number.	Auburn Prison.	Baltimore Peniten.
Arson,	4	7	7	1	1	Abusing female child,		1			
Bigamy,		4	9	2		Highway robbery, or robbery,	2	3	6	4	
Attempt to poison, or doing it,		2	2			Stealing and store breaking,	186	2			22
High crimes or misdemeanors,		2				Felony and assault,	3				65
Horse stealing,	1	15				Murder,			6	1	1
Attempt to rape,	7	13	22	9		Murder, second degree,					1
Attempt to kill,	10	8	14	5	2	Kidnapping,					1
Manslaughter,	4	3	9	1		Receiving stolen goods,	1				2
Forgery,	9	5	50	16	1	Harboring a slave,					1
Passing counterfeit money,	18	10	55	11	1	Enticing a slave,					1
Attempt to release prisoner,		1				Counterfeit coin,					
Incest,		1				Grand larceny,					
Adultery,	3	7				Petit larceny, second offence,					
Mail robbery,		1				Perjury,			11	4	
Murder committed,	2	1				Rape,			7	3	
Bestiality, sodomy,		1	1			Maliciously maiming,			1	1	
Rape committed,		1				Swindling,			3	1	
Breaking prison,		4	12	5		Common thieves,	20				
Burglary,	18	38	35	20		Fraud and assault,	2				
Attempt to murder,		4									

A TABLE SHOWING THE LENGTH OF SENTENCES IN DIFFERENT PRISONS.

LENGTH OF SENTENCES.	Life.	20 years.	15 to 20 do.	14 years.	13 years.	12 years.	11 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 to 7 do.	5 to 6 do.	4 to 5 do	3 to 3½ do.	2½ to 3 do.	2 years.	1½ to 20 mo.	1½ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.
Massachusetts State Prison,	41	1	4	4		3		10		6	23	10	39	25	43		40	13	2	23	2	
Connecticut State Prison,	17	2	3	1	1	5	1	2	3	4	11	8	9	9	22	2	22	2	2	6	1	1
Auburn Prison,	30			4				12			15	3	27	13	70							
Baltimore Penitentiary,		1	2					5	1	3	4	12	15	7	7		42					

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FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,

BOSTON, 1830.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Society held its Fifth Annual Meeting, in the upper Vestry of Park Street Church, on Thursday, May 27, 1830.

The Rev. WILLIAM JENKS, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer.

The Treasurer, Mr. CHARLES CLEVELAND, read his Report, and the certificate of its correctness, by the Auditors, Mr. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, and Mr. CHARLES STODDARD. The Report of the Treasurer was accepted.

The Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, and the Society adjourned, to meet in the Church, at 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, to hear the Report of the Managers, and Addresses.

The Society met according to adjournment. JOHN TAPPAN, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair; and, at his request, the Rev. Dr. JENKS addressed the Throne of Grace.

An abstract of the Report was then read by the Secretary.

On motion of the Rev. GEORGE ALLEN, *of Shrewsbury, seconded by the Rev.* JONATHAN GREENLEAF, *of Boston,*

RESOLVED, That the Report which has now been read, be accepted, and referred to the Managers to be printed.

On motion of the Rev. BERIAH GREEN, *of Kennebunk, Me., seconded by the Rev. Prof.* SMITH, *of the Theological Seminary at Bangor,*

RESOLVED, That we regard the influence of the Christian religion as in the highest degree promotive of the object of the Prison Discipline Society.

On motion of the Rev. JARED CURTIS, *Chaplain of the Mass. State Prison, seconded by the Rev.* JAMES D. KNOWLES, *of the Second Baptist Church, Boston,*

RESOLVED, That the object of the Prison Discipline Society is not a forlorn hope.

Messrs. ALLEN, GREEN and CURTIS addressed the meeting.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Managers of the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, in presenting their FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, acknowledge, with gratitude, the continued smiles of PROVIDENCE. At the same time, they record, with sorrow for their own loss, but with gratitude for what they believe to have been his gain, the death of their venerable PRESIDENT, GEORGE BLISS. He occupied, last year, Mr. Chairman, the seat which you now occupy. By his spirit of counsel and wisdom, as well as by his bodily presence, which was venerable for purity and age, we were then sustained. But the place which then knew him will know him no more. He has gone, never to return and visit us again. He has gone to the retributions of eternity, to receive according to the deeds done in the body. We believe his soul is in heaven; because, while on earth, he was esteemed a just man, who feared God. Few men, whom we have known, exhibited stronger evidence, in person and life, of meekness and truth, justice and temperance, repentance and faith. We think, therefore, that it may be said with reference to him: "*Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord:*" "*Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.*" If we live to his age, and imitate him as far as he imitated Christ; if we are the occasion of as few offences, and do as much good; if we so repent of our sins, and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, we hope that we, too, shall be blessed of him "*who gave himself for us;*" "*who loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood;*" who was "*sent to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the Prison to them that are bound:*" "*to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever.*"

With this brief introduction, we proceed to state

THE PROGRESS OF THE REFORM IN PRISONS DURING THE LAST YEAR.

Sabbath School in the Maine Prison.—A Sabbath School was organized in the State Prison at Thomaston, Maine. The Warden of the Prison, in a letter dated April 20, 1830, says: "The Legislature, at the last session, appropriated $75 to purchase books for its use; and, at the same time, an addition was made of $50, per annum, to the salary of the Chaplain, who is required to attend to the Sabbath School. The success attending it is apparent; the convicts become more industrious and obedient; and I am in hopes, by divine assistance, (without which all our

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efforts will be ineffectual,) that a different result than formerly will be produced in the morals and deportment of the convicts."

New Prison in Vermont.—The Legislature of Vermont, at the last session, provided for the erection of a New Prison at Windsor, on the general plan of those at Auburn, N. Y., and Wethersfield, Conn. A letter from the Warden, dated May 5, says: "The New Prison was commenced the first week in April. It will contain 136 cells. We shall probably have the walls up and the roof on the present season." Towards the accomplishment of this object, an agent of the Prison Discipline Society, at the request of the Warden of the Prison, visited Montpelier, during the session of the Legislature, and at the request of the Governor, urged the importance of the measure upon the members of both branches of the Legislature, in joint meeting in the Representatives' chamber, by a disclosure of many appalling facts from the interior of Prisons, showing the necessity, in all such establishments, of solitary dormitories. A law was passed within a fortnight, with almost entire unanimity, in favor of the measure.

Reform in the Prison at Charlestown, Mass.—In Massachusetts, the New Prison was finished and occupied during the last year. A competent witness, on the spot, says, a greater change was produced in the behavior of the convicts, in a few weeks after they entered the solitude of the New Prison, than had been produced by the combined influence of all the causes which had been brought to bear upon it during the preceding year and a half.

Soon after the new building containing the dormitories was completed, a small building, containing an apartment for the accommodation of a Sabbath School, was erected, where about fifty convicts of the younger class are instructed, on the Sabbath, under the immediate superintendence of the Chaplain.

The Legislature, at the last session, having witnessed the progressive improvement in this Institution, authorized the erection of a new chapel. This chapel was commenced in April, and finished, and dedicated to the service of Almighty God, in May. It is a very convenient, economical, and pleasant place of worship.

These improvements in the buildings at Charlestown are not more worthy of notice than the improvement in discipline. This will be apparent from a brief statement of facts concerning it, arranged according to the division of time. From the locking up at night till morning light, all the convicts, except an average of about five in the hospital, are in the new building, in separate cells, and in cells so arranged, that a sentinel, on duty, can preserve entire silence among three hundred. The space around the cells being open from the ground to the roof, in front of four stories of cells, in a building two hundred feet in length, furnishes a perfect sounding gallery, in which the sentinel is placed, who can hear a whisper from the most distant cell. He can therefore keep silence from the time of locking up at night to the time of unlocking in the morning, which, at some seasons of the year, makes more than one half of all the time, which is thus secured from evil communication From the time of unlocking in the morning, about twelve minutes are occupied, in a military movement of the convicts, in companies of thirty-eight, with an officer to each company, in perfect silence, to their various

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places of labor. At the end of about twelve minutes, it is found, that there is a place for every man, and every man in his place. This is as true of the officers as of the convicts. If an officer has occasion to leave his place, the system requires that a substitute be called. If a convict has occasion to leave his place, there is a token provided for each shop, or for a given number of men, so that from this shop or number only one convict can leave his place at a time. The consequence is, that, with the exception of those who have the tokens in their hands, any officer of the Institution may be certain of finding, during the hours of labor, a place for every man, and every man in his place. There is, however, a class of men, consisting of ten or twelve, called *runners* and *lumpers*, whose duty consists in moving about the yard. But even their movements are in silence and order. Consequently, during the hours of labor, the convicts are never seen moving about the yard, promiscuously, or assembled in little groups, in some hiding-places of mischief, or even two and two in common conversation. All is order and silence, except the busy hum of industry, during the hours of labor.

The hours of labor, in the morning, vary a little with the season of the year, but amount at this season to nearly two hours, from the time of unlocking in the morning till breakfast. When the hour for breakfast comes, almost in an instant, the convicts are all seen marching in solid and silent columns, with the lock step, under their respective officers, from the shops to the cells. On their way to the cells, they pass the cookery, where the food, having been made ready, is handed to them, as they pass along; and at the end of about twelve minutes, from the time of ringing the bell for breakfast, all the convicts are in their cells, eating their breakfast, silently and alone. One officer only is left in charge, to preserve silence; and the others are as free from solicitude and care, till the hour for labor returns, as other citizens.

When the time of labor again returns, which is at the end of about twenty-five minutes, almost in an instant, the whole body of convicts are again seen marching as before to their places of labor. On their way to the shops, they pass through the chapel, and attend prayers. The time from breakfast till dinner passes away like the time for labor before breakfast, all the convicts being found in their places industriously employed, in silence. The time assigned for dinner is filled up in the same manner as the time assigned for breakfast; and the time for labor in the afternoon, in the same manner as the time for labor in the morning; and when the time for evening prayers has come, at the ringing of the bell, all the convicts, and all the officers not on duty elsewhere, are seen marching to the chapel, where the Chaplain closes the day with reading the Scriptures and prayer. After which the convicts march with perfect silence and order to their cells, taking their supper as they pass along In about five and twenty minutes from the time of leaving their labor, the convicts have attended prayers in the chapel, taken their supper, marched to their cells with their supper in their hands, and are safely locked up for the night. This is the history of a day at Charlestown; and the history of a day is the history of a year, with the variations which are made, on the Sabbath, by dispensing with the hours of labor, and substituting the hours for instruction in the Sabbath School, and the hours for public worship.

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We offer a single remark, in regard to this statement, concerning the discipline of the Prison at Charlestown. It is the Auburn system well introduced; and what has been done at Charlestown can be done elsewhere.

If, now, the present Warden shall be as successful, in the management of the Institution, in securing favorable pecuniary results, as he has been in introducing the new discipline, he will show himself to be an invaluable public officer. He merits and receives great praise for what he has already done.

Asylum for poor and imprisoned Lunatics.—In Massachusetts, there is another subject of no less congratulation to the friends of this Society, than the reform, in the Prison, at Charlestown. The sufferings of poor and imprisoned Lunatics, have been largely dwelt upon, in our former reports. The Legislature of Massachusetts, at the last session, appropriated $30,000 for the purpose of erecting a hospital for this class of persons. The location is fixed at Worcester, and Commissioners are appointed by the Governor and Council, to superintend the building. It is an act worthy of the State, to make such provision for poor and imprisoned Lunatics, after having previously made munificent provision, in the Asylum at Charlestown, for those who are able to support themselves, or whose friends are able to support them.

Connecticut State Prison.—The New Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., continues to sustain the high character given to it, the last year, in the official communications of the State authorities, which were published in our last Report. As an example of neatness, order, quiet industry, mild and wholesome discipline, faithful instruction, economy, and productive labor, it stands, at least, on a level with the Prison at Auburn. In one respect, it was without a parallel, so far as our knowledge extends, in the history of Prisons. The proceeds of labor, of an average number of about 150 prisoners, exceeded the whole expense of their support, including the salary of the officers, by the sum of $5068 94.

Juvenile Delinquents in Connecticut.—There is a movement, in Connecticut, in behalf of Juvenile Delinquents, which is as it should be. The Governor has introduced the subject in his message, and the ladies in the city of Hartford and in Fairfield county, are searching for this class of persons, of most tender age, in the poor houses, and providing for them suitable care and instruction. And a worthy mechanic in New Haven has given his personal attention, for three or four years, to the children in the poor-house in that city. He formed a Sabbath School among them; he engaged to pay fifty dollars annually for preaching to the children and adults; he did what he could to procure places for them as soon as they were old enough, when they might be apprenticed. The number of children was reduced, from nearly forty, to six or eight, and the expenses of the town, for the support of the establishment, from nearly $4000, annually, to a little more than $1000; till the individual spoken of offered to be one of three to take the establishment, and free the town from all charge for current expenses. Thus an individual becomes, in part, a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in a city containing nearly 10,000 inhabitants. We mention these circumstances, as matter of encouragement and gratitude to the friends of this Society, because this individual assured an Agent of this Society, that he was firs'

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led to reflection, and the discharge of duty, in this particular way, by an address which he heard in New Haven on Prisons. As there was no large Prison in New Haven, he thought he would do all the good he could, in the most wretched place he could find, which was the poor-house, at that time containing nearly 130 inmates; but since reduced to about 70. One thing he did, besides attending to the children; he took away the poor Christians, that he found there, and provided for them, at his own expense, in private families; and, after knowing the blessedness of it some time himself, and receiving into his own bosom an hundred fold for all he gave away, he went to the churches to which these poor Christians belonged, and told them, that he was receiving mercies very fast, in taking the poor of the churches out of the poor-house, and he should be glad to have them receive a part of the mercies by doing a part of the duty; but if they were unwilling, he was willing to have his measure full, pressed down, shaken together, and running over. Christian friends, this is not fiction. The name of the individual will be mentioned when he is dead. If we approve of his conduct, let us imitate his example.

Extension of the New System of Prison Discipline to Houses of Correction.—There is still another movement, in Connecticut, intimately connected with the object of this Society. At least two of the counties have been engaged in preparations for building Houses of Correction, on the general plan of the Prison at Wethersfield, where intemperate persons, vagabonds, pilferers, and the vicious poor generally, may be separated from one another, and from the world, restrained from vice, brought under wholesome discipline and instruction, and made to support themselves. The Legislature, in 1829, authorized a tax in the county of Fairfield, of $10,000 for this object. We exceedingly regret to learn that the Legislature of 1830 repealed the act.

Valuable Establishment on Blackwell's Island.—On Blackwell's Island, near New York, the city is erecting an establishment on the same general plan, for the same general purpose. It was in contemplation to build not more than 270 or 280 separate dormitories, and, in other extensive buildings, to throw the space into large apartments, as in the old Alms-House, where fifty or sixty obscene, profane and corrupt persons should be left to themselves day and night. But, through the direct influence of this Society, the original plan has been altered, and they are now proceeding to build as many dormitories as they expect to have vicious poor to send to the Island—a measure probably of more consequence, in restraining vice and preventing sin, than any other one effected by this Society's labors. The value is inestimable of separation, solitude, silence, order, cleanliness, industry, and instruction, in buildings well constructed for the purpose, where the vicious and corrupt part of such a city's pauper population, amounting to nearly two thousand souls, may be provided for, instead of having them crowded together in an ordinary poor-house. It is valuable, too, not merely in its immediate effects upon the city, but as an example to other cities, other counties, and other states. The practical and observing men in the New York Alms-House have had an illustration of the value of separate dormitories for the vicious poor, in the effects produced on the female convicts now under their care, from the old State Prison at Greenwich. Any person, who

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saw them as they were before their removal, in their crowded night rooms, and who has seen them as they now are, and marked the difference in their apartments, in regard to order, neatness, tranquillity, and a disposition to improve, has learned a lesson of great value, if he wishes to do good to the vicious poor. This example is not unheeded by those who have in charge the erection of the extensive establishment on Blackwell's Island.

Prospect of the speedy Downfall of Bridewell.—The Bridewell in the city of New York, that nuisance, within a stone's cast of the City Hall, which has repeatedly been presented as a nuisance, by grand juries, and which we have endeavored, from year to year, to expose to public abhorrence, is at last likely to come down. A letter from Alderman Burtis, dated May 4, 1830, whose cordial co-operation in all good designs in this department of benevolence is worthy of all praise, says: "I believe our corporation will now build a Bridewell. The committee requested my plan. Knowing that you have thought much on the subject, will you give me your view of the best plan?" His request has been complied with; and we congratulate all who abhor sin on the prospect of a new Bridewell for the city of New York.

Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y.—The Prison at Sing Sing has been finished since our last Report. It contains eight hundred cells, extensive shops, a convenient cookery, hospital, and chapel. The Legislature of New York, at the last session, authorized the addition of two hundred cells, by adding another story to the main building; thus showing, whatever may be the number of convicts in the State of New York, the determination of the Legislature, that the number of solitary cells shall be greater.

But there are difficulties, in the Prison at Sing Sing, with Mr. Lynds, the principal keeper. The statement which we give of these unpleasant difficulties is made from a series of letters written by Samuel M. Hopkins of Albany, one of the three commissioners (George Tibbits of Troy, and Stephen Allen of New York, being the other two) appointed by the Legislature to erect this Prison. Mr. Lynds received his appointment from them. Mr. Hopkins writes as follows:

"A year or two since, we found that rumors were beginning to circulate in the vicinity of Sing Sing, relating to cruelty to convicts, and the neglect of the sick. The case first brought to our ears was that of a man whose leg was shattered by a powder blast, and who was said to have been left without surgical aid, until the case became incurable; and that the man died in consequence. The board of commissioners immediately set about such examinations as might assure us, as far as possible, of the most secret transactions within the prison. From time to time, facts came out, which proved neglect or misconduct in the head of the establishment, and of which our board thought it proper to note their unanimous disapprobation, by formal entries made in the minutes of the proceedings. Mr. Lynds gave no sufficient explanation of the alleged misconduct; and, in the course of last fall, I made a formal motion, in our board, for his removal from the place of Agent and Keeper.

Two of us visited the prison as soon as the river was navigable, in April, and we found one prisoner with a foot which had been so frozen that the surgeon then expected that amputation would be necessary.

In the latter days of May and beginning of June, I was again, at two different times, at the prison; once with another of the commissioners, and once alone. It appeared that, since our former visit, Mr. Lynds had dismissed the Rev. Mr. Barrett, the Chaplain.

Our opinion of his estimable character will appear from the annexed papers.

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On the 16th of July, we had another meeting at the prison, and further testimony was then taken on the subjects under inquiry. Mr. Hitchcock, one of the assistant keepers, had made a deposition, laying sundry facts to the charge of Mr. Lynds. In the course of it, Mr. Hitchcock mentions the loud outcry and clamor of the prisoners for food, and the orders given to punish them for it, and other instances of personal cruelty; also several instances of supposed incorrect conduct on Mr. Lynds' part in pecuniary matters; such as going to Auburn on private business, and charging the public his expenses; putting in his own pocket part of the pay of one Treat, a guard; defrauding the state of part of the proceeds of some rough stone sold; having some articles of household furniture made at the prison for himself, without accounting for it; taking fuel from the prison stores for family use; and with saying that he obtained double pay of the state for one month's service; and as a proof of want of veracity in Mr. Lynds, he mentioned a misstatement by him in relation to some sheet-iron bought of Messrs. Corning & Norton.

Our resolution regarding Mr. Barrett was handsome and respectful towards him. In relation to Mr. Hitchcock, we expressed our continued confidence in him. One object of the resolution expressing continued confidence in Mr. Hitchcock, was to secure him from removal by Mr. Lynds; and it was mentioned among some or all of us, in conversation, that since Mr. Barrett was gone, we still felt that the presence of Mr. Hitchcock would be some security against misgovernment, or to that effect.

Before the next meeting, we learned that Mr. Lynds had removed Mr. Hitchcock from office. Mr. Hitchcock is, in my opinion, a man of great personal worth, and perfect fidelity in his trust. Mr. Lynds has very often spoken in the highest terms of him, as a man, an officer, and a mechanist. I consider him as in reality sacrificed for his fidelity in giving us information, which we made it his duty to give.

On the 28th of August, the commissioners again met at the prison. We began to read over to Mr. Lynds the remarks I had made on his answer to Hitchcock's statement, and to explain the defectiveness of his answers; and also attempted to obtain some other explanations. This investigation was cut short by Mr. Lynds' refusal to answer our questions.

Upon this state of things, I made and entered upon the minutes a formal motion for the removal of Mr. Lynds from the agency of the prison. The board passed a resolution, postponing the decision of the motion until the next meeting.

The refusal of Mr. Lynds to answer questions important to the prison government appeared to me to be an open renunciation and defiance of that authority which the laws had confided to the commissioners.

We of this commission have said and written much to uphold him against powerful opposition. This statement of altered views regarding him, or of his altered conduct, will expose me to many severe and mortifying remarks; and no man more than myself ought to wish that he were clear of all suspicion.

The high discipline which such an institution requires, united with productive labor, exact accountability, and fidelity to the public interest, necessarily supposes the agent to be a man of unquestionable integrity; an integrity which does not rest upon the evidence of formal acquittals, or the want of formal proofs, or upon evasions. It must be such integrity as can court, encourage and aid the most minute and thorough scrutiny.

If a keeper should be disposed to discourage, or overawe, or drive away, the more decent and moral of his officers, and appoint men of loose and irregular lives to office; commit petty peculations, and abuse his convicts; if then he can defy or evade the scrutiny of inspection, and no witness can be had but his corrupt dependents; I need not say that our penitentiary system is prostrated, nor that the best hopes of mankind, regarding this branch of improvement, are most unhappily blasted.

I will not insinuate against Mr. Lynds what I am willing to say directly. I say, therefore, that, in my view, the testimony and facts to which I have referred, and his manner of meeting or not meeting the same, raise a strong presumption in my mind, that he has no sufficient defence against the imputations. Some of them seem to me to be unanswerably proved. At present, my confidence in him is impaired or lost."

Extracts from Mr. Hopkins' Reasons for removing Mr. Lynds.

"I. Because his order, forbidding the prisoners to complain of want of food under pain of punishment, was an outrage upon humanity. Under the operation of this order, we have proof, upon the oath of a keeper very friendly to Mr. Lynds, of

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a meat ration, which could not, by the description, have been an ounce, and many others of like character.

II. Because I am entirely satisfied from the evidence, and from known facts and observation, that, while that order was enforced in its rigor, the prisoners were actually kept on short rations.

In April last, I saw the convicts bring their dishes from the cells, and from that moment I have never doubted but they were stinted. The wooden dishes, without exception, were scraped clean, even to whiteness, and in hundreds not a particle left.

On that occasion, a person well acquainted with the state of the supplies made me this unsuspecting and undesigned remark; that the rations were then enough; that they had till lately been much less; and, in answer to my remark about the dishes, said, that *now* the *convicts would soon be filled up*, and then the dishes would be different.

If the fact of want was otherwise doubtful, the bitter complaints of the prisoners to under keepers, during the time of the prohibition, would be the highest proof of actual want. These complaints seem peculiar to this period; there were cases of prisoners manifestly too feeble to work, and of some who did double work on having full meals; others eat clay, which the keepers generally spoke of in connexion with the subject of rations.

These extraordinary facts induced us to examine the provision room, and we found the provisions in great part made up of hogs' heads, and of shanks, skirts and necks of beef.

III. Because the case of the assistant keeper and overseer of the rations, Mr. Marshall, which has been the subject of much examination, comes in addition to, and in confirmation of the facts regarding scarcity. The facts are, that Marshall received considerable presents from the contractor, during this time; that Mr. Lynds knew of some of the presents, and received some himself; that he intrusted Marshall alone to supply the daily rations, without any oversight or examination whatever; that the offal pork was received a fortnight before Marshall informed Mr. Lynds of it; *though it was an old practice to receive offal beef when the public paid for prime.* I consider this inattention to the wants of the prisoners, and the conduct of Marshall, on the part of Mr. Lynds, as amounting to gross negligence at least; but it gives strong ground to suspect more.

It shows a very questionable state of things, when both the principal keeper and the overseer of rations receive valuable presents from a contractor, who is not in easy circumstances; when the presents are connected in time with urgent and distressing want; the want with loud complaints; and the complaints with a prohibition by the principal to bring them to his ears under pain of punishment.

IV. Because, during this time of severe complaint, an account is made up against the state of 1200 or 1400 extra rations. This account has been drawn for by Mr. Lynds, without any sufficient evidence whatever, that any extra rations, or even the regular number, were furnished; and I verily believe it to be fraud upon the state. *The whole charge of extra rations* rests upon the fidelity of Marshall only; and thus the state pays on the one hand, and the prisoners starve on the other hand, upon the mere allegation of a keeper who was under the pay of the contractor.

V. Because the inconsistency and untruth of the pretences resorted to in excuse give the strongest grounds to apprehend bad faith. The clamors of the prisoners in the winter and spring are accounted for by saying that they were more hungry in cold weather. The extra rations in summer are said to be necessary, because the days are long; and it is said, if the prisoners have all they ask for, they will injure their health by eating to excess; and this last idea Mr. Lynds took much pains to impress upon us. The whole is unfounded in truth. *It is not true* that men require extra food (beyond our constant ration) in winter because it is cold, and in summer because the days are long; for we well know that this ration, fairly given, is enough in summer and winter for the average of men; it proves enough in other prisons; it is better than the army ration; and all human experience, in prisons and out of them, proves that laboring men, having habitually sufficient food, are not often made sick by it. The present state of this prison proves the same unanswerably.

VI. Because it was a flagrant breach of duty in Mr. Lynds to receive offal beef from year to year, when the contract was for prime. The difference of cost is a fraud upon the state.

VII. There are many matters in the conduct of Mr. Lynds, which have only appeared of late, and which show him to be a different man, in his present temper and

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conduct, from what he was, and unfit to govern a prison. There are unanswerable instances of cruelty to prisoners; his harsh and violent speeches regarding them are justly offensive to public feeling; he has given orders for indiscriminate punishment, which might therefore reach the innocent, as in the case of his effort to stop the loud and universal clamor for food: his conduct to the Rev. Mr. Barrett was a series of insult, and is the second instance of bad temper shown to an excellent prison Chaplain. Some of his keepers, engaged of late, are men of such habits, deportment and language, as unfit them for the important duties they are called on to exercise. I do not, indeed, expect the keepers to be teachers, nor do I, in ordinary cases, expect frequent reformations; but nothing in the keepers should appear adverse to it. The whole moral aspect of the prison government is now unhappy, and, when publicly known, will be disgraceful to the state.

VIII. Because I am dissatisfied with some of the pecuniary transactions of Mr. Lynds. One of his first acts (after the law was passed) was to increase in his own favor an item in his own estimate of the expense of the new Prison; thus compelling us to begin by breaking over an estimate which we had just submitted to the Legislature, and which was meant to be made with great caution. His own salary had been reported at $2,000, which was just that of a judge of the supreme court. But when we were committed to go on, and could not well dispense with his services without the loss of a year, he suddenly informed us that he expected house rent and fuel in addition. We afterwards compromised the allowance of fuel at $100 a year, which he has regularly received. Thus we submitted to the exaction, and are estopped; but it now appears, that, since that time, he has taken considerable quantities of coal from the prison to his house, of which no account was made. He alleges having afterwards paid for them in New York, but produces no proof, nor his own oath.

Several instances of small peculations have been charged upon Mr. Lynds, and denied not at all, or in so evasive a manner as to give rise to most unpleasant inferences. One of the keepers, heretofore discharged, openly charged him with crediting the state but about half the proceeds of some boat-loads of stone, being soon after the book which contained the account was destroyed by fire. He was told of the charge at the time, and has rested under the imputation without the least attempt (so far as appears) to refute it. Several small credits without date, but of long standing, were brought into the foot of his account for 1828. In point of fact, we had heard of them before the entries were made; and the whole had too much the appearance of being only made because there was reason to suspect that we had heard of them. The manner in which Mr. Lynds has met, or rather avoided meeting, the explicit statements made against him, and made by a man under his control, is not like that of any honest man I ever saw. It has been silence, evasion or counter attack; and not in one instance direct and open denial under his signature or oath, nor producing documents, investigating facts, and demanding and pursuing full inquiry, which, I apprehend, is natural to one who is conscious of innocence.

IX. Because he has turned out of office Mr. Hitchcock, a most excellent officer and estimable man, and one whose services are well known to be of great value to the public; and this upon a personal ground, and without the allegation of misconduct; and this, too, after our resolution on the minutes of July had recorded our continued confidence in Mr. Hitchcock. That resolution was professedly intended to keep him in place, unless there should be just and special cause for his removal. And in my own judgment, the presence of Mr. Hitchcock was the best check against irregularities in the prison government. I consider the removal of this officer, and the reason assigned, that Mr. Lynds could 'suit himself better,' as an open defiance of our opinion, and a contempt of the authority which the law has confided to us He added verbally, that, if not agreeable to the commissioners, we had an easy remedy; though he ordered the words to be struck out of his written answer.

X. Because Mr. Lynds sets himself in persevering opposition to all effective examination on prison affairs by the commissioners, which is also in direct opposition to the intent of the laws as shown by the revision; not that Mr. Lynds avows this opposition; though he really makes it, and has openly insisted that we could never learn the truth if he chose to conceal it.

XI. Because we have unanimously recorded on our minutes several matters of severe reproof upon the conduct of Mr. Lynds, and several matters of accusation remain unanswered by him, and, by a resolution of July meeting, were formally postponed; and now, the commissioners having met in August, to act finally upon these subjects, Mr. Lynds refuses all explanation whatever This refusal is an insult, and a personal humiliation."

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"Having presented to the public a copy of the reasons for the removal of the agent, I ought to be prepared for the question, 'whether those charges are true, and what is the evidence of them.'

The first head of complaint appearing before us was, that, in the winter and spring of 1829, the prisoners were stinted in their rations; that orders were given to suppress their complaints by flogging, but without any examination whether the complaints were reasonable; that at this time the under keeper, who had the distribution of the provisions, was under the pay of the contractor, and that the agent knew it; that on examination of the provisions in store, they turned out to be mostly offal—heads, shanks, skirts, and hearts—and that it was then discovered to be an old practice of the agent to receive such provisions, while the public paid for prime beef and pork; and that, during this time of want, an account of EXTRA RATIONS was run up, and has been paid from the state treasury.

The ration of pork is ¾ of a pound; that of beef, a pound, and both PRIME. The flour and meal are 18 ounces; besides potatoes, rye-coffee and molasses; making the prison ration much better than that of the United States army.

Deposition of Charles Yeo, an assistant keeper. 'In the winter, he thought the ration scanty, and the men complained of hunger; has seen bones with little meat on them; has seen the jaw-bones and the kids of hogs; the men would show him their rations, and show how little there was. Last winter, there was a continuation of complaints. Captain Lynds gave a public order in church, stating that he thought that they had enough, and that if any more complained, he would punish them; has heard two or three such public orders given.'

Jeremiah Price, an assistant keeper. 'As to quantity, thinks early this spring there was a scarcity; about the first of March, the men complained most; but some in the winter, and some now.' [He afterwards named some of his men who grew poor, &c.]

Abner Joy. [He is Mr. Lynds' favorite witness.] 'How small a meat ration, in your judgment, have you ever seen dealt out to a working convict?' Answer 'I have known them hand up a ration to the door to me, when it appeared very small. [Witness takes up a very small part of a cake of Windsor soap, to which he compares it, saying it might be double that piece.] And as several complained at the same time, from that and from the looks of the piece, he believes it was all thus bad, though he has known them attempt to deceive on that subject. * * Deponent says, that, looking at the ration, he should not, on his own judgment, think the ration more than a quarter of a pound, meaning for each meal.' [Meat is given but twice a day.]

Question. 'Do you believe your men have ever suffered for the want of sufficient food?' Answer. 'Judging from appearances, I think I have seen them, when at work, by their looks and actions, faint and weary. I have asked such, who answered that they 'were all gone,'—'had nothing inside of them.' Should not have trusted their words, but these answers came from faithful men, not apt to complain; and their looks and actions were what I depended on.'

Robert Wiltsie, the deputy keeper, and a friend and relative of Mr. Lynds. 'About the middle of March, there were great complaints among the convicts, and the keepers talked a good deal about the rations.' * * 'The complaints were, I think, to some extent reasonable, in March and April.' * * Says, in answer to a question, that 'there was no check, to my knowledge, by which it could be told whether Mr. M. did or did not give the full ration.'

From the joint deposition of W. Hitchcock and Mr. Joy, when examined face to face. 'Mr. Hitchcock says that when the order was in force prohibiting complaints, the convicts would jam their kids upon the floor, and cry out, WE ARE ALMOST STARVED TO DEATH. Cries and noises like this were frequent. Mr. Lynds called the keepers together, and told them to keep upon the galleries until the last door was locked, and see if they could not catch those fellows. 'If you can get within a dozen cells, it is enough. I had as lief flog a dozen for one as not.''

'Mr. Joy says it was, 'I had as lief flog a dozen as not, to stop the slamming of the kids.' And he denies the part which says, 'If you can get within a dozen, it is enough.''

Though he ordered punishment for complaining, he took no means whatever to ascertain whether their complaints were well-founded or not. The deputy keeper (quoted above) says he 'knew of no check.' Mr. Lynds expressly stated to us that he 'knew nothing whether the ration was good or not, but trusted wholly to M.'

S——— M——— [the assistant keeper, who has the dealing out of the rations, and the superintendence of the cooking and provision department.] 'Wilson [the

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contractor] satisfies the deponent for his extra trouble in taking care of his provisions as aforesaid, and in sending back empty barrels. He wrote deponent about his compensation for this trouble. Deponent wrote in reply, he must not let his (deponent's) family starve, and Mr. Wilson sent deponent a barrel of flour, a barrel of pork, and $25 in cash, as a new year's present; and has since sent him one barrel and a half of flour.'

Thus Mr. M——— served two masters; *the state*, to deal out provisions to defenceless prisoners, and *the contractor* who supplied the provisions; but he served the latter under the special condition that the contractor should not let the chief cook's family starve. The PRISONERS, however, under this arrangement, do starve and clamor. The principal keeper knows of the clamor; knows of the chief cook's obligations to the contractor; takes care *not to know* whether there is starvation or not; but orders the prisoners to be flogged by the dozen for complaining.

This testimony was taken openly, in the presence of Mr. Lynds, who cross-examined such of the witnesses as he chose. It was taken about ten months ago; and he has never contradicted or explained any part of it.

The inspection of the provision room was made by Mr. Tibbits, Mr. Allen and myself, personally. The general result is recorded in our minutes, signed by the commissioners, of which the following is an extract:—

'It also appears, from the statement of Mr. Lynds, the agent, and M——, and from an examination of the provisions in store, made by the commissioners personally, that, instead of the inspected prime beef and pork, contracted to be furnished by the contractor, hogs' heads and shoulders, exclusively, had been sent and received in separate casks; and some inspected mess pork in other casks. That it had been left to Mr. M——, as the provisions were used, so to mix the heads and shoulders with the mess pork as to make the rations equal to prime pork.

That M—— was ordered by the agent to make of this mixture rations equal to prime pork, which M—— says he did; BUT OF WHICH IT APPEARS THAT THE CONVICTS, NOT WITHOUT REASON, COMPLAINED, AS WELL OF QUANTITY AS QUALITY.' [This order then goes on to rehearse the affair of the present; orders the chief cook to be removed from that place; and directs that, in future, none but inspected prime provisions be received.]

From the chief cook's deposition. 'The beef has been more generally rough or shin beef than prime, ever since deponent has been in the kitchen, which was two years the 4th of December last. * * This kind of beef is the shanks, which are split and the shin bone taken out; other kinds of rough beef are the cheeks, heads, and skirts and necks. The necks have the bone in, and when the necks are used, the orders of Captain Lynds were to use six barrels instead of five, and deponent used them accordingly; that is, he ordered deponent to use enough to make out the ration, and this was the way deponent did it. We could only come at this by guess.'

From the deposition of the same. 'When did Mr. Lynds first give these orders respecting the rough beef, and making up the quantity good?' Answer. 'Always he has told deponent so, perhaps twenty times. It has been the rule as long as deponent has known the kitchen. * * Mr. Lynds ordered the men not to complain for want of food, as he was satisfied,' &c.

From the deposition of Robert Wiltsie, the deputy keeper. 'Don't remember whether any regularly inspected prime or other beef has been here since I came.'

Early in the season of 1829, and soon after we had begun to examine the complaints of scarcity, Mr. Lynds presented a bill to be allowed in favor of the contractor, for $108 75, for extra rations, from the 1st of Nov. to the 1st of May. To this I observed, that '*that bill could not be allowed by my vote until I was satisfied that even the regular ration had been delivered.*'

From the contractor's accounts, Mr. Tibbits went into an elaborate calculation to see whether all the provisions alleged to be delivered, with every possible allowance in favor of the contractor, would make out the number of rations paid for. The result is, that in no possible way can the amount of rations be made out. Mr. Tibbits makes the deficiency upwards of 16,000 rations.

All this while, that is, during this starvation, and outcry, and feeding the prisoners with houghs and bones, and the cook with niceties, an account for extra rations has been running up against the public, and has been paid, and can be seen at the comptroller's office.

This last, indeed the whole, was a fraud upon the public.

What refuge or redress is there for the mangled, sick, or starving prisoner, when he is held to his task, and then lashed, when he cries out from weakness and hunger? I know he is a felon; but is he not also a human being?"

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Letter of Mr. Tibbits, another Commissioner, to the Committee of the Senate.

"By examining the testimony of M., the cook, and particularly that of Wiltsie, the deputy keeper, and the statement of Mr. W., the contractor, there can no doubt remain on your minds, as there was none on the minds of the commissioners, but that, instead of the prime beef and pork contracted to be delivered for the rations of the convicts, they were for a long time furnished with offal beef, necks, salted hearts, and skirts, and shins; and at last, during the time stated in the ration memorandum which I gave you, with offal pork, hogs' heads, &c., taken in, also, at the weight marked on the barrels by the contractor, and all this done with the full knowledge of the agent, Mr. Lynds. And when, again, you look over the ration memorandum, you must conclude, also, that there could be no such thing done as that of making up for quality, by enlarging the quantity from five to six barrels. Having arrived at these conclusions, as we did, you will probably be satisfied that the loud complaints of the convicts were not without good cause, and that money must have been made out of it by somebody; really spunged out of the convicts.

If our propositions for ration contracts had been for such offal provisions, they would probably have agreed to furnish them for less, by at least one and a half cent per ration; and with a view to get them for less, we advertised that prime or shin beef would be taken, as you will see by our minute book, last fall; but which was soon after rescinded from the uncertainty which there would be of quantity and quality; shin beef not being an article which would be passed by an inspector; and the contract was made for prime inspected beef and pork, as heretofore.

Mr. Lynds insisted most strenuously that the deduction of 2½ per cent. with the old contractor, W., ought not to be made, saying that the convicts had their full rations. We thought they most certainly had not had them; and there was no evidence but M.'s to show that they had them; and you will see by his testimony, that his mode of making up the daily rations was to take two of W.'s barrels, at the weight marked on them, and then to weigh as much out of another as made up the rations of the day. Now, we all know that barrel beef always falls short, after laying a short time in salt; and this, no doubt, did also. The 2½ per cent. ought, therefore, as well by the terms of the contract as from principle, to be deducted; and if it had been inspected, even then should be deducted.

Now, as money must have been made out of this thing by somebody, you can judge, as well as we can, whose pockets it went into; and, as well as we, can tell whether Mr. Lynds did right or wrong in taking the wood, coal, &c., after our express order not to do it; and as Mr. Lynds, for the reasons which I verbally stated to you, has always been as much the man of the Legislature as that of the commissioners, it is as competent for you, and I thought more so, to determine what should or ought to be done in the premises further about it.

As the minutes of the testimony were then taken down by Mr. Hopkins, it may be proper for me to say they were taken in my presence, and with the utmost fairness; read over to them; given to them to examine and alter if they thought proper. I have, moreover, the fullest confidence in the purity of his motives and intentions, in all he has done or said in this very unpleasant matter.

Respectfully, &c.

Albany, 9th March, 1830. GEORGE TIBBITS."

"Mr. Allen's views, in most particulars agreeing with Mr. Tibbits and myself, are recorded on the minutes of our board.

The revised statutes, since they defined our powers, have ordained, (as we had before practised,) that it shall be the DUTY of the inspectors to examine into 'all matters connected with the government, discipline and police of the prison.'

In a public expose of the nature of this examination, we declared it to be the duty of every officer to give all the information in his power. Some complied with this.

Among those who, in express compliance with these requirements of duty, continued to give us information, were the worthy Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Hitchcock, one of the most experienced of the assistant keepers, an estimable man, an excellent disciplinarian, and an admirable mechanic and mechanical inventor. Mr. Barrett is the man whose benevolence and remarkable success in teaching prisoners to read, by the use of the Bible only, is known to many readers.

Through these two persons chiefly, we were put upon the track of examination, which resulted in discovering the scandalous frauds in the prison rations, heretofore explained. As these and other abuses became more apparent, especially in 1829,

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the commissioners, all three, openly recorded in the minutes their disapprobation of them, and took order for their correction. But the hostility of Mr. Lynds to those men became more apparent, though he did not deny nor controvert their facts; and though he fled from some of the examinations. At length, taking occasion from some expression of the Chaplain, supposed to be exceptionable, he seized, shook and abused him, and drove him from the Prison. When afterwards, the commissioners, fearing the removal of Mr. Hitchcock also, recorded in the minutes their continued confidence in him, and that they should regret seeing him removed, Mr. Lynds sent him away also. When we attempted *to take Mr. Lynds' own examination and statement*, he refused to answer whether Hitchcock was guilty of any fault, and told us that if we did not like his removal, we might take our remedy. We attempted to get answers to other questions, but Mr. Lynds refused to give them."

Facts and Inferences.

"1. Mr. Lynds has successfully maintained the principle that he will not answer questions regarding his official conduct, which were first put by the lawful authority of the commissioners, and are now required by law.

2. He has likewise maintained the principle that he will dismiss from the Prison officers of unimpeachable conduct, and of great value to the public, if they give such information as the inspectors require.

3. The result of these several propositions is, that, as Mr. Lynds will answer no questions himself, nor suffer any others to answer them, if disagreeable to him, the lives and limbs of 600 prisoners, and the offices of more than 30 keepers and guards, and contracts for a great amount of public money, are under his absolute control, unchecked, and incapable of being checked.

4. His conduct is virtually usurpation of a power which is of all powers the most despotic known among us. It is a usurpation, because it is held in defiance of the checks without which it certainly would never have been granted."

Extracts from the Report of the Committee of the Senate, on the Difficulties in the Prison at Sing Sing.

"In relation to the document addressed to both branches of the Legislature, it charges the keeper of the Prison at Sing Sing with mal-practices of an aggravated character, among which are a connivance with the contractor to stint the allowance of provision to the convicts; want of vigilance to insure attendance, care and comfort to the sick and maimed; in suffering petty officers to inflict upon convicts severe and unmerited punishment for offences. He is also charged with the embezzlement of public property.

Charges of this serious character, made by an officer to whom was confided an important trust, against another officer holding a station equally responsible, and one, too, who has heretofore acquired for himself, and for the institution over which he presides, a high degree of reputation and public favor, demand from the committee a grave, a careful, and a thorough investigation.

The committee have bestowed as much time upon this subject as their numerous legislative duties would permit. They have examined the records of the building commissioners and inspectors, as well as the voluminous documents submitted to them by the inspectors, relating to this subject. *a part of which consists of examinations of persons connected with the Prison, under oath,* AND IN PRESENCE OF THE KEEPER, against whom their accusations were made. THE REMAINDER *consists of like testimony taken ex parte, without the* KNOWLEDGE OF THE KEEPER, and with an assurance on the part of the inspectors that it should be considered confidential, and not to be disclosed except to the Legislature.

They have also examined the inspector who prefers the charges, and his two associates, Messrs. Allen and Tibbits; and they have afforded Mr. Lynds an opportunity to explain and refute the charges.

Although no witnesses have been examined under oath, yet the investigation thus conducted has dispelled some of the most aggravated charges, and greatly weakened others.

Still the committee do not possess the information which would justify them in exculpating entirely, or in convicting the keeper; and their inquiries have brought them to the conclusion, that they ought not, in justice to themselves, to the public, and to the party concerned, to make their final report until they shall have asked permission to repair to the Prison, TO RE-EXAMINE OPENLY SOME OF THE WIT-

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NESSES WHO HAVE BEEN SECRETLY EXAMINED BY THE INSPECTORS, and take other testimony.

This can only be done during the recess of the Legislature, as it ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be made at the Prison where the witnesses are stationed, and confined by official duties.

Your committee have been prevented from repairing to the Prison during the session, from the difficulty of a winter journey, and from the still more insuperable difficulty arising from their legislative duties. It is known to the Senate, that two members of the committee are each at the head of highly important committees, involving arduous and laborious duties, growing daily more arduous as the session advances to its termination, so that the committee have not found time enough at their disposal to make this journey and investigation, even since the former has become easy and short by the opening of the Hudson."

New Female Penitentiary in N. Y.—The commissioners of the Legislature, to whom was referred the subject of building a Female Penitentiary in the State of New York, have submitted a plan of building, estimate of expense, &c., to the Legislature, and recommended the location of it, either at Utica or Troy. A committee of the Legislature has fully concurred with the commissioners, and with the late Governor Clinton, in regard to the importance of such an institution, and say, in their report of the 2d of March, 1830, "The system which the committee recommend is, that the females should be kept in separate apartments, in a manner similar to the present mode adopted with males, placed under the care of matrons, and rigidly excluded from each other." In the bill reported by the committee, they leave the location to the commissioners, directing only that it shall be in one of the cities of the State, or in the village of Utica. The Legislature postponed the further consideration of the subject to the next session, though the committee say, in their report, that the plan of providing (i. e. ultimately) such a Penitentiary has already received the sanction of the Legislature.

Prison at Auburn, N. Y.—The Prison at Auburn maintains the same general character which it has sustained for a course of years. It continues to be, as it was five years ago, a specimen of neatness from the gate to the sewer. In this respect, it furnishes a good lesson to many private families. Combinations in villany, and communications of evil are to a great extent, if not wholly, prevented. Silence, industry and order reign throughout the establishment. The health, among a population of more than six hundred within the walls, is about equal to that of the most favored country villages in New England, and greater than that of the city of Boston; the deaths in the last six years having been one in seventy-one, and during the last year, less than one in one hundred. The cases of sickness in the hospital have been on an average six nearly, or about one in one hundred. The moral influence is good, as might be expected from the public worship, the Sabbath School, the reading and study of the Bible, the solitude, the private admonition, the absence of temptation, the mild and wholesome discipline, and the daily acknowledgment of God; which is proved by numerous cases of reformation, and, comparatively, few cases of re-committal. The well authenticated cases of reformation are more than one hundred and forty, and the re-committals are less than one in twelve. The Legislature is so far impressed with the importance of faithful and systematic religious instruction, by a resident Chaplain, as to grant this officer, at the last session, two hundred and fifty dollars annually, in addition to the pay which he before

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received from the state. The earning of the convicts, during the year ending Oct. 31, 1829, amounted to $39,933 45; the expenses, including the pay of the officers, to $34,070 85; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of $5,862 60.

Such is the condition, on the whole, of this Prison, that those who hear much of it, and afterwards visit it, go away and say the half was not told them; and thousands visit it, from America and Europe, as a model for imitation.

The following letter from the Chaplain of the Prison, dated May 29, 1830, is deemed worthy of insertion entire:—

"I have now spent two years among the convicts in this Prison. I review the period with deep emotion. I think it has been the most useful, certainly the happiest, portion of my life. They who have asked me, 'How can you immure yourself in so dreary a place, and among such a class of men?' have yet to learn what is the richest luxury that a benevolent heart can enjoy. If left to my choice, no earthly consideration would tempt me to leave this for any other field of labor on earth.

The ordinary religious services have been regularly performed. To the preaching on the Sabbath the convicts have uniformly listened with fixed attention, and often with deep and overwhelming emotion. The services are always characterized by perfect order and apparent solemnity. It has been the common remark of casual visitors, as well as others, that they never witnessed an equal degree of attention, and apparent seriousness and interest, in any other congregation.

From the chapel, I have followed them, in the afternoon, to their solitary cells, and there, in the best possible circumstances for producing effect, have pressed home upon their consciences, individually, the truths which they had heard in the public assembly, in such manner as I conceived to be best adapted to their different capacities and states of feeling. In these visits, I have often witnessed the power of truth, in making the stoutest heart, the heart that could be approached in no other circumstances, to tremble. This I regard as the most important part of my duty, and that which has been most evidently accompanied by the blessing of God. The truths of the Bible, applied closely to the conscience, have generally produced a visible effect upon their feelings, and, in some instances, I have every reason to believe, exerted a transforming influence upon their hearts. I have found the men readily accessible, almost without exception; softened in their feelings; willing and glad to converse upon the subject of religion; convinced of the necessity of a radical change in their own hearts; and often powerfully awakened to the immediate obligation of yielding to the demands of the gospel. Nothing is more common than to hear them express their surprise, that they never thought of these things before, and their gratitude that they have been arrested and brought into a place where they are taught them, and where they cannot but think of them. In this labor, I have been assisted by the use of Tracts, which the keeper has kindly given me permission to put into their hands on the Sabbath, and which, by a suitable selection and adaptation to particular cases, have not unfrequently proved to be efficient coworkers in producing and strengthening salutary impressions upon their minds.

The profound and impressive stillness, with which the daily evening devotions in the wing have been uniformly attended, is the best evidence of the convicts' interest in the exercise, and of its effect upon their feelings. One, who had been in Prison but a few weeks, sent for me to let me know what a change had been wrought in his feelings respecting it. 'I always hated to hear prayers, (said he,) and the first time that I heard you pray in the Prison, I could hardly contain the contempt that I felt for you and your prayer; now, I feel it a great privilege to kneel down and pray with you.'

The Sabbath School still holds a prominent place in our system of instruction, and claims our highest regard. Its number has been gradually increased, till it now contains about one hundred and sixty pupils, in thirty-one classes, which are under the care of thirty-two theological students as teachers, one of whom takes the immediate oversight of the whole. I scarcely know which most to admire, the devotedness of the teachers, or the ardor and industry of the scholars. The liveliest interest is manifested by both. A mutual and strong attachment springs up between them. The teachers seem willing to forego any other privilege for the sake of meeting and instructing their pupils; and among the scholars, generally, no other punishment is

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more dreaded than exclusion from the school. It has been interesting to me to observe, upon the discharge of these scholars from Prison, how often the first inquiry has been, where they might find their teacher.

The whole number received into the school since its commencement is rising of three hundred. Of these, it is known that eighty-five commenced with the alphabet; probably some more. A large number could read only in the *abs*, or easy words of one or two syllables; one third, perhaps, in easy reading lessons, by spelling some of the words; and a few intelligibly in the Testament. All these, with the exception of those who have been in but a short time, and of some few who were too soon discharged from Prison, have been taught to read well. Nearly two hundred have acquired a decent hand in the writing class; and about one hundred and twenty have been thoroughly instructed in the four ground rules of arithmetic.

I have neither time nor room to mention particular instances of remarkable improvement. There are many. It is surprising how soon some have advanced from the alphabet to reading lessons. It can be accounted for only by their extreme anxiety to be able to read. They improve every moment of daylight which is not devoted to labor. I have known them frequently to set their supper aside, and study their book as long as they could see, and then eat in the dark. In such instances, they have generally improved much more rapidly than children ordinarily do who attend school every day. This is a general thing, but not without exceptions: some are stupid, and advance very slowly. Those who can read employ much of their leisure time in committing scripture. They recite to their teachers every Sabbath, on an average, about one chapter each. Some can repeat whole books of the New Testament. These classes are conducted on the plan of Bible classes.

Among other happy effects of these exercises, is the developement, in some instances, of dormant powers of mind, where their existence was least suspected, and which might otherwise have continued to sleep. I have in my mind a boy whom I taught, with immense labor, the letters of the alphabet. A more stupid being I never met with. I was often on the point of giving him up, as incapable of being taught to read. He did, however, at length, reach a Bible class; he waked up as from a doze of years, seized with eagerness and effect every means of instruction, and has ever since exhibited the marks of a most active and vigorous mind. The whole man seems regenerated.

In all my intercourse with the convicts, I have met with nothing but respectful and affectionate treatment. No one, in his right mind, has ever manifested towards me the least disrespect or unkindness. They always meet me with smiles, come to me with all their grievances, and freely unbosom to me their feelings.

I owe it to the officers to acknowledge my deep obligation to them. Their good will towards me, and their disposition to afford me every facility in the discharge of my duties, have been conspicuous on all occasions. I have received many gratifying tokens of their confidence; and nothing has occurred, within my knowledge, to interrupt mutual cordiality of feeling.

Yours, truly, B. C. SMITH."

Old Prison at Lamberton, N. J.—The Legislature of New Jersey, during the last winter session, by a joint committee, consisting of two from the Council, Messrs. Howell and Dodd, and four from the Assembly, Messrs. Hillard, Kirkpatrick, Schenck and Hinchman, made thorough work in exposing the abuses of the old State Prison at Lamberton. The committee, having obtained power to call for persons and papers, commenced its sittings publicly in the Supreme Court room, at the State House in Trenton, on the 16th of Jan. These sittings were continued with the utmost patience and labor till the 8th of Feb., during which time a great number of witnesses were examined under oath. The results disclosed a state of things very similar to that disclosed before a committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, at the State House in Boston, concerning the State Prison at Charlestown, in the winter of 1827–8. A faithful report of the disclosures at Trenton was submitted by the committee to the Legislature, and five hundred copies ordered to be printed. As the Legislature consists of less than seventy members,

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each representative district will be furnished with eight or ten copies of the Report, and in this way the public mind will be prepared to meet the expense of erecting a new Prison, which, in the opinion of the committee, is the only remedy for the enormous evils existing in the old Prison. The committee, therefore, recommend, with entire unanimity, the building of a new Prison, on the general plan of those at Auburn, N. Y., and Wethersfield, Conn.

The committee also recommend that moneys expended by the Prison Discipline Society, amounting to two hundred and seventy-one dollars, to furnish religious instruction in the old Prison, be refunded.

They further acknowledge the assistance received from the Society, in facilitating the researches and examinations of the committee, which, they say, highly merits the thanks of the Legislature.

The substance of their report will be published in the appendix to this. It covers 36 octavo pages, and is a most valuable public document on the subject of abuses in prisons. It shows how to find out what they are, and how to expose and correct them.

Walnut Street Prison, Philadelphia.—In Philadelphia, the old Prison on Walnut Street remains as it was, its numbers scarcely diminished, and its corruptions such, that its officers, when speaking of it themselves, appear to be able to find no suitable language in which to express its injurious consequences; and, what is still worse, there seems to be a strong probability that it will remain much as it is now for years. We believe that it is a money-making place to a large amount annually. The branches of business in sawing stone and weaving are most productive, and are prosecuted with great numbers and strength. Each man employed in either branch, at the prices of contract labor, ought to support three, with such food and clothing as are there furnished. But, notwithstanding this, heavy bills have been made out annually against the interior counties for the support of their convicts; and, if our information obtained from the office of the county commissioners is correct, the city and county of Philadelphia has paid for the support of criminals in the Walnut Street Prison, in eleven years, ending Dec. 31, 1829, *forty-six thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-six cents.*

Why is any county in Pennsylvania called on to pay any thing for the support of its convicts in the Walnut Street Prison? Look at the stone department. In Feb. 1830, 143 men were employed in this department. 50,000, 55,000, and 60,000 feet of stone are said, by the superintendent of this department, to be sawed in a year. 50,000 feet, he says, is an average. The highest price for sawing, per foot, is 20 cents; the lowest, 17 cents. Suppose the average price to be 18½ cents; then the value of labor in this department, in which 143 men are employed, would be $9250 00, annually. But the whole expense of supporting 120 men, including the salary of the officers, in the Connecticut State Prison, in 1829, was $5876 36. The income from the labor of the same number was only $9105 54; and the State was credited $3229 41, a considerable part of which has already been paid into the treasury.

How is it, then, when its convicts are committed to the Walnut Street Prison, and are put to the business of sawing stone, that any county in Pennsylvania is called upon to pay any thing for the support of such convicts?

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It is said that an account is opened with each convict when he enters the Prison. He is charged with the articles delivered to him, and credited the labor done; and the county pays the difference.

But at *what prices* are the articles charged, which are delivered to the convicts? Provisions are charged, we believe, at 18 cents per day. What do they cost? The ration is

½ lb. of beef, the contract price of which is 3½ cts.	$1\frac{75}{100}$ cts.
1¼ lb. of bread, made of rye flour, at $3 62½ per barrel, containing 1 cwt. and 3 qrs.	$2\frac{20}{100}$ "
¼ lb. of Indian meal, at $1 75 per cwt.	$\frac{39}{100}$ "
1 pint of potatoes, at 30 cts. per bushel, ...	$\frac{46}{100}$ "
1 gill of molasses, at 30 cts. per gallon, ...	$\frac{93}{100}$ "
¼ gill of rye, for coffee, at 75 cts. per bushel, ...	$\frac{14}{100}$ "

The value of the ration, according to this statement and estimate, is five cents and eight mills.

This calculation is founded on one account, given at the Prison, concerning the ration.

Another statement was, that the provisions, daily, in quantity, were as follows, for 464 persons:

5 barrels of rye flour, at $3 62½	$18 12½
2 bushels, or about 1 cwt. of Indian meal, at $1 75 per cwt. .	1 75
7 bushels of potatoes, at 30 cts. per bushel, ...	2 10
12 gallons of molasses, at 30 cts. per gallon, ...	3 60
275 lbs. of beef, at 3½ cts. per lb.	9 62½
½ bushel of rye for coffee, at 75 cts. per bushel, ...	37½
Cost of provisions, daily, for 464 persons, ...	$35 57½

The value of the ration, according to this statement and estimate, is seven cents and five mills.

Does this Prison charge 18 cents per day for provisions, and pay but seven cents and five mills?

That the above statement and estimate concerning the cost of the provisions cannot be far from correct, is rendered probable from the cost of provisions in other and similar establishments. The ration at Charlestown, Mass., which is better in quality, and more in quantity, supplied from the Boston market, costs from seven to eight cents. The ration at Sing Sing, supplied from the New York market, costs from seven to eight cents. The beef in this ration, as well as in that at Charlestown, must be, by the terms of the contract, of PRIME quality. The contract for the Walnut Street Prison runs thus: "*Beef, without bone, from two cattle only; the flesh from the neck to the cheek, shoulder clots, veiny pieces, laps of rounds, checks of two heads, four legs and four shins, giving in the heads and bones that the meat has been taken from, and one set of feet daily, at three and a half cents per pound.*" There is not only this difference in quality, but the quantity at Charlestown and Sing Sing is *one pound* of beef; in the Walnut Street Prison, not far from half a pound. The ration at both these Prisons, in bread stuffs, vegetables, molasses, &c., does not differ materially from that at the Walnut Street Prison; and the markets in Boston and New York cannot differ

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much in regard to the articles in question. If there is any difference, it is probably in favor of Philadelphia. If this be doubted, it may be stated that the provisions of the prisoners at Lamberton, N. J., about 30 miles above Philadelphia, on the bank of the Delaware, which are about as much inferior to those of the Walnut Street prisoners as those at Charlestown and Sing Sing are superior, cost only four cents and eight mills per day for each man. From these facts, in regard to other Prisons, in addition to those stated from the Walnut Street Prison, it is reasonable to conclude that the ration in the Walnut Street Prison costs about *seven* cents.

Are the counties charged eighteen cents by the Walnut Street Prison for the provisions furnished to their convicts? We have repeatedly heard it said, by those who are or have been connected with the Prison, that this is the common charge for provisions; and we have direct evidence before us from the county commissioners of Dauphin county, that that county paid in 1827, for the provisions of one prisoner in the Walnut Street Prison, for 90 days, $16 20; for 91 days, 16 38; for 92 days, 16 56; and again for 92 days, 16 56—i. e. for 365 days, $65 70, for provisions alone, or eighteen cents per day. The same county paid at the same rate for four different prisoners, in 1828. The conclusion therefore is reasonable, that eighteen cents per day has been a common charge by the Walnut Street Prison to some of the counties of Pennsylvania, for the provisions furnished to their convicts.

Now, the whole expense for the subsistence of prisoners in the new Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., including food, clothing, bedding, medical attendance, instruction, and pay of the officers, was, for an average of one hundred and twenty prisoners, for the year ending 31st of March, 1829, five thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirteen cents, or $48 96 per year for each man, or thirteen cents and four mills per day for each man.

Whole expense for every thing paid by Connecticut for the support of a prisoner in the new Prison at Wethersfield, thirteen cents and four mills per day.

Expense for provisions alone, paid by some counties in Pennsylvania for the support of a convict in the Walnut Street Prison, 18 cents per day.

But suppose the laws of Pennsylvania allow the Walnut Street Prison to charge the counties eighteen cents per day for the provisions of the convicts. We do not know whether the laws allow it or not. If they do allow it, the laws were probably made on the representation that this would be a reasonable allowance. Whether it is reasonable, all persons can judge in view of the above facts.

But, whether the laws allow it or not, it does not affect this argument, the object of which is to show how strange it appears to us, that any county in Pennsylvania is called upon to pay any thing for the support of its convicts in the Walnut Street Prison.

Take another series of facts in illustration of the same thing. The weaving department is one of the principal branches of business in this Prisons. It is the same branch of business, and pursued in the same manner, as the great business of the Baltimore Penitentiary. The goods are of the same description, and the mode of prosecuting the business very similar,—the prices of the raw material, and of the manufactured

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article, about the same in Baltimore and Philadelphia. In the Walnut Street Prison, from fifty to seventy looms are employed; in the Baltimore Penitentiary, there have been generally about one hundred. About one fourth part of the whole number of prisoners are employed in this department in Philadelphia, and about one half in Baltimore.

The rations, the clothing, and the salary of the officers in the two Prisons, are very similar. Now, if our information, obtained from the office of the county commissioners, is correct, (and it is correct, if we could understand the books, or if the man in the office explained them truly,) the city and county of Philadelphia paid for the support of criminals in the Walnut Street Prison, in 1819, $8234 46; in 1820, $7110 75; in 1821, $4330 00; in 1822, $3050 40; in 1823, $4118 13; in 1824, $4065 83; in 1825, $6046 80; in 1826, $4046 80; in 1827, $5095 17; in 1828, $56 80; in 1829, $256 22; total in eleven years, $46,111 36;—while the Baltimore Penitentiary, in 1828, besides paying the whole expense of supporting three hundred and seventeen criminals, amounting, for provision, clothing, fuel, and other incidental expenses, to $18,796 52, together with $8100 86 for the salaries of the officers, and $3522 36 to the State on account of loans made for the erection of buildings, &c., realized a net gain of $9804 16; and in six successive years, last past, in which Joseph Owen has been keeper, the earnings have greatly exceeded the expenses, so that the Penitentiary had, in 1829, an active capital of $76,927 06, which has now been increased by the net proceeds of another year, and amounts to $90,000 nearly. This capital has accumulated from the labor of the convicts, at the same time that the Prison has been paying interest to the State, on money loaned for the erection of buildings; and this has accumulated, too, in a Prison where the great business is weaving; the same branch of business, and pursued in much the same manner, as in the Philadelphia Prison on Walnut Street, where the counties have been taxed so heavily for the support of their convicts.

How is it explained, then, when they send their convicts to the Walnut Street Prison, and they are put to the business of weaving, and an account is opened with each one for what he does and what he receives, that the counties should be brought in debt for the convicts in this department?

One way in which it can be done is by charging eighteen cents per day for provisions, which, by the estimates which we have made, are worth less than eight cents; and another way is by charging a convict's coat and vest at $4 50; his linen pantaloons at $1 50; his shirt at $1 62; his shoes at $1 37;—in one word, his clothing at from $19 60 to $24 96 annually, as we find it charged to one county for different convicts in the Walnut Street Prison. Now, the clothing and bedding for each convict in the New Hampshire Prison, for the year ending May 1, 1822, cost but $5 27. The clothing and bedding for each convict in the new Prison in Wethersfield, Conn., for the year ending March 31, 1829, cost but $4 12. The clothing for each convict in the Prison at Lamberton, N. J., for the year ending Oct. 1, 1829, cost but $5 47. The clothing, bedding and provisions together, in the new Prison in Connecticut, for the year ending March 31, 1829, cost but $19 65—less than we find charged by the Walnut Street Prison for clothing alone,

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and less than one third of what we find charged for provisions alone; the charge for provisions in the Walnut Street Prison being $65 70 per year.

But, even at these charges for clothing and provisions in the Walnut Street Prison, why do not the weavers support themselves, and much more? Provisions at 18 cents per day; clothing at $20 per year, or 5 cents and 4 mills per day; pay of the officers, $10,300 00, or $20 25 per year for each prisoner, or 5 cents and 5 mills per day; incidental expenses, supposed equal to the incidental expenses in the Lamberton Prison, N. J., 2 cents and 9 mills per day for each man. Then the charge daily of each convict would be for provisions, 18 cents; for clothing, 5 cents 4 mills; for officers, 5 cents 5 mills; for incidental expenses, 2 cents and 9 mills; i. e. 31 cents 8 mills.

Admitting that these charges are reasonable, why does not the weaving department defray them and much more? Why are the counties involved in debt for the support of their convicts in this department?

The state of the department in Feb. last was nearly as follows: Whole number of hands employed, 90, including dyers; weaving, 51; bobbin winders, 16; warpers, 2; spoolers on the Walnut Street side, 8, Prune Street side, 7; machine-shop, making and repairing looms, &c. 2; total, including dyers, 90. Task in winter, 12½ yards; in summer, 15 yards. No allowance of time for putting in the piece. The task must be done. All the weaving on the Walnut Street side is done for the county. That done for contractors is done at 6 cents per yard, including dyeing, warping, &c. The goods, when made, are sold at 10 cents per yard, by the quantity. They have never been as low before. The price last year was 10½ and 11 cents. The kind of yarn used for making this cloth is of numbers from 15 to 26; principally of numbers from 17 to 19. Average price of the yarn, 18 cents per pound. One pound of No. 17 will make 5½ yards of cloth. This information was obtained with much care from two gentlemen who have been at different periods connected with the weaving department, and whose testimony, taken separately, and afterwards compared, agrees in nearly every particular.

Now, suppose fifty-one looms were employed 312 days, and produced an average of 13¾ yards per day; then the quantity of cloth made would be 218,306 yards annually, which, at 6 cents on a yard, which is about the profit on a yard of this same kind of cloth in the Baltimore Penitentiary, would give the proceeds of the weaving department $13,098 38. The number of men employed in this department is 90. The expense of their support, at the charges for provisions and clothing as made in the Walnut Street Prison, we have admitted, for argument's sake, to be 31 cents and 8 mills per day. This, however, is 18 cents and 4 mills more per day than it costs to support men in the new Prison in Connecticut; but admit it, and then the whole expense of this department would be only $10,546 30. Why, then, are the counties charged any thing for the support of their convicts in this department? If it be supposed that it costs no more to support these men than it costs to support those in the new Prison in Connecticut, (and we see no reason why it should, *necessarily*,) then the expense of this department would be only $4,401 90; leaving a balance in favor of the counties, from the labor of this department, on the above supposition, of $2,552 08, even at the

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prices charged for provisions and clothing at the Walnut Street Prison; and of $8,696 48, at the cost of supporting convicts in Connecticut.

But will it be said that 13¾ yards of cloth is more than a day's work? It may be said in answer, in addition to the direct statement already made, that an ordinary day's work in weaving the same kind of cloth in Trenton, N. J., is 20 yards; and there have been men in the Baltimore Penitentiary who wove 45 yards; and the daily task in the Baltimore Penitentiary is more than that mentioned above.

If it be admitted that the task is reasonable, will it be said that the profit on a yard is not 6 cents? It may be said in answer, that one pound of yarn, which costs 18 cents, makes 5½ yards of cloth. The least price for this cloth is 10 cents per yard, which gives 55 cents' worth of cloth from 18 cents' worth of material; leaving 37 cents advance on the manufactured article. Now, 6 cents per yard on 5½ yards is 33 cents, which leaves 4 cents on a pound for drying, sizing, &c. Besides, there is another answer to this objection. If the profit is not 6 cents on a yard, how can the contractors, who must also have a profit, afford to pay 6 cents per yard?

But will it be said, again, that 4 cents on a pound of yarn for dyeing, sizing, and other incidental expenses in the weaving department, is not a sufficient allowance? It may be answered that, though the nominal prices of dyeing are for deep blue 17 cents per pound, for red 10 cents, and for light blue, orange, yellow, purple, &c., 8 cents, still there is a profit on dyeing, at these prices, to the institution; on the deep blue 6 cents, on the red 8 cents, and on the other colors in the same proportion nearly as on the red, which reduces the cost of dyeing deep blue to 11 cents, of red to 2 cents, and of the other colors to 2 cents, or perhaps less. Besides, it must be remembered that a very small proportion of the yarn used in these cloths is deep blue; much of the chain not being colored at all; and much of the filling being of other colors than deep blue. And, moreover, the labor of the men employed in this dye-shop are 4 out of 90 belonging to the weaving department; and in the above estimate of the earnings of the department, their labor is not included; so that the value of their labor must be deducted from the prices fixed upon these different colors. Hence it appears reasonable to suppose that the expense of dyeing is much less than four cents on every pound of yarn manufactured in the department. The expense of sizing is a mere trifle, as the labor is done by some of the 90 men in the department, not included in the 51 upon the looms; and the flour used in sizing is about 36 pounds for 300 pounds of chain. It is, therefore, only a small fraction of a cent that the sizing costs; so that the allowance for dyeing, sizing, &c., of 4 cents on every pound of yarn manufactured in the department, is probably much more than a sufficient allowance.

We see, therefore, no evidence that the profit on this cloth is not 6 cents per yard. We see no reason why the profit should not be as much in the Walnut Street Prison as in the Baltimore Penitentiary; and we must be furnished with other reasons than we have heard, or can imagine, why the counties in Pennsylvania, which have convicts employed in this department, would not have money coming to them from the Prison, instead of being brought in debt to it, if justice were done. We be-

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lieve that a prisoner can be supported in the Walnut Street Prison as well as he is now supported, in every particular, including food, clothing, bedding, pay of officers, and incidental expenses, for 13 cents and a fraction per day, as in Connecticut, at Wethersfield. But if the weaving department in this Prison earns, with the labor of 90 men, $13,098 38 annually, each man in it earns 39 cents and 8 mills per day, which is, within the fraction of a cent, on this supposition, enough to support three. We do not say that the men are supported at so cheap a rate in the Walnut Street Prison; but we believe that they might be; that they ought to be; and we have no hesitation in saying we have seen prisoners supported in a much better manner at this rate; with better food, better clothes, better bedding, and under the care of a greater number of officers in proportion to the number of prisoners; and much more time given to instruction of a moral and religious kind. All these things we have seen in the best Prison, on the whole, which we ever saw, at an expense of 13 cents and 4 mills per day for each prisoner. We repeat this fact, and dwell upon it, because it ought to be used (and we mean to do all in our power to have it thus used) as a kind of regulator in regard to these burdensome expenses for the support of convicts who are made to labor hard all the time, at most profitable and excellent branches of business, and yet are reported not to earn enough to support themselves.

Again, then, the question recurs, How is it explained that any of the counties of Pennsylvania are called upon to pay any thing for the support of their convicts in the weaving department of the Walnut Street Prison? Why do they not support themselves, and much more?

But, after all, will it be said that much time is lost in the hospital, and much in the cells, on punishment for misdemeanor, and much in learning raw hands; so that the value of labor done in the weaving department is not so much by one fifth as here stated? Let all this be admitted, and still we have left, as the average earnings of each of the 90 prisoners employed in the weaving department, 31 cents and 9 mills per day, which is more than it costs to support them, at the prices charged for provisions and clothing in the Walnut Street Prison, and supposing the incidental expenses to be the same as in New Jersey; the whole average expense of each prisoner, on this supposition, being 31 cents and 8 mills. But here it must be remembered, that the provisions are charged at 18 cents per day, instead of 7, and the clothing, in some cases at least, from $19 to $24 per year, instead of $4 and $5, the common expense of clothing in some other Prisons.

On the whole, therefore, we are left without the shadow of a doubt, that the convicts in the weaving department of the Walnut Street Prison do much more than work enough to defray all necessary expenses in this department, and that the counties which have convicts in this department ought to be receiving considerable sums, annually, from the proceeds of their labor, instead of paying the same for their support.

Once more: Look at the shoe department. In Feb. last, according to the statement of the superintendent, 20 shoemakers were employed in this department; 11 on contract, and work enough from customers to employ the remainder. Custom work was more profitable than that for the contractors. No time was lost in learning the trade; because very

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seldom, if ever, any except those who were shoemakers when committed are put in this department. The average earnings of this shop were fully 34 cents per day for each man. Three of the above shoemakers were employed as cobblers for the yard. In regard to the three last mentioned, it may be remarked that they must be as profitable or more so than any others; because shoes supplied to the convicts, and charged to the counties, are charged at $1 37½ cents a pair, and the repairing of shoes frequently at 75 cents a pair; which are very high prices for these shoes and repairs.

Whether this is a good branch of business or not, and whether the men employed in it are able to support themselves, may be inferred by a comparison of the above statement with the following fact. In the shoe shop of the new Prison in Connecticut, in which about forty men were employed, for the year ending March 31, 1829, the contract price for the men having never been more than 34 cents per day, the net proceeds of this department were $1,564 25.

Whether, in the shoe shop of the Walnut Street Prison, the prisoners are able to defray every expense, as provisions and clothing are charged in this Prison, may be inferred, by comparing 34 cents, the least earnings of these men per day, according to the statement of the superintendent, with 31 cents and 8 mills, the highest average charge for their support, according to any facts which we have been able to obtain, or any reasonable supposition which we have been able to make. Whether it is reasonable to suppose that this Prison can charge for the support of the prisoners more than 31 cents and 8 mills per day, may be inferred from the following facts: 31 cents and 8 mills per day amounts to $116 05 per year: now, among all the other Prisons of which we have any knowledge, there is no one, according to any documents which we have been able to obtain, and from which we have made the calculation, so far as we recollect, where the whole expense exceeds $90 annually for the support of each convict; and there is one or more where it does not amount to $50. It is reasonable, therefore, to infer, that the Walnut Street Prison does not charge for each prisoner more than 31 cents and 8 mills per day, or $116 05 per year; and, therefore, that the shoe department in the Walnut Street Prison is very profitable.

The earnings of the stone, weaving, and shoe departments, according to the above statement, would be as follows:—

143 men in the stone department, ...	$9,250 00
90 men in the weaving department, ...	13,098 38
20 men in the shoe department, ...	2,121 60
253 men in these three departments, ...	$24,469 98
The whole expense of supporting 253 men, as men are supported in the new Prison in Connecticut, at 13 cents and 4 mills per day, would be	$12,374 23
Leaving a gain to the institution, from these three departments, on this supposition, of	$12,095 75

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We know that there are many other men in the Prison profitably employed; such as 3 smiths, 1 carpet weaver, 14 weavers in the manufacture of cloth for the prisoners, and 5 or 6 others in the same shop; together with all the persons employed in making up the prisoners' clothes. All these, we think, are as profitably employed, at the prices charged for work done by them, as any persons in the Prison. We will suppose the number to be 40, and that they earn as much as the shoemakers, (i. e. 34 cents per day,) which would give $4,243 20

We have now considered particularly the manner in which 293 men are employed. The whole number in the Prison, in Feb. last, was 464. There remain, therefore, 171 to be accounted for. Of this number, there were unemployed, or employed at unproductive business, cooks 7, bakers 4, runners 5, nursing in the hospital rooms 4, patients in said rooms 13, in the cells 18; writing, painting, and waiting on the cells, 3; total unemployed, or employed at unproductive business, 54; leaving 117 unaccounted for, or as not included in either of the departments above specified, or among the unproductive hands. We will suppose that these, not being left in idleness, earn each 10 cents per day, (which is 2 cents per day less than the children earn in the House of Refuge in New York, on contract,)

117 prisoners, male and female, at 10 cents per day, $3,650 40

Making the total earnings, on the above supposition, of the whole number of convicts, ... $32,363 58

This we verily believe a less sum of money than is annually earned by the labor of the convicts in the Walnut Street Prison. One reason why we say this is, because many convicts can do more work than we have supposed: as, in the stone department, the superintendent stated that men would sometimes saw 30 feet per week instead of 12 feet, which is the task in the long days of summer. This, he said, however, was not common. Several men would saw 20 feet per week, which is almost double the ordinary task; and one man sawed 62 feet in 11 days. Now, instead of supposing that any such amount of labor is done by individuals, we have supposed that even less than the least task is done. There were 120 men employed on the saws in February. This number, at 10 feet per week, would saw 60,400 feet annually, instead of 50,000 feet, which we have admitted to be the average; though the superintendent stated that,

From January to April,	about	10,000	were	sawed.
From April to July,	"	18,000	"	"
From July to October,	"	15,000	"	"
From October to January,	"	12,000	"	"
Total in the year,	"	55,000	"	"

In other cases, as in this, therefore, we have taken the lowest supposition or statement in regard to the amount of labor performed

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Besides, we have said nothing of the great amount of labor which it is in the power of the convicts to do in the form of overstint. It was found, at Charlestown, Mass., at one time, that the convicts were earning for themselves, in this way, about $6,000 annually; and it was found, also, by the testimony of the officers, before a committee of the Legislature, that much of the money thus earned was transferred from convicts to convicts, and from convicts to officers, on written and verbal orders from the convicts. Now, we do not say that such an amount of money is earned by the convicts in the form of overstint in the Walnut Street Prison, nor that when earned it is ever transferred for the benefit of the officers. But what has been may be; and, the system in the two Prisons being the same, in regard to allowing overstint, similar amounts may have been earned, and similar transfers made. We make the suggestion, that it may lead to thorough investigation. It is certain that there are a large number of convicts in the three departments, (sawing stone, weaving, and making shoes,) who can do the task of 2 days in 1; who can, if they choose, earn as much for themselves as they earn for the county or state; and who are said to have the privilege of doing what they can in this way. We should not be surprised to learn, that $6,000 annually has been made in the Walnut Street Prison, in the form of overstint; and that this has been transferred, in part, very loosely, to persons and for purposes which may make it very desirable to some that the Prison should remain as it is, and where it is, for years.

But, to say no more of what may be made in the form of overstint, we think it has already been rendered in a high degree probable, that the amount of earnings from the labor of the convicts does not fall short of $32,363 58, without including overstint.

Now, the expense of supporting 464 convicts, as they have been supported in the new Prison in Connecticut, at 13 cents and 4 mills per day each, would be $22,694 24. We believe that they can be supported on Walnut Street better than they now are, with better food, better clothes, and with as many officers at the same salary, for this sum.

The expense of supporting 464 convicts, as they were supported last year at Lamberton, N. J., at 18 cents and 9 mills per day each, would be $31,670 32.

The expense of supporting 464 convicts would be, on the following supposition, as follows:

Salary of the officers, as in the Walnut Street Prison:		
Principal keeper, $900; clerk, $1,000, . . .	1,900 00	
8 deputy keepers, at $750 each, ...	6,000 00	
3 turnkeys, at $700, "	2,100 00	
Physician, ...	300 00	
Total salary of officers, ...		10,300 00
Provisions, as in the Walnut Street Prison,		
375 lbs. of beef per day, for 365 days, is		
100,375 lbs. at 3½ cents per lb., ...	3,513 12½	
Rye flour, 5 barrels per day, for 365 days, is		
1825 barrels per year, at $3 62½ per barrel,	6,615 62½	
Amounts carried over, ...	$10,128 75	$10,300 00

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Amounts brought over, ...	$10,128,75	$10,300 00
Indian meal, 365 cwt., at $1,75 per cwt., . .	638,75	
Potatoes, 7 bushels per day, for 365 days, is 2555 bushels, at 30 cents per bushel, . . .	766,50	
Molasses, 12 gallons per day, for 365 days, is 4380 gallons, at 30 cents per gallon, ...	1,314,00	
Rye for coffee, ½ bushel per day, for 365 days, is 182 bushels, at 75 cents per bushel, . . .	146,50	
Cost of said provisions, quantity and price as given at the Prison, ...		12,994,50
Hospital department, do		500,00
Clothing, as in the Prison at Lamberton, N. J., for 464 prisoners, at $5,47 annually for each, ...		2,538,08
Incidental expenses, as in the Prison at Lamberton, N. J., for 464 prisoners, at $10,58½ annually for each, ...		4,911,44
Total expense of supporting 464 prisoners, in the Walnut Street Prison, supposing the pay of the officers, provisions, and hospital department, as in said Prison, and the clothing, and incidental expenses, as in the Prison at Lamberton, N. J., ...		$31,244,02
What sources of income has the Prison to meet these expenses?		
Earnings of 253 prisoners, in the stone, weaving and shoe departments, according to the foregoing statements and estimates, ...		24,469,98
Earnings of 40 weavers, tailors, smiths, &c., not included above, but supposed to be as profitably employed as the shoemakers, at 34 cents per day, ...		4,243,20
Earnings of 100 other prisoners, not included above, and not in the hospital, cells, or kitchen, supposed not to be idle, but to earn 2 cents less per day than children and youth in the House of Refuge in New York, i. e., 10 cents per day, ...		3,650,40
Provisions for 73 prisoners from the interior counties, supposed to be charged to all the counties as we find them charged to one county, i. e, at 18 cents per day, or $65,70 per year, ...		4,796,10
Clothing for 73 prisoners from the interior counties, supposed to be charged to all the counties as we find it charged to one county, i. e., at an average of $22,28½ annually for each		1,626,80
Average annual expense of the city and county of Philadelphia for the support of criminals in the Walnut Street Prison for eleven years, ...		5,101,03
Total income, on the above supposition, ...		$43,887,51
Balance of income above expenses, proceeds of overstint not included, ...		$12,643,49

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Who gets the balance?

Does the city and county of Philadelphia?

Does any one or all of the interior counties?

Thus we have exhibited the evidence, *in part*, which leads us to believe that the Walnut Street Prison is a money-making place to a large amount annually. And our fear has been that the money thus made is acting as a bonus to preserve it as it is, and where it is, for years yet to come. And if all the sins of Sodom were concentrated within it, (as we have melancholy evidence that many of them are,) we fear it would not be broken up, till it is seen how much money is made within its walls, and what is done with this money. We are not speaking at random on this subject. Facts are stubborn things, and we have enough to leave no more doubt in our minds concerning the character of that Prison, than if the public investigation had already taken place, as in Massachusetts and New Jersey. We have written as above, hoping that it may lead to such an investigation.

The Prison on Arch Street, Philadelphia.—The Prison on Arch Street is another New York Bridewell. We wish we had the same evidence that it is coming down speedily. It differs in one respect, however, from the New York Bridewell. In New York, debtors are not confined in Bridewell. In Philadelphia, eight hundred and seventeen debtors were confined in the common Prison of debtors and criminals, during eight months, ending February 25, 1830. Of these, thirty were for less than one dollar each; and two hundred and sixty-three for less than five dollars each; and five hundred and seventy-seven for less than $20 each. A gentleman from Boston discharged a decent young man from close confinement, in this Jail in Philadelphia, in February, 1830, by paying costs, $1,50, and the original debt, 25 cents. He would, in all probability, have remained in Jail 30 days. This man's account of himself was, that he was imprisoned for revenge, by a man against whom he had testified in court, for base conduct with a female. Whether it be true or false, that this was the cause of his imprisonment, it shows to what enormous abuse the power of imprisonment for small debts is liable. It is possible for malice, avarice, revenge, and lust, to arrest the poor and friendless debtor in Pennsylvania, and commit him to Prison, and keep him there thirty days in close confinement, for twenty-five cents. Let any man, not inured to such things, place himself at the entrance of the Prison, on Arch Street, where about twelve hundred debtors annually are thrust into this common Prison of vice and crime, poverty and misfortune, and he will exclaim, Is this justice? Is it possible that such things take place under the sanction of law? We sincerely hope that our friends connected with the society for alleviating the miseries of public Prisons, which has existed in Philadelphia more than forty years, will renew their strength in regard to the Prison on Arch Street.

An esteemed friend, under date 3d month, 30th day, of the present year, writes from Philadelphia, concerning the two Prisons last mentioned: "While on a grand jury, recently, we visited the Arch Street and Walnut Street Prisons, and petitioned the Legislature to abate or remove those abominable nuisances of crime. And I am in hopes something may be done next winter, especially if your excellent Society will

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lay before our citizens a powerful and true *exposé* of those Prisons, in a separate pamphlet, printed on large type."

We make a single extract from the presentment of the grand jury, dated Philadelphia, January 5, 1830, and signed by Robert M. Lewis, foreman, and Stephen P. Morris, secretary; first published in the National Gazette :—

"This inquest presents the arrangements and police of the Arch Street Prison, as evils requiring prompt attention and alteration. Vagrants and untried prisoners, of all colors and degrees of crime, are there assembled in one common room, and form one common association. The reputed pirate and murderer was found seated beside a youth confined for a drunken brawl—the robber and the passer of counterfeit money associated with those that had been committed merely as vagrants, or for assaults—and all congregated together, and forming a mass of vice, whose contaminating influence must be felt by every one who unhappily is mingled in it; and he who goes there a novice, if he can be taught by precept and example, may come forth an adept in villany. In the part of this Prison appropriated to debtors, its unfortunate inmates, white and black, were found in one hall together, with privations so great as to form a severe punishment for their misfortunes and poverty."

Eastern Penitentiary.—The new Prison on Francis Street, called the *Eastern Penitentiary*, has been occupied during the last year. In February, 15 convicts, generally of the younger class, were confined in it. They were furnished with labor, and allowed instruction. The friends of the system, from the experiment thus far, believe, that a building can be so constructed, as to admit of solitary labor, with convenience, economy, and the most favorable moral results. Such a building may, perhaps, be erected during the coming year, within the walls of the Eastern Penitentiary, sufficiently large to meet the wants of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. If this should be done, the Prison on Walnut Street might, perhaps, be broken up in a shorter time than we have apprehended. If the Eastern Penitentiary had not been arrested by the Legislature, but had been completed on the original plan, containing accommodations for only two hundred and fifty convicts, we see not how the Walnut Street Prison could have been broken up for a long course of years; for it has contained twice two hundred and fifty convicts, and contains nearly twice that number now, after the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries have gone partially into operation. But if a building should be erected within the walls of the Eastern Penitentiary, containing five hundred cells, sufficiently large to admit of solitary labour, which may be done in one season, for $70,000, then the Walnut Street Prison can be broken up at once; as was done in Connecticut, when the convicts were all removed from Newgate to Wethersfield. This being done, the interior counties have strong assurance from the superintendent of the Eastern Penitentiary, that their convicts will no longer be an expense to the counties from which they are sent, but will support themselves.

It is objected to this, that the convicts on Walnut Street would never go; that some of them have hundreds of dollars, and some one or more can, probably, command a thousand, and they would expend it all in employing council to prevent such a measure. Such an amount of

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money, no doubt, would enlist powerful advocates, and wise opinions against the removal, and strongly tend to entail on the city of Philadelphia, and the State at large, that dreadful nuisance on Walnut Street. If the language which we use, when speaking of that Prison, appears too strong, we can only say, it proceeds from the effect which has been produced on our minds by the accumulating evidence of six years, in regard to the unutterable abominations within its walls. We might sit down in despair, and say nothing on the subject, if we had not seen so many rough places made smooth, and crooked ways straight, in Prison discipline, by the favor of God, during the last six years. We therefore indulge the hope, that a building will be erected within the walls of the Francis Street Prison, so as to meet the wants of the city and State; which may be done at a less expense than the additional one hundred and fifty cells could have been completed on the original plan of the Eastern Penitentiary; and then the Walnut Street Prison may, perhaps, be broken up; otherwise it may be entailed for years. If such should be the result of that act of the Legislature which arrested the farther prosecution of the original plan of building, THAT ACT would be an incalculable benefit to the State. This may be done, and still retain that feature of the Pennsylvania system, which by some is deemed most important in Pennsylvania, viz. SOLITARY LABOR.

New Prison at Pittsburg. The new Prison at Pittsburg, was occupied the last year by 59 convicts. This building, which was erected at an immense expense, and for the purpose of solitary confinement without labor, does not answer well for what it was designed, or for what it is used. The inspectors say, "*It was unfortunate that the building was first put up, and the system of punishment afterwards prescribed. There is, perhaps, no trade or occupation at which a convict could work in any of the cells. Independent of the want of room, in a kind of vault about 7 feet by 9 in the clear, there is not sufficient light, the only supply being what can reach the culprit after passing through the narrow gratings of a heavy iron door, hung on stone jambs 3 feet thick, after passing through an out door, and across a vestibule 6 feet deep. Constant confinement in these cells is found incompatible with the health of the convicts, and we have found it necessary to permit two or three to be out alternately, which gives an opportunity of intercourse to about twenty, that greatly diminishes the benefit of solitary confinement. The inconvenience and difficulties arising out of the construction of this building are to be ascribed to the circumstance, that, by the 3d section of the act of March,* 1818, *the commissioners were directed to construct the Penitentiary upon the plan exhibited to the Legislature by the inspectors of the city and county of Philadelphia.*"

The above is an extract from the Report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, submitted to the Legislature of Pennsylvania during the last session.

We know not what will be done with this building, or what system will be pursued in it.

New Alms-House in Philadelphia.—The principle of solitude at night is extending itself for the benefit of the pauper population in Philadelphia. A letter from an esteemed friend, dated 3d month, 30th day, says:—

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"I have pleasure in informing you, that the guardians of the poor of this city and county, and the commissioners for erecting our new and very extensive Alms-House," (for the accommodation of about 2,000 souls,) "have determined to build separate dormitories for each pauper, by which there will be a considerable saving in the cost of the buildings, and a much purer air; and, what is of greater importance, decency, modesty, and piety, will have some opportunity of residing on the premises; but which, on the old plan of building Alms-Houses, are carefully and effectually shut out."

Baltimore Penitentiary.—The new building within the yard of the Baltimore Penitentiary, for the solitary confinement at night of nearly 400 convicts, has been finished and occupied during the last year. The directors have twice publicly acknowledged themselves and the State indebted to this Society for the plan of building, and the document in which the usefulness of the Society is thus acknowledged has been printed by authority of the Legislature. As a proof that it is not an unmeaning expression of their obligations, the directors of the Baltimore Penitentiary recently authorized the clerk to purchase one hundred volumes of the stereotype edition of the Society's series of Reports.

New Penitentiary in the District of Columbia.—The principal building in this establishment is now so far finished, that it may be occupied; but when we last heard, no convicts had been committed to it.

Mr. Powers, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, has reported a bill in Congress for the punishment of crimes in the District, which is mild and humane in its general provisions, substituting, in many cases, confinement in the Penitentiary for crimes formerly punished with death.

The keeper of the new Penitentiary has been appointed, and the inspectors also, who have provided, in their rules and regulations, among others more common, the following, which are more novel, but not less important.

1. "There shall be morning and evening service performed, daily, by the Chaplain.

2. "There shall be a Sunday school, under the direction of the Chaplain, with the co-operation and concurrence of the Warden.

3. "There shall be a sermon preached, and divine service performed every Sabbath day, by the Chaplain.

4. "There shall be present at all the religious services, and at the Sunday school, such officers as shall be designated by the Warden.

5. "Each cell shall be furnished with a Bible, and such other religious books as the Warden, with the assent of the Inspectors, may think suitable to improve their morals and conduct."

Such rules and regulations, being thus made part of a system of Prison discipline, in the District of Columbia, may become of great value to the world.

New Penitentiary in Tennessee.—In Tennessee, the objects of this Society are receiving particular attention at the present time. A letter from the Governor, dated Nashville, Dec. 18, says:—

"The Reports of the Prison Discipline Society, together with your

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letter of the 24th ult., were handed me by Colonel Robert Armstrong, of this place, a few days ago.

"The Reports contain much useful information, which is peculiarly interesting to us at this time, as our Legislature have passed a law at the present session, authorizing the erection of a Penitentiary.

"Three commissioners, with myself, have been appointed to superintend the building, and we have sent a gentleman to procure plans of the most approved Penitentiaries in the Eastern States."

We have since learnt that the architect here spoken of has visited Wethersfield, Conn., and taken the plan of that institution.

Since his return, the foundation of the new Penitentiary has been laid near Nashville. The building will be 310 feet by 58, and 3 stories high. A wall 4 feet thick and 30 high will enclose a yard of 310 by 300, in the rear of the main building.

State Prison in Kentucky.—In Kentucky, a very great change has been effected in the Penitentiary system. A new building has been erected for solitary confinement at night; moral and religious instruction, and a new discipline, resembling that at Auburn, have been introduced; the keeper has assumed the responsibility of supporting the establishment, and of paying over one half the net proceeds of the labor of the convicts to the State, and he says, in a letter recently received, that the earnings have exceeded the expenses, during the last five years, many thousand dollars.

State Prison at Columbus, Ohio.—In Ohio, too, we have evidence, that the objects of this Society are receiving attention. A letter from the superintendent of the State Prison at Columbus, dated April 28, 1830, says:—

"I am satisfied that we must abandon the system, or make arrangements to extend the Prison for solitary confinement at night. I had contemplated sending letters to the keepers of the different Prisons, soliciting information similar to that asked by you, that I might be able to lay the subject fully before the next Legislature, and show them the beneficial results of our best Prisons. Should your Report be printed in time to be here by the 1st of October, I should be pleased that you would inform me immediately, as it would save me the trouble of getting similar information in another way."

So much in regard to the prospect of improvement in the construction of the Prison.

In regard to moral and religious instruction, the synod of Ohio has provided a chaplain for the Prison at Columbus. A letter from the keeper, dated April 28, says:—"Divine service is performed every Sabbath in the upper hall, by a most worthy and pious man, the Rev. J. Chute; and, for the last six months, a Bible class has been attended every Sabbath by about 16 of the convicts, going through the Prison in rotation."

New Penitentiary in Illinois.—In Illinois a new Penitentiary is building, and the Lieut. Governor, who was visiting the Eastern States for the purpose, in part, of obtaining information concerning the Penitentiary system, was furnished with several copies of the series of Reports of the Prison Discipline Society, and a plan of building has since been furnished from the Prison at Auburn.

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We have thus given a brief outline of the progress of the reform in Prisons during the last year.

Stereotype Edition of the Reports.—We proceed now to notice the measures which have been adopted by the Board during the last year, in regard to the Reports of the Society. Four thousand copies of the Fourth Report were published by the committee to whom it was referred, soon after the last annual meeting. The Legislature of Massachusetts purchased, for the use of the members, six hundred copies. The Legislatures of Vermont and New Jersey were liberally supplied; and such was the demand for them, in supplying the friends of the Society, and others who might render them useful, that the edition was soon exhausted, and with it the remaining numbers of our former Reports; so that our means of usefulness appeared to be gone; while the demand for the Reports from the south and west, from South America and Europe, were increasing. The Board, therefore, resolved to stereotype the whole series, i. e., the 1st, 3d, and 4th, the 2d having been previously stereotyped, provided funds could be obtained for this specific purpose, so as not to embarrass the Society. The object was regarded with favor by those to whom it was presented, and the work was stereotyped, and two thousand copies of the stereotype edition printed, on the first of January. The volume contains 330 pages octavo, is sold in boards for $1 a copy, and by the quantity to Legislatures, and public institutions, in the pamphlet form, for 50 cents a copy. If another edition should be required, the Society will be able to furnish them at a cheaper rate.

Six editions of the 1st Report have now been printed, three editions of the 2d, two of the 3d, and two of the 4th.

By thus extensively disseminating the information contained in the Reports, abuses in Prisons are exposed and corrected, or prevented, approved plans of Prisons made known, and the public mind interested to some extent in behalf of a miserable class of men.

Imprisonment for Debt. Returns have been received from nearly one hundred Prisons in the United States, showing *how many persons* were imprisoned for debt during the year ending December 30, 1829; for what sums they were imprisoned; how much time was lost in Prisons; how many were discharged by the creditor or his attorney; how many paid the debt; how many took the poor debtor's oath; what was the whole amount of debt; what was the whole amount of costs; and who supported the debtor in Prison.

The letters received from the sheriffs of different counties, and different and distant States, containing this information, merit the particular and grateful acknowledgments of the Society, for the labor bestowed in examining the records of the Prisons, to collect it. Many of the letters, also, are valuable, inasmuch as they contain an expression of the opinion of practical men, who have had the best opportunities of observation, in regard to the operation of the present laws on the subject of imprisonment for debt.

We have also received letters from judges, lawgivers, and philanthropists, expressing their opinion on this subject.

The following general remarks are supported by the first class of letters, to which we have referred:—

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1. *The number of persons imprisoned for debt in the Northern and Middle States is very great.*

During the year ending December 30, 1829, there were imprisoned for debt in Concord, N. H., 31; in Taunton, Mass., 126; in Worcester, 271; in Boston, 1211; in East Greenwich, R. I., 80; in Newport, R. I., 78; in Pennyan, N. Y., 103; at Courtland Village, 112; in Buffalo, 338; in the city of New York, in 1828, 3,000; in Philadelphia, during 8 months, ending February 25, 1830, 817; in Baltimore, in 1829, 944. As nearly as we can ascertain from the returns which we have received, the number imprisoned for debt annually is, in Massachusetts, 3,000; in New York, 10,000; in Pennsylvania, 7,000; in Maryland, 3,000; and in the other Northern and Middle States, nearly as above in proportion to the population.

2. *The number of persons imprisoned for debt, compared with the number imprisoned for crime, is very great.*

In Worcester, Mass., the debtors were to the criminals as 3 to 1; in Rhode Island, as 4 to 1; in Pennyan, N. Y., nearly as 5 to 1; at Courtland Village more than 8 to 1; at Belvidere, N. J., as 5 to 1; at Flemington, N. J., as 6 to 1; in 17 Prisons in the Northern and Middle States, nearly as 5 to 1.

3. *The number of persons imprisoned for small debts is very great.*

In Philadelphia alone, the number of persons imprisoned in eight months, ending February 25, 1830, for less than one dollar each, was thirty. In eleven other Prisons, from which we have heard, there were imprisoned, during the year ending December 30, 1829, for less than one dollar each, *thirty-two.*

4. *The number of persons imprisoned for more than one, and less than five dollars each, is still greater.*

In thirty Prisons, from which we have heard, there were imprisoned, for more than one and less than five dollars each, *five hundred and ninety-five.*

5. *The number of persons imprisoned for more than five, and less than twenty dollars, is very great.*

In thirty-two Prisons, from which we have heard, there were imprisoned for more than five and less than twenty dollars, two thousand one hundred and eighty-four.

6. *The number of persons imprisoned for more than twenty, and less than one hundred dollars, is not one third as great as the number imprisoned for less than twenty dollars.*

In thirty-two Prisons, from which we have heard, the number imprisoned for less than twenty dollars each, was 2841; for more than twenty, and less than $100,— 902.

7. *The number of persons imprisoned for more than one hundred dollars each is very small, in comparison with the number imprisoned for less than twenty dollars.*

In fifty-three Prisons, from which we have heard, the whole number imprisoned for more than one hundred dollars each, was four hundred and sixteen, or only as one to seven, compared with the number imprisoned for less than twenty dollars.

8. *The time lost in Prison is very considerable by those who are poorly able to lose it.*

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In fifteen Prisons, from which we have heard, in the Northern and Middle States, the persons imprisoned for debt,

For less than one day, were	269
For more than one, and less than five days,	323
For more than five, and less than ten days,	203
For more than ten, and less than twenty days,	154
For more than twenty, and less than thirty days,	83
For more than thirty days,	431

Total amount of time lost in fifteen Prisons, nineteen thousand, nine hundred and eighty-seven days.

9. *While so much time is lost in Prison, it is a very fruitless business as a means of compelling payment.*

In seventeen Prisons, from which we have heard, out of two thousand and fifty-seven persons imprisoned, the records show only two hundred and ninety-four who paid the debt.

10. *The number of persons discharged by the creditor or his attorney, according to the records, is more than three times as large as the number of those who pay the debt.*

In seventeen Prisons, from which we have heard, as already stated, two hundred and ninety-four paid the debt, and one thousand and nineteen were discharged by the creditor or his attorney.

11. *The number of persons discharged by taking the poor debtor's oath, is more than twice as great as the number of those who pay the debt.*

In the seventeen Prisons above mentioned, two hundred and ninety-four paid the debt, and seven hundred and forty-four took the poor debtor's oath.

12. *The amount paid, according to the records, in consequence of imprisonment, is not one half the value of time lost at $1 per day.*

In seventeen Prisons, from which we have heard, the amount paid, in the year ending December 30, 1829, as nearly as can be ascertained, was seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars; the value of time lost in fifteen Prisons, during the same time, at $1 per day, was nineteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

13. *This is not only very fruitless, but very expensive business to the creditor.*

We have reason to believe, that, in most cases, in which persons are discharged from Prison by the creditor or his attorney, or by the poor debtor's oath, the costs are paid by the creditor; and we have already seen, that in seventeen Prisons there were discharged by the creditor or his attorney, ... 1019

By the poor debtor's oath, ... 744

By paying the debt, ... 294

We have made the inquiry of a number of the respectable men of our acquaintance, whether they ever imprisoned a man for debt. Their general answer has been, Yes; once or twice, and we lost the debt, and paid the costs.

14. *The operation of the laws, in regard to imprisonment for debt, is very different in the Northern and Southern States.*

In seventeen Prisons heard from in the Northern States, the number

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of persons imprisoned during the year ending Dec. 30, 1829, was *two thousand, seven hundred and forty-two.*

In the same number of Prisons in the Southern States, only *thirty-five.*

15. *There are examples of amelioration and abolition.*

In Massachusetts, there is a law which forbids the imprisonment of any debtor for less than five dollars. A similar law, in the other Northern and Middle States, would have saved from imprisonment, during the last year, in eighteen Prisons, from which we have heard, four hundred and thirty-one persons. The great opposition to this law is said to have come from groceries and grog shops.

There is a law in New Hampshire, which forbids the imprisonment of any debtor for less than $13,33. A similar law, in the other Northern and Middle States, would have saved from imprisonment, during the last year, in eighteen Prisons, from which we have heard, one thousand four hundred and fifty-four persons.

There is a law in Massachusetts, which requires the creditor to pay the board of the debtor. This law is said, by several of the jailers, to have diminished the duration of imprisonment for debt about one third.

A very shrewd and observing jailer, in a Prison where more than one thousand persons are imprisoned annually, remarked, that many cases of imprisonment for small debts would be prevented, if the creditors were obliged to make oath, that the debts were *true debts;* as in South Carolina.

In Kentucky and Ohio, imprisonment for debt is abolished. A similar law, in the Northern and Middle States, would have saved from imprisonment, during the last year, as nearly as we can ascertain, about *fifty thousand persons.*

16. *The laws and public opinion appear to be at variance on the subject of imprisonment for debt.*

We have already seen, to some extent, what is the operation of the laws. We now give an abstract of the laws of several States, where the evils of imprisonment for debt seem to be greatest. And immediately after the abstract, we shall give what we consider an expression of public opinion.

Abstract of the Laws of several of the United States on Imprisonment for Debt.

Maine.—By the Law of Feb. 9, 1822, no person can be taken on execution, unless the debt founded on contract exceed five dollars.

The Court of Sessions are authorized to fix and alter the limits of the Jail yards.

If there are two Jails in the same county, debtors shall be committed to the nearest Jail.

Persons imprisoned for debt may have the liberty of the yard by giving bonds, with two sureties, for twice the amount for which they are imprisoned.

Debtors on the limits may take lodgings, by paying for the same.

The bond for not departing from the Jail yard is void, if the debtor surrenders himself, and goes into close confinement.

When a person cannot support himself in Prison, the keeper shall apply to a justice of the peace, who shall issue a notification to the creditor of the prisoner's desire to take the benefit of the oath. This notification to the creditor must be left at least fifteen days before the time of administering the oath. If the creditor does not live in the state, and has no agent or attorney there, the notification must be left with the clerk of the court, or justice, by whom the execution was signed. Any two justices of the peace in the county may administer the oath. Said justices

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may, if necessary, adjourn their proceedings, not more than twice, nor for more than twenty-four hours. The creditor may propose interrogatories, and require them to be answered in writing by the debtor, which the justices shall certify. Each justice shall receive one dollar a day for attendance; the justice who issues the notification, fifty cents, and the same travelling fee as for taking depositions. If the justices are not satisfied that the debtor has given a true statement, in regard to his or her property, they may refuse to administer the oath. When the oath has been administered according to the form prescribed by law, the jailer is required to discharge the body, and it cannot be held any longer on such execution.

A person disqualified as a witness may have the oath administered.

If a prisoner is convicted of concealing his estate, he is liable to the penalties of perjury.

The judgment remains in force against the *estate* of a prisoner discharged, but not against the body, and the creditor may take out a new execution against lands.

If the debtor have property to the amount of $30 or more, (that is unattachable,) and he shall spend or use the same without giving the creditor information and opportunity to receive the benefit of the same, to the amount of his debt, this shall be esteemed a fraudulent transaction in the debtor. Persons assisting and abetting in such a transaction are made liable to the creditor for double the amount of the money or goods thus secreted or spent.

The price of articles furnished by the jailer to the debtor, in case of dispute, shall be fixed by the Court of Session.

Persons having the liberty of the yard, unless discharged according to law, in nine months shall be held in close confinement.

Persons committed for taxes may have the liberty of the yard on giving bonds.

Persons committed for taxes may take the poor debtor's oath, according to the form prescribed by law.

The creditor may discharge the debtor, without affecting the judgment, by giving a written permission; such discharge not to release the debtor from debt and costs, but his body shall be exempted.

A prisoner, claiming relief as a pauper, shall be discharged, unless security be given for his support.

By the act of Feb. 25, 1824, persons arrested on execution may have the privilege of taking the poor debtor's oath, without being carried to Jail, when the debtor declares his intention of taking the oath. It then becomes the duty of the officer to take the debtor before the nearest justice, who shall make out a notification to the creditor of the time and place of taking the oath; provided the debtor shall give bond with good and sufficient surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the officer, that he will appear at the time and place appointed, and provided, also, that in case the justice shall not admit the debtor to the benefit of the oath, said debtor shall surrender himself to the officer or jailer.

In case of disclosure and proffer of real estate, or personal, the debtor's body is exempted if the creditor do not take such estate. And in case the creditor does not, within thirty days, cause the property thus disclosed to be taken on execution, the body of said debtor shall for ever afterwards be exempted from arrest on said execution.

The penalties of perjury are annexed to false swearing according to the provisions of this law.

Certain articles are exempted from attachment, viz: the wearing apparel, beds, bedsteads, bedding, and household utensils, of any debtor, necessary for himself, his wife, and his children; the tools of any debtor, necessary for his trade or occupation; the Bibles and school books, which may be in actual use in his or her family; all cast-iron stoves, and stoves made of sheet iron, used exclusively for the purpose of warming buildings: one cow, one swine, ten sheep, with the wool which may be shorn from them, and thirty hundred of hay for the use of said cow, and two tons for the use of said sheep, shall be exempted from attachment; provided, that not more than one such stove to each building, owned or occupied by the same person or family, shall be so exempted; and provided, also, that the beds and bedsteads, exempted as aforesaid, shall not exceed one bed, bedstead, and necessary bedding to two persons, nor the household furniture the value of fifty dollars.

New Hampshire.—By the law of January 3, 1829, the following property is exempt from attachment—the wearing apparel necessary for immediate use, two comfortable beds, bedsteads, and bedding necessary for the same, household furniture to the value of twenty dollars, the Bibles and school books in actual family

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use, one cow, one ton of hay, and one hog, and one pig not over six months old, and in case the debtor be a farmer or mechanic, tools of his occupation to the value of twenty dollars, six sheep, and the fleeces of the same sheep, while in possession of the owner of the sheep.

A poor debtor may have a chamber in the keeper's house, and the liberty of the yard, by giving bond, with sufficient sureties for double the sum for which he is imprisoned, provided, that, when any person is imprisoned on any such prison bond, he shall remain in close confinement.

When any poor debtor has not goods to the value of twenty dollars besides those exempted from attachment, he may apply to any two Justices of the Superior Court, or of the Common Pleas, or to any two Commissioners of Jail Delivery in the county, and pray to be admitted to take the oath prescribed by law. This may be done immediately; and the order of notice must be served at least fifteen days before the day appointed for such hearing. If the Justices are satisfied, at the time appointed for hearing the parties, that the debtor is entitled to the benefit of the oath, it may be administered; and when administered, if the debtor can satisfy the prison keeper for past charges, he may be discharged.

After the discharge, the judgment remains good against the estate, which may then, or at any time, belong to the prisoner, but not against his body.

The debtor's estate is made liable for Prison charges.

Persons disqualified to give testimony may take the poor debtor's oath.

If the creditor neglects to levy his execution, on the body of the debtor, for thirty days or more, after the poor debtor was imprisoned, then the body is exempted from arrest, in any action of debt on said judgment, for the period of one year.

By the law of January 1, 1829, no person can be committed to jail for less than $13 33, and the limits of the yard are extended to the boundaries of the town where the prison is.

Vermont.—Writs of attachment may issue against the goods, chattels or estate of any person or persons; and for want thereof, against *their bodies.*—By the law of March 2, 1797. And the body or bodies of such person or persons, taken on mesne process, shall be holden and committed to Jail, unless he, she or they shall procure some person or persons to become surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the officer sending such process, or to the creditor or creditors.

Bail may surrender the principal into court before or during the term in which final judgment shall be entered, and be discharged from further liability. Or the principal may, at any time, be committed to Jail by the surety or sureties, if there is danger of his absconding or being out of the way.

Persons committed to Jail on mesne process, and kept in Jail until final judgment is rendered, shall be discharged from confinement by the jailer, unless the plaintiff shall, within fifteen days after the rendering of such judgment, charge him with execution.

When movable or personal estate cannot be found sufficient to satisfy the damages or costs of an *execution* and the legal fees thereon, the body of the debtor may be taken by the officer, and committed to the Jail.

Persons in Jail on mesne process, in any civil action, or upon execution, founded on any proper action of debt, shall be admitted to the liberties of the yard, provided they give bond to the sheriff of the county, with one or more sufficient sureties, &c., not to pass such limits until discharged by the creditor or by due process of law.—Law of March 9, 1797.

Jail limits of the several counties not to exceed in extent *four square miles.*—Law of November, 1813.

Debtors are permitted to retain, not liable to attachment on mesne process or execution, the following articles—1 cow, and such suitable apparel, bedding, tools, arms, and articles of household furniture, as may be necessary for upholding life.—Law of March 7, 1797.

By law of November, 1818, in addition to the foregoing articles, exempted from attachment, &c., the following are included—10 sheep, and 1 year's product of said sheep, either of wool, yarn or cloth, the best swine, or the meat of said swine, and forage sufficient to keep 10 sheep and 1 cow.

Persons committed to Jail on execution for debt, if they have no property to satisfy said execution, may take the poor debtor's oath, and be discharged, having first given *six days'* notice of his intention to take such oath, to the creditor, if he live within the county, and *twelve days'* notice, if the creditor live without the limits of the county.

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The body of any poor debtor, so discharged from imprisonment, as aforesaid, by taking the poor debtor's oath, shall not be again liable to arrest or imprisonment for the same debt; but the debtor's property and estate shall be liable to be taken for said debt, equally as before, and his estate shall also be liable for his prison charges during all the time of his imprisonment.

Massachusetts.—The property exempt from attachment is the wearing apparel, beds, bedsteads, bedding and household utensils, of any debtor necessary for himself, wife and children; the tools of any debtor, necessary for his trade or occupation; the Bibles and school books which may be in actual use in his or her family; together with one cow and one swine; provided, that the beds and bedding, exempted as aforesaid, shall not exceed one bed, bedstead, and necessary bedding for two persons; and household furniture, the value of fifty dollars.

By a subsequent law, the following articles are added to the foregoing, viz: six sheep, and two tons of hay for the use of said sheep, and for the use of a cow: said sheep, however, are not to exceed in value the sum of thirty dollars.

By a still later law, all cast-iron or sheet-iron stoves, used exclusively for the purpose of warming buildings, are exempted; provided, that not more than one such stove to each building, occupied by the same person or family, shall be so exempted.

Body of the debtor liable to arrest and commitment to Jail, on mesne process and execution, for any sum where the debt or damage shall exceed the sum of five dollars.

Where the debt or damage does not exceed five dollars, the body cannot be arrested; property only can be taken.

When the body of the debtor shall be committed to close confinement in any Jail, he shall be furnished with an apartment separate from that occupied by *criminals.*

Jail yards are not to extend more than fifty rods from the Jail.

Any person imprisoned for debt, either upon mesne process or execution, shall be allowed the liberties of the Jail yard, on giving bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the creditor or creditors, in double the sum for which he is imprisoned, conditioned that he will not depart from the Prison limits.

Bail may at any time surrender the principal, and be discharged from any further liability.

Whenever any person, committed to Jail on execution for debt, shall wish to avail himself of the benefit of the act for the relief of poor debtors, by taking the poor debtor's oath, and thereupon being discharged from his imprisonment, he must make application to some justice of the peace, who shall thereupon issue a notice to the creditor or creditors, his or their attorney, &c., *thirty days* previous to the time appointed for his being admitted to said oath.

If, after examination had before the proper authorities, the debtor shall be admitted to and shall take said oath, he shall thereupon be discharged from his imprisonment.

Such discharge does not at all affect the claim of the creditor on any property the debtor may subsequently possess. The body of the debtor, however, can never be afterwards arrested for the same debt or demand.

If any town shall become liable for the support of any poor prisoner in Jail, said town may recover any expense, so incurred, of the creditor who imprisoned him.

Neither jailer or other person is permitted to give or furnish any spirituous liquor to persons committed to Jail, either for debt or for crime.

No person committed to prison *on execution* for debt, if not discharged from his imprisonment within ninety days from his commitment, shall be allowed to have the liberties of the yard for a greater length of time than ninety days; but shall be put in close confinement, and be so continued until discharged from prison by the creditor, or in due course of law.

Rhode Island.—Where property cannot be found sufficient for the security or payment of a debt, the body of the debtor may be taken by the officer, by virtue of any original writ or mesne process.

If the debtor can find sureties for his appearance at court, &c., the officer having him in custody may hold him to bail.

If the debtor cannot find proper sureties, he is to be committed to Jail; but he may be discharged and suffered to go at large at any time before judgment shall be obtained, in case he can find sufficient sureties.

In case he can find no such sureties, and continues in Jail till final judgment, he

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must be kept in Jail thirty days after the rising of the court, in order to be taken on execution. But if the creditor shall not take the debtor on execution within thirty days, then the sheriff shall discharge said debtor from his confinement.

Executions on a judgment for debt run against the body, provided property cannot be found, &c.; and the debtor may be committed to Jail.

The debtor may, however, if he can find proper sureties, have the liberty of the Jail yard.

Bail may, at any time, surrender the principal, and thereby be discharged from further liability.

A poor debtor, confined in Jail on execution for debt, may, if he see fit, enter a complaint to the competent authority, stating that he is unable to pay said debt, and praying that he may be permitted to take the poor debtor's oath, and be discharged from his imprisonment. In this case, notice of such complaint and the debtor's intention must be given to the creditor, or his attorney, at least seven days before the time appointed, &c; and, on being admitted to his oath, the debtor may be discharged.

But, by a law of 1823, if the creditor shall appear, by himself or attorney, and shall advance to the jailer one dollar per week, (including also the time when the complaint was made, until the oath or affirmation was administered,) for the future support of such complainant, he shall not be discharged until such advance be discontinued.

And, furthermore, whenever discharged, the debtor is to leave with the jailer, for the creditor, his promissory note, payable in two years from date, with interest, for the amount of such execution.

Having been imprisoned for debt, and discharged by provision of law, does not exempt the *property* or estate of the debtor from subsequent attachment; but only the body from arrest for the same debt.

The following articles are by law exempted from attachment.

One bed and bedding for every two persons in a family, and also, for each person in a family, one chair, one knife and fork, one plate, one cup and saucer, together with other necessary furniture, provided the whole, including beds and bedding, do not exceed in value the sum of fifty dollars; also, necessary wearing apparel, together with one cow or hog, and the working tools of said debtor, necessary for his or her usual occupation; provided the said tools do not exceed in value the sum of thirty dollars.

New-York.—Jurisdiction of a justice of the peace extends to all actions where the amount claimed does not exceed fifty dollars.

"No female shall be arrested or imprisoned upon any execution issued from a justice's court."—*2d vol. of Revised Statutes, page* 253.

"No female shall be imprisoned on any process in any civil action founded upon contract."—*2d vol. Revised Statutes, page* 428.

Excepting, as above, in regard to females, the body of a debtor may be arrested and committed to Jail for any sum, either on mesne process or execution.

Insolvent debtors may be discharged from their debts, on executing an assignment of all their estate for the benefit of creditors, and by a petition for that purpose, signed by himself, and so many of his creditors, residing within the United States, as have debts owing to them at the time, in good faith, amounting to two thirds of all his debts. He must make out a schedule of all his property, of every description, which must be presented to the proper officer, and which must be sworn to by the debtor as true.

After a proper hearing, on a day appointed, if no fraud appears, the debtor may be discharged from all liability for any debts previously contracted; and, if in prison, shall be discharged therefrom.

Insolvent debtors may, by petition for that purpose, and by a voluntary assignment of all their estate, after a hearing before a proper tribunal, as provided by law, have their property distributed to their creditors, and their *bodies* afterwards secured from arrest for such debts; but their property, should they afterward have any, is still holden, and may be attached for the same debts. If in Prison, they are, after such assignment, if accepted, to be discharged from their imprisonment.

Certain articles of furniture, tools of one's trade, &c., &c., as usual, are exempted from attachment; family Bible, school books, used by or in the family, family pictures, and books, not exceeding fifty dollars in value, which are kept and used as a family library; a seat or pew, occupied by the debtor or his family, in any house of public worship; ten sheep, with their fleeces; one cow and two swine, and the

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necessary food for them; all necessary pork, beef, fish, flour and vegetables, actually provided for family use; and fuel for sixty days.

Prisoners for debt are not to be confined in the same apartment with criminals.

Jail liberties shall not exceed, in extent, five hundred acres, and shall be laid out in a square or parallelogram, as near as may be.

Persons committed to Jail for debt may have the privilege of going at large on the Jail limits, by finding surety in double the amount of the debt, that they will not go off from the same. If they cannot find such surety or sureties, they are to be kept in close custody.

Bail may at any time surrender the principal.

Debtor, committed to Jail on execution issued by a justice, must be kept there until the debt shall be paid, or he be thence discharged by due course of law.

If the debtor have a family in the State, for which he provides, and be not a freeholder, he shall be discharged from Prison after thirty days. If he have no family, and be not a freeholder, he shall be discharged after sixty days.

Persons arrested by virtue of an execution issued on any judgment rendered in a *Court of Record* shall be safely kept in secure custody, in the manner prescribed by law, at their own expense, until said execution be satisfied, or they be discharged according to law.

New-Jersey.—By law of February, 1818, "It is unlawful to confine the person of any female for debt."

Other debtors may be arrested on mesne process and execution, and committed to Jail for any sum.

Jail limits not to exceed three acres.

Debtors confined in Prison may have the liberties of the Prison by giving the requisite bonds.

Person confined in Prison for debt may be discharged from his imprisonment, and his person be afterwards exempt from arrest on all debts previously contracted, by application to the Court of Common Pleas; presenting a true account of his estate, a list of all his creditors, with the debts due them. On making such application, and filing the proper papers, a notice is to be issued by the Court to creditors, stating the fact, appointing a time for hearing; and if, on a hearing, no fraud appear, the debtor may, on the surrender of all his property, be discharged. Any property he may afterwards have is, however, liable to attachment for the same demands.

Debtors and criminals are not to be confined together.

Property of debtor exempt from attachment—one cow, and one bed and bedding, the property of any debtor having a family.

Delaware.—A debtor may be arrested and imprisoned, in lack of property, on any original writ or execution.

Any person, imprisoned in the common Jail of any county, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding such imprisonment, may petition the Supreme Court, or Court of Common Pleas, stating such imprisonment, the cause, the insolvency of petitioner; setting forth a full and true account of all his or her estate, of every kind, debts, credits, &c., &c.; also a correct list of all creditors, with the sums due them, &c.; and offering to assign all his or her estate for the benefit of creditors, and praying, on making such assignment, to be discharged from imprisonment; may, after the usual hearing and forms in such cases, be discharged, provided no fraud shall appear in the premises.

Any person imprisoned for debt, who shall be unable to support himself in Jail, or whose family, if he be detained in Prison, shall become a public charge, may make a representation of such facts to the Supreme Court, or Court of Common Pleas, and such Court shall notify the creditor; and if the creditor shall not, within ten days, make provision for the support of such prisoner and family, the prisoner shall be discharged.

The discharge of a poor debtor from imprisonment, by the operation of the insolvent laws of Delaware, do not exempt any property the debtor may subsequently have from attachment. His body is no more liable to arrest for the same debts.

Pennsylvania.—"No female shall be arrested or imprisoned for or by reason of any debt contracted after the passing of this act."—*Passed Feb.* 8, 1819.

Body of the debtor, excepting as above, may be arrested and committed to Jail for any sum, either on mesne process or execution.

Poor debtors, either before or after imprisonment, may, on making an assignment of all their estate to their creditors, be discharged from further liability, so far

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as their *persons* are concerned; but their property, should they acquire more, would still be liable.

To avail himself of the benefit of the insolvent law, the debtor must make application to the proper authority; an investigation must be made, and all the usual steps in such cases taken.

A person who has not been a resident in the State six months cannot apply for the benefit of the act, until he shall have been imprisoned for three months next preceding.

Persons confined in Jail, for any sum not exceeding fifteen dollars, may, after thirty days, be discharged by the sheriff.

Prisoners for debt, unable to support themselves in Jail, are to be allowed twenty cents per day by the creditor; and, if this allowance is withholden by the creditor for three days, the prisoner may, on a representation to the proper authority, be discharged.

The customary articles of household furniture are exempted by law from attachment.

We have thus given an abstract of the laws of several States.

We now give, as proposed, an expression of public opinion on the subject of imprisonment for debt.

We have endeavored to obtain such an expression, by addressing a letter to many individuals, of well known intelligence and respectability, in different parts of the United States.

The circular was as follows:—

My Dear Sir—Will you have the goodness to express your opinion on the following subjects?

1. What do you think of imprisonment for debt for less than one dollar?
2. Do. for more than one and less than five?
3. Do. for more than five and less than ten?
4. Do. for more than ten and less than twenty?
5. Do. for more than twenty and less than one hundred?
6. Do. in any case, in which there is no evidence of fraud?
7. What do you think of imprisonment for thirty days, in cases in which the poor debtor's oath is to be taken?
8. Can Christian imprison Christian in any case, in which there is no evidence of fraud, with a good conscience?
9. Can Christian imprison infidel for debt, in similar circumstances, with a good conscience?
10. Is the penalty of imprisonment for debt well proportioned to the aggravation of the offence, in cases where there is no evidence of fraud?
11. What evil would result from abolishing imprisonment for debt?
12. What benefit would result from abolishing imprisonment for debt?
13. Have you ever found it necessary to imprison a man for debt due to you personally?

Please to communicate any facts or remarks, on other points, not embraced in these questions, but touching the general subject, which you may deem important.

The letters in answer to this circular, together with a few other extracts, concurring in the expression of the same opinion on this subject, will now be presented.

Extract of a Letter from Hon. Silas W. Robbins, dated Mount Sterling, Kentucky, June 2, 1830.

"Dear Sir—In relation to the subjects of your inquiries, my mind has long since been settled. Imprisonment for debt must have originated under government in its most rude and barbarous forms; and the continuance of the practice, under well balanced authority, has, in my estimation, been owing to the *want of reflection upon the subject.*

My remarks, in relation to this matter, will all be predicated upon the supposition that no evidence of fraud exists on the part of the debtor, but that he has be-

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come unable to meet his engagements, owing to misfortune, miscalculation, or any casualty over which he had no control.

Imprisonment for debt is a penalty of an aggravated character, and cannot accomplish one desirable purpose; and not one evil can result, according to my understanding, from its abolition.

To imprison a debtor cannot enable him to discharge the debt; but it deprives the family of his exertions for their maintenance, and society of the product of his labor. It enables the creditor to gratify his vindictive and malevolent feelings upon the person of his unfortunate debtor. As far as my knowledge extends, this privilege has been, generally, abused.

Policy would never dictate to me the propriety or necessity of imprisoning my debtor to coerce payment. If he was dishonest, it would not make him otherwise, and if honest, indulgence would operate upon the better feelings of his nature, and lay him under additional obligations to endeavor to comply with his contract. My experience has tested the correctness of this course; and I have not found it necessary even to embarrass, much less to imprison, a man, for debt due to me personally.

The Legislature of Kentucky, at the session of 1821, repealed all laws which authorized a *capias ad satisfaciendum* to issue for debt. In Jan., 1827, the *ca. sa.* was revived upon all judgments, thereafter rendered, in actions of trespass *vi et armis*, (not ejectment,) and in actions for words spoken or written on seduction. Thus is our law at this time. The opinions thus expressed will include an answer to all your inquiries; and, if they can be of any service to you, I shall be amply compensated for my trouble."

This letter is written by a gentleman from the north, who has lived many years in Kentucky, is a Judge in one of the Courts of that State, and has had much opportunity of observation, both before and since imprisonment for debt was abolished in Kentucky.

Extract of a Letter from J. Pitcher, Sheriff of Spencer County, Indiana.

"Our law authorizes the officer, charged with the service of an execution, to administer the insolvent oath to debtors, and release them without committing to Jail; so that no debtors actually insolvent, unless obstinate, are committed to Prison."

Extract of a Letter from Hon. Thomas S. Grimkie, dated Charleston, S. C., June 16, 1830.

"Dear Sir—I presume you have a copy of the questions contained in the circular, in the order in which they appear, in your printed letter. I have therefore numbered them, and my answers will bear corresponding numbers.

1, 2, 3, 4. If imprisonment for debt is to form a part of the ordinary scheme of laws, as it now does, there ought to be a limit; and I know none so appropriate as to deny to the creditor the privilege of imprisonment under $20, that being the sum fixed by the constitution of the United States, above which a citizen cannot be deprived of trial by jury.

5, 6. I do not think imprisonment for debt ought to be allowed in any case, after judgment, except on an affidavit of the plaintiff, or some one for him, of actual fraud or concealment, or of reason to believe it. Nor would I suffer the plaintiff to have his execution, without giving the defendant an opportunity to answer on oath, subject to a personal examination, unless the plaintiff, or some one for him, would swear that he knew or believed tnat the defendant would conceal himself, or abscond, or was then about to depart.

7. I see no use in imprisonment, at all, under *ca. sa.*, unless fraud be alleged, or believed, and know not any reason for the thirty days' practice of which you speak.

8. There can be but one answer: no Christian can do it with a clear conscience. Nay, more; he cannot imprison the infidel or the heathen. This answers 9.

10. If there be no allegation or belief of fraud, I can hardly consider the power to imprison for debt, arbitrarily, as any thing more than personal tyranny, the relic

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of a cruel, unjust age, incapable of estimating the value and dignity of personal right. The disproportion is enormous.

11. I am satisfied no evils would result from abolishing imprisonment for debt, provided proper precautions be taken to protect the creditor, and subject the unwilling or fraudulent debtor to the law of imprisonment.

12. I think the following would be some of the benefits resulting from abolishing imprisonment for debt. 1. Personal rights would acquire a new value, and higher dignity. 2. Imprisonment for debt would be confined to its proper object, viz: as a reasonable means adapted to the attainment of an important lawful end. 3. Imprisonment for debt, instead of being regarded as in no respect disgraceful, but rather a misfortune, would then be regarded as absolutely dishonorable; and this would be a powerful inducement to escape it. 4. No considerate man would subject another to this ordeal, but under circumstances of just suspicion. 5. Imprisonment for debt would never be used, as it often is, not for the legitimate purpose of obtaining the debtor's property, but to extort money or security from friends or relations.

13. Never, that I remember, though I really believe I have lost debts, which I might otherwise have recovered. My end would have been attained under a proper system.

14. My experience is, that the *ca. sa.* has scarcely ever been of any avail; far, far less efficient than a well constructed system would make it. My experience and settled convictions, after twenty years' practice, are, that in nine out of ten cases, (and I am not sure but I may say in nineteen out of twenty,) the property assigned was so trifling that no one would act as assignee.

I have confined what I have said, in answer to your inquiries, to the case of taking the body under the *ca. sa.*, or final process, to compel payment of the debt. I think that the creditor should have the *privilege*, not the *common right*, as is the case now, of arresting the defendant, on *bail* process, to compel security for the debt. I would abolish the general right, but would allow the creditor to employ this process; *provided*, in addition to the customary affidavit of the debt, he would add, on oath, either that the debt was insecure, in his belief, or that the defendant was about to quit the State, or alleging fraud, or concealment, or unfairness, in the contracting of the debt."

Extract of a Letter from George Bristow, dated Marlborough County, South Carolina, April 24, 1830.

"Dear Sir—I have to inform you that we cannot imprison any person, in this State, for less than $20."

Extract of a Letter from John S. Moore, Sheriff of York County, South Carolina, dated May 1, 1830.

"With pleasure, sir, I say, at this time, there is neither criminal nor debtor in the Jail of our District; and I fondly hope, through the instrumentality of the benevolent institutions of the day, that we will have often similar reports to make."

Extract of a Letter from Joseph Medley, Sheriff of the County, dated Wadesboro', N. C., May 9, 1830.

"There is one circumstance which, I perceive, you were not in possession of, as regards the collection of debt in North Carolina. The Legislature of this State has provided that, when a debtor is taken with an execution, against his body, for debt, he can give bond and security for his appearance at the next County Court, and then, if he complies with the act, be admitted to take the oath of insolvency, and be discharged. This law has existed since 1826, and has made a great difference in the number of prisoners, as almost every man can give security for his appearance."

Extract of a Letter from John M. Reynolds, Sheriff of Campbell County, Virginia, dated April 21, 1830.

"In Virginia, debtors are seldom confined in Prison. The debtor, on making a surrender of his all, is forthwith discharged by the Court of Insolvency."

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Extract of a Letter from John Broomhall, Sheriff of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, dated Chester, April 7, 1830.

"Imprisonment for debt, I am led to believe, has a demoralizing tendency; as I have known individuals striving to do well previous to being imprisoned, and afterwards take to bad habits."

Extract of a Letter from S. Albro, Sheriff of Hunterdon County, N. J., dated April 27, 1830.

"The laws of New Jersey provide food, bedding, and fuel, for criminals in the County Prisons; but for debtors nothing is provided but walls, bars, and bolts. An applicant for the benefit of the insolvent law of this State must make oath that he has rendered a true and perfect inventory of all his lands and tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects. This inventory must accompany his petition to the County Court, for the benefit of the insolvent laws. The Court then appoint him a hearing, in forty days after making this application. You will now perceive that the debtor must subsist, during these forty days, upon the cold and precarious crumbs of charity, starve to death in Prison, or, infinitely worse than either, live upon the avails of a forsworn conscience."

From the Providence Daily Advertiser.

"Saturday last, being return day, upwards of twenty persons were committed to Jail, in this town, for debt, on executions. This is the residuum of the shocks of 1829. Among the debtors are many of our most worthy fellow citizens. One of them, Captain Samuel Godfrey, is now eighty-six years of age, with the loss of hearing, and nearly bent double by infirmities. He is committed, too, not for a debt of his own, but for having been an endorser. We envy not the feelings of a creditor, who thus exacts the pound of flesh, at an age, too, when the sources of life are so dried up, that he might venture to cut it out without the risk of drawing a drop of blood!"

A Turk's Thought on Imprisonment for Debt.

A captain of a trading ship, being not long since in Constantinople, lodged in the house of a sea-faring Turk. One day he observed to the Mussulman that, in all his walks through the immense city of Constantinople and its suburbs, he had not seen any thing like a Jail for imprisonment of debtors. "Christian dog," said the disciple of Mahomet, "do you suppose that we are so debased as to copy the Nazarine policy? We take care to strip a debtor of all his property, so far as it will go to pay his just debts; but there we leave him; we instantly turn him loose to begin the world again. The believers in our prophet are above shutting up their *fellow men* in cages, in order to persecute, starve and torment them. We make a distinction between a man and a rat. I have been in several of the Nazarine [Christian] cities, and never looked at a debtor's Prison without horror, as a place where man is degraded to the condition of a rat." *Several American Papers.*

Extract of a Letter from Robert Ralston of Philadelphia.

In answer to the six first questions, he says, imprisonment for debt ought to be abolished.

The 7th question, in regard to imprisonment 30 days, he does not understand.

The 8th question, he thinks not.

The 9th, the same.

The 10th, the same.

The 11th, he says, none, I should hope in the providence of God.

The 12th, he says, as the great consideration, divine approbation.

The 13th, he says, never, so far as can be recollected.

Extract from a Letter signed Hamilton, dated Philadelphia, March 5, 1830

"The cruel effects, and the suffering resulting from imprisonment for debt, and its almost universal inefficacy in producing satisfaction of the claims of the creditor, have for a long time attracted public attention, and been depicted in vivid colors by different writers, in the hope of removing the evil. But improvements of every

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kind, however plain and palpable, travel at a snail's pace, when they have to encounter inveterate prejudice. It has often happened that it required half a century to remove a crying evil, about which no two enlightened men could for a moment differ in opinion; and cases are by no means rare, in which half a century has been found inadequate for the purpose. The abuses of the court of Chancery in Great Britain, and its ruinous delays of justice, almost equivalent to a denial, are strongly in point.

The evil of imprisonment for debt has been somewhat mitigated in some of the States; but in others it remains in all its frightful enormity. In this State, no man, who can give adequate security for his appearance at the insolvent court, need go to Jail. Nevertheless, hundreds are sent to Jail for want of security. In Massachusetts, a law is in force, how long I cannot tell, which prohibits imprisonment for debts under five dollars.

A most astounding and revolting fact has been just presented to the public by the Boston Prison Discipline Society, (one of the most philanthropic and beneficent societies in the country,) respecting the state of imprisonment for debt in the city of New York. It appears,

'On the authority of Mr. Rowen, keeper of the debtor's apartment in that city, that the number of cases of imprisonment [for debt] during the year 1828, was 1085! The debts together amounted to $25,409; the damages to $362,076! the amount paid in Jail, $295! which bears to the amount of actual debt, the proportion of 1 to 86! and to the amount of debts and damages, of 1 to 1313!'—*Fourth Report, page* 17.

Probably, among the variety of abuses attendant on, and inseparable from, civil society, a more monstrous or shocking fact cannot be produced, or one more at variance with our boasted civilization.

The facts in this connexion in our city are not quite so revolting; but they are sufficiently so to call for a radical remedy. But a short law of twenty lines, abolishing imprisonment for debts under five dollars, which might be passed in three days, would remove some of the most crying enormities of our present system.

The number of persons imprisoned in the debtor's apartment in this city, from June 6, 1829, until February 24, 1830, was 817, of whom there were—

30 whose debts were below 1 dollar.
233 above 1 and below 5 dollars.
174 above 5 and below 10 dollars.
140 above 10 and below 20 dollars.
142 above 20 and below 100 dollars
98 above 100 dollars.

817

Of 252 of these unfortunate people, the debts were $663 and the costs $448.
Of 64, the debts were $58 and the costs $120!

That this state of things calls for a remedy, will not be questioned. The Massachusetts law is a remedy, plain, simple, and effectual, as to the most grievous portion of the evil; and it is to be hoped it will be applied without delay.

It is highly probable that such a law would considerably diminish the poor rates. The 263 persons above referred to, whose debts are below five dollars, are of the class who depend wholly for their own support, and that of their families, on their labor. Their extreme poverty precludes the idea of their being able to make any provision for their families during their imprisonment; and the consequence is, that that support, in the interim, devolves on the overseers of the poor.

HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1830.

P. S.—The irrefragable arguments of the following resolutions, unanimously adopted at a numerous and respectable meeting, held in New York on Tuesday last, are respectfully submitted to the Legislature of this State and to the public at large:—

"*Resolved*. That all mankind are born free, and with equal rights; that the right to life and to personal liberty cannot be alienated nor abridged by virtue of any voluntary contract.

"*Resolved*. That human life cannot be justly destroyed, nor human liberty right fully restrained, but for some criminal offence.

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"*Resolved*, That debt, founded on fair contract, is no crime; nor is the non-payment of debt, through inability arising from involuntary error or misfortune, a criminal offence; and no person can be justly 'deprived of his liberty,' for the non-payment of debt occasioned by the causes above mentioned.

"*Resolved*, That imprisonment is punishment, and, as such, is inflicted on criminals; that to imprison an honest, unfortunate, insolvent debtor, is to punish him without trial or conviction, not for crime, but misfortune, and is unjust and oppressive; and any statute authorizing such cruelty and injustice is an unconstitutional exercise of legislative power.

"*Resolved*, That to contract debt with fraudulent intent, and to evade by fraudulent means the payment of a just debt, are criminal offences; and the perpetrators thereof ought to be punished 'according to the law of the land,' and 'due process of law' in criminal cases.

"*Resolved*, That the Constitution is the supreme 'law of the land,' by virtue of which 'no person shall be held to answer for his crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury;' without which 'due process of law.' a fraudulent debtor or other criminal cannot be legally or justly 'deprived of his liberty,' or otherwise punished for his crime.

"*Resolved*, That the law authorizing the imprisonment even of a fraudulent debtor, by his creditor, in the manner in which it has been, and is now done, is subjecting a criminal to punishment at the will of his prosecutor, 'without presentment or indictment of a grand jury;'—without trial for his alleged offence, without proof of his guilt; without 'the judgment of his peers,' or the sentence of any court exercising criminal jurisdiction; and, in short, without any of 'the due process of law,' to which every criminal is entitled, before he can, 'by the law of the land,' be 'deprived of his liberty;' is a direct violation of the several provisions of the Constitution, which are intended to secure the personal liberty and the right of every criminal to a fair trial by 'a jury of his peers' before he can be punished, or 'deprived of any of his rights and privileges,' by reason of any criminal offence.

"*Resolved*, That the law of imprisonment for debt ought to be abolished; and we hereby earnestly invite our fellow citizens, throughout this and other States which have not already repealed the law in question, to unite and co-operate with us in the use of all fair and lawful means to obliterate that foul blot which stains the pages of our statute book, dishonors the character of a free people, is inconsistent with the spirit of our republican institutions, and a reproach to the nation."

Extract of a Letter from Thomas Bradford, Jun., Esq., dated Philadelphia, June 12, 1830.

"My Dear Sir—I am of opinion, that imprisonment for debt is wholly wrong, and, if proper measures were adopted by legislative enactment, might be rendered wholly useless. This remark answers the first six, and, to some extent, all the questions.

The object of imprisonment for debt is to compel the debtor to pay what he owes. If he has nothing wherewith to pay, his imprisonment prevents his acquiring property, and thereby defeats the end proposed. To punish a man because he is unable to pay what he owes, seems to me to be making misfortune a crime, seeing that this inability to pay, in many cases, arises from losses, sickness, want of prudence in business, and the fluctuation of trade, as well as other causes, which are not the result of, or connected with crime.—Intemperance is one of the most fruitful causes of small debts, and therefore the reformation of the lower classes, in this matter, will destroy the necessity of imprisonment for debt for small amounts.

I have had much opportunity, for many years, as an Inspector of the Prison, of witnessing the evils resulting from imprisonment for debt, and therefore can testify to the folly of the whole system. The debtor becomes reckless of character, dissolute, and ruined in many instances, and returns to society its bane and curse."

Extract from the Message of his Excellency Levi Lincoln, Governor of Massachusetts, dated Council Chamber, Boston, January 6, 1830.

"In connexion with the revision of laws which relate to the property of insolvents, those which respect their persons do not less require examination. The claims of humanity have long urged the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, and I cannot but recommend, that the rigor of the statutes should, at least, be ameliorated, in

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this particular. The most diligent and exact inquiry has shown, that but little effect, in enforcing the payment of money, is produced by confining the persons of debtors. Whatever decided advantage, in this respect, is experienced, proceeds from a dread of imprisonment, which induces to the honest application of means, and faithful efforts to avoid it. This is the true and only purpose of the law; and any degree of severity beyond what is necessary to accomplish it, should be dispensed with. If it was permitted to a debtor, when arrested on execution, instead of being taken to Prison, to give bail for his surrender at the Prison House within a prescribed time, there to be subjected to an examination, on oath, respecting his ability and property, and to be committed to close custody if he should be found to have practised fraud, or voluntarily to delay his creditor, the ends of justice might be as well secured as under the present course of procedure, and the dictates of benevolence and sympathy, and the rights of humanity, would be reasonably satisfied. The general state of embarrassment which now exists, and the increased number of unfortunate men who are suffering from the most unlooked for occasions of calamity, urge, with redoubled influence, at the present time, to the proposed, or some better, modification of the statutes."

Extract of a Letter from Hon. Charles Jackson, dated Boston, May 18, 1830.

"Dear Sir—The only just or reasonable motive for imprisoning a debtor seems to be to compel him to apply his property to the payment of his debts. If, therefore, he is about to abscond, and to remove his effects beyond the reach of his creditor, or if he fraudulently secretes or withdraws them, so that they cannot be taken by legal process, the creditor, I think, ought to have the power to arrest him, and to prevent him, if possible, from enjoying at ease, or spending in luxury, what he has thus unjustly acquired. But when he is unable to pay the debt, and has no property to be surrendered to his creditor, it is wholly useless, as well as oppressive, to prolong his imprisonment. Such a measure, if considered as a punishment to the debtor, is very unequal and unjust, as it is inflicted without any regard to the magnitude of the debt, and without any distinction between a fraudulent debtor and one who is only unfortunate. I think, therefore, that imprisonment for debt ought never to be allowed, except in cases which I consider fraudulent; that is, when the debtor fraudulently or obstinately secretes or withholds his property. But as it is not easy to ascertain beforehand what cases fall within this description, it may be necessary to authorize the arrest of the debtor, making provision, at the same time, for an immediate discharge of his person, upon his surrendering all his property that is liable to attachment.

If a proper and convenient provision of this kind could be made, it would perhaps remove the principal objections to the existing laws; but so long as imprisonment for debt on mesne process, and on execution, is conducted as it now is, I am strongly of opinion, that it ought never to be allowed for small debts, so as to teach the poorer class of debtors. It would require more practical knowledge than I possess on this subject, to fix the amount of debt for which it ought to be allowed; but I should be glad to find, that it could be limited to fifty dollars. When a man whose living depends on his manual labor is imprisoned for a debt which he is unable to pay, there is a loss to the community, as well as to the debtor himself, of the produce of the labor which he might have performed; and the creditor's chance of receiving payment is of course diminished. If a debtor is unable to pay $10, it seems to be the height of absurdity, as well as cruelty, to take him from his business, and to condemn him to idleness for a time long enough to have earned $20.

There is, perhaps, one advantage in allowing imprisonment for small debts; which is, that it tends to deter the poor from contracting debts; and so far as it produces that effect, I believe that it is highly useful. But we daily see, that this is not an effectual remedy, and that many of that class will get credit where they can, though upon terms most oppressive to themselves. If these persons were wholly exempted from arrest and imprisonment, they would find it much more difficult to get credit than they now do. This would be beneficial, not only to themselves, but also to the class of creditors in general; as these latter, by giving less credit, would probably, on the whole, lose less than they do under the existing laws.

As to the duration of imprisonment, if allowed at all, I should suppose 30 days much more than would be commonly necessary. All that must be required is time enough for the debtor to make out a statement of his property, and to surrender or convey it to the person designated in the law, and to undergo an examination, on oath, as to the truth of that statement. I see no objection to allowing a

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discharge, upon these terms, from arrest on mesne process, as well as on execution. It would further tend to prevent abuses in this respect, if arrest on mesne process were allowed for debt only, or for injuries to property, that are susceptible, in some degree, of a precise estimation; to the exclusion of all cases of mere personal wrongs, and of claims for unliquidated and uncertain wrongs.

If imprisonment for debt is, as I think it is, useless, when used merely to compel the surrender of property, which ought to be applied to discharge the debt, it follows that, in other cases, a Christian cannot, with a good conscience, make use of this process either against a fellow Christian or an infidel."

Letter from Hon. Daniel Webster, dated Washington, May 2, 1830.

"SIR—I have received your letter of the 19th of April, asking my opinion upon several questions, all relative to the subject of imprisonment for debt. I am quite willing to express my general opinions on that interesting subject, although they are not so matured as to be entitled to influence other men's judgments. The existing laws, I think, call loudly for revision and amendment. Your first four questions seek to know what I think of imprisonment for small sums. I am decidedly against it; I would carry the exemption to debts of thirty or forty dollars, at least. Individual instances of evil or hardship might, I am aware, follow from such a change; but I am persuaded the general result would be favorable, in a high degree, to industry, sobriety, and good morals, as well as to personal liberty.

You ask, in the next place, what I think of imprisonment for debt in any case where there is no evidence of fraud. Certainly I am of opinion that there should be no imprisonment for debt, where it appears that no fraud has been practised, or intended, either in contracting the debt or in omitting to pay it. But, then, it seems to me, that, when a man does not fulfil a lawful promise, he ought to show his inability, and to show also that his own conduct has been fair and honest. He ought not to be allowed merely *to say* he cannot pay, and then to call on the creditor to *prove* that his inability is pretended or fraudulent. He ought to show why he does not and cannot fulfil his contract, and to give reasonable evidence that he has not acted fraudulently; and, this being done, his person ought to be held no longer. In the first place, the creditor is entitled to the oath of his debtor, and, in the next place, to satisfactory explanation of any suspicious circumstances.

There are two sorts of fraud, either of which, when proved, ought to prevent a liberation of the person, viz: fraud in contracting the debt, and fraud in concealing, or making way with, the means of payment. And the usual provisions of the bankrupt act ought to be added, that no one should be discharged, who is proved to have lost money in any species of gaming; and I should include, in this class, *all adventurers in lotteries.* Having tendered his own oath, and made just explanation of any circumstances of suspicion, if there be such, and not having lost money by gaming, the debtor ought to be discharged at once; which answers another of your questions; for the detention of thirty days, before the oath can be taken, appears to me wholly useless.

You are pleased to ask whether, in my judgment, Christians can, with a good conscience, imprison, either other Christians, or infidels. He would be very little of a Christian, I think, who should make a difference, in such a case, and be willing to use a degree of severity towards Jew or Greek, which he would not use towards one of his own faith. Whether conscientious men can imprison any body for debt, whom they do not believe dishonest or fraudulent, is a question which every man, while the law allows such imprisonment, must decide for himself. In answer to your inquiry, whether I have found it necessary to use such coercion, in regard to debts of my own, I have to say, that I never imprisoned any man for my own debt, under any circumstances; nor have I, in five and twenty years' professional practice, ever recommended it to others, except in cases where there was manifest proof, or violent and unexplained suspicion, of intentional fraud.

Imprisonment for debt, my dear sir, as it is now practised, is, in my judgment, a great evil; and, it seems to me, an effectual remedy for the larger part of the evil is obvious. Nineteen twentieths of the whole of it would be relieved, in my opinion, if imprisonment for *small debts* were to be abolished. That object I believe to be attainable; and to its attainment, I think, the main attention of those who take an interest in the subject should be directed. Small credits are often given, on the confidence of being able to collect the debt by the terrors of the Jail; great ones, seldom or never.

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Three simple provisions would accomplish all, in my opinion, that may be considered as absolutely required to a just state of the law, respecting imprisonment for debt in Massachusetts.

1. That no imprisonment should be allowed, when the debts, exclusive of costs, did not amount to $30.

2. That there should be no necessity of imprisonment for thirty days, as preliminary to taking the poor debtor's oath; nor any longer detention than such as is necessary to give parties notice, and time to prepare for examination; and that a convenient number of magistrates, in every county, should, for the purpose of administering the oaths, be appointed by the government; and that such magistrates should be clothed with such further powers as might be thought expedient, in order to enable them to make a thorough investigation of the fairness or fraud of the debtor's conduct.

3. That in cases where the debtor had been discharged, if the creditor would make oath to newly discovered evidence, proving original fraud, or, to his belief, that the debtor had subsequently received property, and concealed or withheld the same from his creditors, it should be competent to such creditor to have investigation of such charge, and, if made out, to have execution against the person, and if not made out, that the creditor should pay the cost of the proceeding.

Other provisions might doubtless be useful; but if these three alone could be obtained, they would, in a great measure, clear the Jails of debtors, and give general satisfaction, I have no doubt, to creditors.

I ought to add that the imprisonment of females in the common Jails, for mere debt, is a barbarism which ought not to be tolerated. Instances of such imprisonment, though rare, do yet sometimes occur, under circumstances that shock every humane mind. In this respect, the law ought, in my judgment, to be altogether reformed."

Extract from Dr. Channing's Election Sermon.

"I am shocked at the imprisonment of the honest debtor, and the legislation, which allows the creditor to play the tyrant over an innocent man, would disgrace, I think, a barbarous age I am not less shocked by the impunity with which criminal insolvents continually escape, and by the lenity of the community towards these transgressors of its most essential laws."

Extract of a Letter from Hon. Samuel Hubbard, dated Boston, Sept. 10, 1830.

"My Dear Sir—The professional business in which I have been engaged, has not been such as to call my particular attention to the subject of the imprisonment of the poor for debt. But, so far as my observation has extended, the arrest of poor persons, for sums under fifty dollars, is highly injurious, in its operation, to both debtors and creditors. The expenses connected with it are considerable; the loss of time on the part of the debtor is great; and the habits contracted or confirmed are usually of the most detrimental nature, both to the man and his family. It is my desire to have the law, authorizing imprisonment for debts under fifty dollars, repealed, and the whole system modified. For one, I should be well pleased with the experiment. Imprisonment is a punishment; and is it reasonable that any man should be punished without at least clear *primâ facie* evidence of crime? To defraud men of their property, by unjustly detaining what is due to them, is, I admit, criminal in the person thus detaining; and such criminality may lawfully be punished by imprisonment. But where the debtor has no property to detain, and has contracted his debts in the common course of business, why should he be punished with imprisonment? My own opinion is, that no person should be arrested on mesne process in a civil action, unless upon affidavit for sufficient cause, shown before some competent person, authorized to administer the oath, and whose duty it shall be to judge whether the case stated in the affidavit comes within the provisions of the law; and I am also of opinion that the person thus arrested, as also when taken on execution, should be admitted to the poor debtor's oath, as soon as the creditor, or his attorney, can be notified to attend, if it be found on his examination that he is destitute of property. I am not prepared to express a decided opinion in favor of the abolition of imprisonment for debt in every case, but should prefer, in the first instance, a modification of the existing laws, with a view, if found beneficial, to the final change of the whole system. With these views, I

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may add that, except on just suspicion of fraudulent conduct, at the time of contracting the debt, or in fraudulently concealing property to avoid payment of the debt, I think no man or Christian is warranted in imprisoning the person of his fellow man or Christian brother.

With the sincerest gratitude for your benevolent exertions, and with the expectation that your labors will be still more and more blest, in ameliorating the condition of the wretched inhabitants of our Jails and Prisons, I am, dear sir, with the greatest regard, &c."

Extract of a Letter from Hon. Edward Everett, dated Charlestown, Mass., 4th Sept., 1830.

"DEAR SIR—I have duly received your letter, requesting my opinion on several subjects connected with imprisonment for debt. I must leave it to those better acquainted with the practical effect of the existing laws, to make a discrimination between the operation of these laws, in reference to the *different sums* you have named. My view of the subject requires no such discrimination. But were I obliged to give a specific answer to your first question, 'What do you think of imprisonment for debt for sums less than one dollar?' I should say, I think it a disgrace to the community where it is tolerated; and that a person, who would deprive a fellow creature of his liberty for inability to pay that sum, ought himself to be sent to the State's Prison, till he had learned humanity, or rather to the Insane Hospital, till he was restored to reason.

But I ought to recollect that even such imprisonment has been authorized by the laws of our ancient commonwealth, and is now authorized by the laws and daily practice of some of the sister States; and that individuals are not justly chargeable with the iniquity of a system established by the law of the land, and sanctioned by custom. It is one of the worst effects of bad laws, that they corrupt public sentiment.

It is said to have been remarked, by the venerable Attorney-General of the commonwealth, on occasion of the late trial at Salem, that it was to be regretted that the common law had not, by the statute of 1 Ann, been brought a little nearer to common sense, in reference to the trial of accessories, before the conviction of a principal. I fear there is too great reason to say, that we live under a system of laws, touching the relations of debtor and creditor, utterly at war, not only with common sense, but common humanity.

Although crime may be connected with insolvency, yet insolvency is not of itself a crime. Where fraud has been committed, let that fraud be proceeded against under known laws, and punished, I care not how severely, so the bounds of reason and humanity are not passed. But inability to pay one's debts is itself no proof of crime. It may, and often does, arise from the act of God, and misfortune in all its forms. A man may become insolvent in consequence of sickness, shipwreck, a fire, a bad season, political changes affecting trade at home and abroad; or, being wholly prosperous in his own business, he may be involved in the ruin of his debtor. In the eye of the law of Massachusetts, a man's inability to meet his obligations, produced in any of these ways, is a crime punishable by imprisonment.

Suppose a Legislature were to pass a law, that whoever should have a ship cast away, or a ware-house burnt down, should be imprisoned thirty days. What would be thought of their humanity? what of their sanity? Such, however, in substance, is the law of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The absurdity of such a system is as glaring as its cruelty.

It is objectionable on another ground. To deprive a citizen of liberty is one of the highest inflictions of penal justice. Next to capital punishment, it is the most infamous punishment known to our law. The power of wielding this formidable weapon ought to be lodged exclusively in the hands of the magistrate. Grave public reasons should alone decide when it should be employed. The present law submits to the discretion, the caprice, and the passions of the creditor, whether he will or will not subject a citizen to this odious infliction of penal justice. There are men in the community who make a livelihood from buying up bad debts. The State puts its sheriffs, and constables, and the keys of its Prisons, under their control, and they daily wield their dreadful power, from motives of interest; sometimes without the possibility of deriving benefit; but more frequently with a studied and tantalizing choice of time and circumstances, such as to give to personal duress the character and effects of torture. Torture, in fact, it is; and many persons, no doubt,

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would rather lose the joint of a finger, or submit to a few turns of a thumb-screw in private, than be shut up in the wards of a Jail.

Fortunately for the credit of the country at large, though to the discredit of Massachusetts, our law on this subject is behind the legislation of the majority of the States. Very few States in the Union deem so lightly of the value of the blessings which they secure to their citizens, as to allow an individual to deprive his neighbor of his liberty, for *thirty days*, for a debt of five dollars.

When the enormity and scandal of such legislation are considered, we can only wonder that it can subsist for a day in a community where the people make the laws, especially when we inquire what class of society is benefited by them. Creditors are not greatly benefited, as is notorious from the facts stated in the last Report of the Prison Discipline Society. In a report made to a meeting of gentlemen assembled in Boston, a year or two since, to consider this subject, it is stated that, 'within the last twenty years, the COSTS that have accrued in suits against insolvents have amounted to more than one million of dollars.'

It surely cannot be the interest or the wish of the mass of the people to lay such a tax for the purpose of filling the pockets of those benefited by the prosecution of petty debts.

Considered in connexion with the public good, and the cause of civil liberty, the facts disclosed in the last Annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society present matter of reflection painfully important. Seventy-five thousand freemen, in these United States, it is estimated, are annually subjected, under the existing laws, to the infamous punishment of a Prison! And the costs and damages exceed, in many cases, the amount of the debts for which they are imprisoned!

There are several governments called *despotic*, where no such outrage on reason and humanity is tolerated. That it is submitted to in this community, is a proof how much practical oppression a people will endure, who enjoy, in theory, the power of providing a remedy. The acts of the British government, which drove our fathers to arms, were infinitely less grievous than the laws in question. Nor is there any question of national or party politics, that now excites the sensibility of the people of the United States, which so much concerns them as this subject, in regard to which so great an apathy prevails.

Harsh, however, as the expression may sound, if the people, possessing the means of a perfect and instant remedy in their hands, will not apply it, they ought to suffer. Were it not that the unfortunate class who suffer most—the poor and friendless—are unable effectually to make their wishes felt, and their rights respected, nothing would need to be said. A fortnight's time devoted, to the subject by the General Court, would be amply sufficient to enact a statute which would bring the law nearer to humanity and reason; and, if the people wish for such a statute, it is very easy to make their wish known and respected.

Wishing entire success to all judicious exertions to effect this end, I remain, &c."

Extract of a Letter from H. W. Dwight, M. C., dated Washington, D. C., May 10, 1830

"MY DEAR SIR—My answer to your 6th question supersedes a reply to all that precede it.

I think 'imprisonment for debt, in every case in which there is no evidence of fraud,' but a relic of the barbarous ages. I do not know what a Christian might do with a Christian or an infidel. I fear too little of Christianity enters into any of the concerns of common life. No 'benefits result from continuing, and no evils would result from abolishing imprisonment for debt.'

I have never found it necessary to imprison a man for a debt due to me personally, and whenever, in fifteen years' practice, I have done so for a client, I have always found it would have been better not to have done so."

Extract of a Letter from Samuel A. Eliot, dated Boston, April 30, 1830.

"I consider imprisonment for debt, under the present regulations, in all cases, injudicious, as a means of recovery; of an obvious tendency to produce cruelty on the one side, and vice on the other; disproportioned to the offence, where no fraud is imputed, and, where it is, of a vindictive rather than a correcting nature; and it is, therefore, a punishment of such a character as to be unworthy of countenance in a community calling itself Christian. I think great benefits would be experienced, or, at least, great evils avoided, by the abolition, or essential modification, of the

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present mode of imprisonment for debt, provided some other punishment were substituted in its place; though I should fear its abolition, without some substitute, would only add to the evils already existing in society. So far from finding it necessary to imprison any one for debt to myself, I should think myself very ill employed with a view to my own interest, and much more so in a moral view, in confining those who owe me much larger sums than any you have named in your questions, which they are now unable to pay. I consider my only chance of recovery is in allowing them to pursue their occupations."

Extract of a Letter from Hon. Artemas Ward, dated Boston, June 21, 1830.

"My Dear Sir—To imprison a debtor, either Christian or heathen, believer or infidel, where there was no fault or fraud on his part, and whose inability to pay arose wholly from misfortunes, which human prudence and a reasonable use of his faculties could not guard him against, be his debt one, ten, or ten thousand dollars, in my mind, would be unjust, cruel, inhuman, and unchristian. A debtor who is without fault ought to be exempt from suffering, disgrace, or punishment; and a fraudulent, unfair, dishonest debtor ought not to escape without being punished according to the aggravation of his offence. Unless some penalty is annexed to dishonest insolvency, people will be induced to buy on credit, and live on the fruit of the labor of others, rather than to earn something themselves. Nothing is more frequent, even as the law now is, than for a debtor, who has numerous meritorious creditors, and has reduced his property by living above his income, or incautious speculations, so that he cannot pay them all, to convey all his property in trust to some favorite creditors, and set all other creditors at defiance, offering them nothing, unless they will take a small per cent. of their debt, and discharge the whole. A failure in business, and paying a small part, or nothing, of what one owes, is too lightly considered, in the estimation of the community; and I have no doubt that the instances are increased on that account. Bankruptcy is viewed very differently, *now*, from what it was in the days of our Puritan ancestors, who, though they might not be as well informed as the present generation, possessed as much moral purity, as to *mine* and *thine*. The elder President Adams, in his Novanglus, page 4th, speaking of the days of 1761, says, 'At that time, bankruptcy was infamous; now [1819] it is scarcely disgraceful.' Bankruptcy, arising from the causes which often produce it, at all times, and in all countries, ought to be infamous; but when it arises from misfortunes, it ought not to be even disgraceful. An unfortunate man ought to be aided and pitied, not punished or disgraced.

In answer to your question, 'whether I have ever found it necessary to imprison a man for a debt due to me personally,' I say, in the course of more than forty years of active business, with a great number of persons, but one only has been committed to Prison, by my orders, for a debt due to myself; and that took place about twenty years since. My debtor, in that instance, having been accommodated with a loan of upwards of $14,000, and having never received from me any thing but kindness and favors, was chargeable with the blackest ingratitude, the grossest perfidy and deception, and deserved a punishment much more severe than the law enabled me to inflict.

Extract of a Letter from E. P.

"Dear Sir—I would answer all your inquiries, from 1 to 10, by observing, in the general, that imprisonment is punishment; that punishment, if deserved, implies previous crime; that poverty is, in itself, no crime; nor does inability to pay a just debt necessarily imply crime; consequently, imprisonment, merely on account of such inability, is unjust and wrong. If it can be shown that the debtor has committed a crime, let him be punished for his crime, and according to his deserts; but let him not be punished for what may be merely his misfortune. I have never imprisoned a person for debt, and I trust I never shall. Connected with the abolition of imprisonment for mere debt, where there is no evidence of fraud or crime, I can think of no evils worth mentioning. What evils can result from the stop of palpable injustice? The poor, it is true, would find it more difficult to contract debts; but this (though it might sometimes straiten them) would not ultimately injure them."

Extract of a Letter from J. P., dated Boston, May 6, 1830.

"To the seven first of the questions proposed in your circular of the 19th ult., I say,

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at once, I think it all bad, impolitic, unrighteous, inhuman, unchristian; that all imprisonment for debt, not for fraud,—for that is another matter,—is as great a violation of natural right as slave dealing."

Extract of a Letter from J. T., dated Boston, April 24, 1830.

"Simple debt is not a crime, and is not justly punishable. It may be an indiscreet, or a foolish act, or it may be a very wise and proper one. Nor do I suppose, that one who prosecutes a debtor would attempt to vindicate the principle, that a debtor, merely as such, is to be punished, or, rather, no Legislature would recognise this principle in a law. It is supposed, 1st, that the debt was fraudulently contracted, or, 2dly, if not fraudulently contracted, that payment is withheld, when it might be made? Now, either of these suppositions may in many cases be a fact. Here, then, as I imagine, is the ground on which imprisonment for debt is justified, and on which it is legalized. The question then arises, How far does the imprisoning system either check this fraud. or secure payment where it would not otherwise be made? I have no doubt whether, to a certain extent, it conduces to each of these ends. But I have also no doubt whether it produces very far more fraud than it prevents; nor do I doubt whether there are ten unjust and wicked imprisonments for small debts, to one where the debtor would pay his debts if he could. I have seen much of the misery which this imprisonment for small debts brings upon the poor, and of the cruel injustice with which the law, in this respect, bears upon the laboring class of our population. I have known a respectable mechanic, for example, imprisoned for a debt of $5, contracted by his family at a grocer's, while he was himself very ill; and he was sent to Jail for that debt, when he not only was without a shilling, but his family was wanting bread because he was not able to work; and another for a debt of $5 or $6, contracted by purchasing certain tools; each of whom, I believe, would most readily have paid what he owed, if he had possessed the means of doing it. But not only so, I have known a poor man sent to Jail for a small debt, by one who paid his board there, for a more secure enjoyment of vicious intercourse in his family!

I look, however, beyond particular facts to first principles on this subject. I suppose, 1st, that debt, in a community, will be proportioned to the facility with which credit can be obtained. 2d. Credit can be obtained, in a community, in proportion as those, who have money to lend, or goods to sell, upon trust, can feel, that, in case of danger to their property, they can distress the debtor. 3dly. Does not this very facility of obtaining credit, therefore, grow out of debtor laws? I think it does. Do not far the greater number of bankruptcies grow out of the credits artificially produced and upheld? This, I suspect, is true. How far does the dread of imprisonment check the debtor in contracting debts? I think little. And I have no doubt whether it leads him tenfold to increase his deception to delude his creditor. What effect, also, has imprisonment itself upon the debtor? I believe the worst. I would not have a man imprisoned for simple debt of any amount. But if this must be, let the lowest sum, for which imprisonment is allowed, be one hundred dollars. Many, now living on small credits, cut off from this resource, would then be industrious. The seller, suffering fewer losses, would then afford to sell cheaper. An immense amount of deception would be prevented. Abolish imprisonment for debt, and you will make credit to depend on character, as it now does not. It will not be so easily obtained as it now is. A security of property will therefore be felt far greater than is upon the present system. And if virtue itself would not be promoted, which I do not grant, very much of vice would be prevented."

Extract of a Letter from A. R.

"My Dear Sir—The incarceration of the body by judicial process, in case of mental sanity, I can regard in no other light than that of a *punishment*. There may be individuals, in the most abject classes of society, who would not regard it as such. To all others, it is a most severe affliction to be torn from their home and friends, deprived of liberty and the light of heaven, and immured within the walls of a Prison. Now, a severe *punishment* is the reward, not of misfortune, nor of the slighter degrees of heedlessness or negligence, but of *crime*. To deserve imprisonment, therefore, a person must have committed some crime, either against the State or against an individual; or, if the crime has not been actually committed, there must be good evidence that it is premeditated, and that it can be prevented in no other and better way.

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Hence I have believed that the imprisonment of the debtor is justifiable only in cases of *dishonesty* or *fraud*. The fraud or dishonesty may have appeared in the act of contracting the debt; in giving false security; in evading or delaying the payment; in conveying away or secreting property which might satisfy the demand; and perhaps in many other ways. Where fraud has been practised, and can be proved, or where impartial persons would say there is strong ground to suspect it, I know not but the putting of the offender's body in Prison may punish or arrest his crime, without injustice to him, and with permanent benefit to the community. In all other cases, it appears to me, at present, that imprisonment is in fact a punishment without a crime, and the laws which sanction it impolitic and unjust. I 'think,' therefore, very unfavorably of imprisonment for debt, for any sum whatever, 'where there is no evidence of fraud;' and you have my opinion in reply to the first six questions proposed in your letter. The 10th question is also virtually answered in the negative: I think the 'penalty of imprisonment for debt, in cases where there is no evidence of fraud,' is *not* 'well proportioned to the aggravation of the offence.' And I would here add, in reference to question 13th, that I have never 'found it necessary to imprison a man for debt due to me personally;' and I fondly trust and believe I never shall. It is true, I have not been engaged extensively in traffic with my fellow men; but, in my limited experience, I have used no uncommon carefulness in selecting responsible men for my debtors.

As the laws of our country now stand, and considering that the whole system of credit is shaped by the legislation, I am not prepared to say that a Christian *cannot* sleep quietly on the night after he has taken his honest debtor by the throat, and cast him into Prison. Till the laws are changed, it is *possible* that an enlightened and pure conscience may approve the deed. But I would not myself be that Christian creditor, to imprison the debtor who had not been fraudulent or dishonest, whether *he* were 'Christian' or 'infidel.' [Questions 8 and 9.] Sir, *I* could not sleep on that night; I would not be that unrelenting, grasping, 'Christian' creditor.

I am aware that it is extremely difficult to frame such a code of laws as shall always discriminate between crime and misfortune, and secure the creditor all his rights without unduly increasing his power, or infringing upon the equitable rights of the debtor. The 'Christian' legislator who shall devise an impartial system for that purpose, to succeed to the present unequal and oppressive code, will deserve well of his country and of posterity. Some happy approximation to such a system, I believe, will ere long be devised. The genius of the age requires it; and I regard your well-directed efforts to expose the inconveniences and iniquities of the old system, as destined to prepare the way for such a propitious event. I can scarcely imagine 'what *evils* would result from abolishing imprisonment for debt,' [question 11,] if the revolution was made prudently and cautiously. If any should arise, they would be temporary; they must soon disappear, under the practical operation of a system founded on the eternal principles of justice, equity, and mercy. The '*benefits*' of such a change [question 12] must be innumerable and incalculable. Among them would be that of depriving the dishonest or malicious creditor of the power of harassing and persecuting the innocent; which, in ten thousand instances, would be to 'cut short the power of the oppressor.' Another benefit, by no means the least, would be that of regulating the whole system of credit; which would be an immense blessing, both to creditors and debtors. It would restore simple honesty to its throne, and revive confidence between man and man."

Letter from J. H.

"In answer to the printed inquiries you had the politeness to send me, I can say, generally, that I can see no justice or policy in punishing a person for his misfortunes, and that I know of nothing but *crime or guilt, which deserves or needs punishment*. I feel, most decidedly and sensibly, that fraudulent debtors ought to be examined, and pursued with greater vigilance, and punished with greater severity, at least equal to counterfeiters or forgers; and, until fraud is proved, or at least suspected, that no debtor ought ever to be imprisoned, whatever might be the evils resulting from such a law.

If the old adage is sound, that it is better ten guilty persons should go free than that one innocent man should be punished, it must forever put an end to punishment for debt, where no fraud is suspected. To imprison a man because his house or barn is struck and burned by lightning, his ship lost in a storm at sea, or because

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he otherwise loses the means of supporting his family, as well as paying his debts, is unfit for a barbarous age, and much more for the enlightened age of which we boast."

Extract of a Letter from Hon. Stephen White, of Salem, Mass.

"DEAR SIR—I have just received your printed circular, requesting my opinion regarding imprisonment for debt, in certain given cases. I can answer them, I believe, satisfactorily in the aggregate. I am opposed to all manner of imprisonment for debt, unless it be connected with fraud. I am distinctly in favor of some provision being made by law, for the discharge of all innocent debtors, upon a *bona fide* surrender of all their property, for the equal benefit of creditors, in proportion to the amount of their respective claims."

Extract of a Letter from Hon. Benj. Pickman, dated Salem, June 29, 1830.

"DEAR SIR—I am, and ever have been, opposed to imprisonment for debt, for any sum whatever, however small or however large. I consider the law that authorizes it as inconsistent with the spirit of our government, and, what is of much more serious importance, as inconsistent with the spirit of the Christian religion; a law, therefore, which nothing could justify, but the clearest evidence that the good of society requires it. So far, however, from having proved beneficial, it has, I think, proved injurious to the community, and, in nine instances, at least, out of ten, to the hard-hearted creditor who has availed himself of it. According to my observation, a large proportion of those persons, who have been imprisoned for debt, were so for very small sums, and to gratify a malicious or revengeful temper; and, as such persons are generally unable to obtain surety for the liberty of the yard, they have been confined in apartments not much, if any, better than those in which convicted felons were confined. If the debtor, so confined, be a bad man, it only serves to excite in him a spirit of revenge; if he be a good but unfortunate man, it evidently renders him incapable, for the time, of providing for the support of himself, or his family, should he have one, and thereby increases his inability to pay his debts. I have observed, that a considerable proportion of those persons, who have been imprisoned for debt, have been put in Prison by the retailers of ardent spirits; a class of men, who, I hope, will not be much longer tolerated in society. While I entertain these opinions respecting imprisonment for debt, I also think that honesty cannot be too much encouraged, and that every species of dishonesty ought to be severely punished. If a debtor attempts to defraud his creditors, he should be punished for it; but then it should be considered as a public crime, (like forgery, for example,) and accordingly prosecuted, under the authority of government. Unfortunately, the men who are guilty of the greatest frauds upon their creditors are not generally the men who are imprisoned for their debts. How many insolvents have there been, who have failed for very large sums, and have not paid ten cents on the dollar, and, after having compromised with their creditors, by a deceptive representation of their property, have lived like men of large fortune! And among those creditors were, perhaps, included widows and orphans, who, by their failure, were deprived of their means of support. Such men can hardly be too severely punished, or too much despised. I would further add, on this subject, that, generally, creditors are a much more *wary* class of men than debtors; and, if the law authorizing imprisonment for debt were repealed, they would probably be more cautious how they gave credit; and this would be likely to have a beneficial effect upon the community, as it would tend to lessen the number of debtors and creditors, and would also give to men of fair character the advantage that they ought to have in obtaining credit."

Extract of a Letter from Charles Sedgwick, Esq., dated Lenox, Mass., 1830.

"I have spent a good deal of time in looking over the records of the Jail in this place, since May 22, 1828, and have examined copies of all the executions, in the hands of the jailer, on which debtors have been committed; and you will perceive, by the statement below, besides the loss and inconvenience occasioned to the debtor by imprisonment, that this mode of enforcing collections is useless and expensive to the creditor.

For a period of a little more than eighteen months, there have been committed to Prison, on civil process, 186 persons, in Berkshire. Some have been committed

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on the writ, and some surrendered by their bail; but by far the greater part on executions for a small amount; and 6 or 8 for military fines, amounting to from 50 cts. to $3.

During the first eighteen months, there were committed, on executions issued upon judgments recovered in the Common Pleas, ... 33
On executions issued upon justices' judgments, ... 81

Out of the 33 mentioned above, there have been admitted to the poor debtor's oath, 17
The residue have been discharged, and, although the records do not show how, it is well known that, in almost every instance, it is by giving new notes, without any additional security. 16

33

Of the 81 committed on justices' executions, there have been admitted to the poor debtor's oath, ... 30
Committed for military fines, and discharged after six days, ... 6
The residue discharged by the creditor, ... 45

81

Of the 60 persons committed and discharged by the creditor, the whole period of confinement has been 773 days, and the average time of each, 13 days.

Of the 47 persons admitted to the poor debtor's oath, several have been confined for 60 days, owing to the neglect of the officer, in not serving properly the citation upon the creditor; but, supposing the citation properly served, and one day only allowed for this purpose, the whole period of their confinement would be 1457 days, or for each person 31 days.

The amount of thirty-three executions, issuing from the Common Pleas, on which the debtors were committed to Prison, is as follows:—

Debt.	Costs.	Costs of commitment.
$4756 65	345 07	205 93

From the above deduct the sums in eleven executions, amounting to

$4088 79	127 47	108 36
$667 86	217 60	97 57

For these last sums, the remaining twenty-two executions issued from Common Pleas, which is, on average, $30 39 for the amount of debt in each execution.

Justices' Executions.

The amount of eighty-one executions, issued upon justices' judgments, is as follows:—

Debt.	Costs.	Costs of commitment.
$860 40	288 78	245 56

From the above deduct the amount of twenty-seven executions, which is

$511 70	105 89	90 76
$348 70	182 89	154 80

Amount of fifty-four executions, on which debtors were committed to Prison.
Out of these 54 persons, 43 were confined for 31 days each, 1333 days.
The remaining 11, on an average, 13 days each, 143 do.

Say that the above amount of fifty-four executions were all issued for the same sum each, and then the amount of forty-three executions, on which the debtors were admitted to the oath, would be

Debt, $275 81; costs, 145 63; costs of commitment, 123 20.

The average of these forty-three debts would be, in that case, for each person,

Debt, $6 48; costs, 3 38; costs of commitment, 2 86.

Costs, ...	3 38	These costs all accrue on a debt of from $5 to $20.
Costs of commitment, ...	2 86	
Jailer's key fees, ...	40	
Expense of making out citation, &c.,	1 00	
* Serving citation, on an average, at least	1 00	
Justice's fees on swearing out, . .	1 00	
Board, 25 cents per day, for 31 days,	7 75	
Value of debtor's time, 50 cents, . .	15 50	
	$32 89	

* The fees for service of a citation are, service 30 cents, copy 30 cents, and 4 cents per mile travel; which makes the service often 1 dollar and 50 cents as 1 dollar, and frequently much more.

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This sum shows the least actual expense of the debtor, in time and money, where he takes the oath; but it is well known that the commitments on small executions generally take place at that season when labor is most valuable, and most in demand; and the average value of a debtor's time might fairly be set at 75 cents per day, which would make an addition to the above sum of

$32 89
7 75

$40 64

This is the expense, then, in general, incurred by the debtor or his friends, where he takes the oath, and is not committed to close confinement. When he goes within the Prison walls, the board is paid by the creditor.

Take an average of the eighty-one executions issued upon justices' judgments, where the debtors were committed, and the amount of debts, costs, and expenses, on forty-three of the number, where the debtors took the poor debtor's oath, is as follows:—

Amount of debts.	Do. costs.	Do. costs of commitments.
$456 75	$152 07	$130 35

Costs,	$152 07
Costs of commitments,	130 35
Jailer's key fees, at 40 cents each,	17 20
Expense of making citation, &c., $1,	43 00
Do. of serving same, at $1 25 each,	53 75
Justice's fees on swearing out, $1 00 each,	43 00
Expense of board, at 25 cents per day,	333 25
Expense of debtors' time, at 50 cents per day,	666 50
	$1439 12

The above shows the result of imprisonment for debt, on executions issuing from a justice of the peace. Of the eighty-one executions issued, there is no means of ascertaining, with certainty, how thirty-eight of them were disposed of, any further than the general fact that new notes are taken from the debtor, without any additional security, and after much expense has accrued to him, and a loss of time from his employment of 13 days! On the remaining forty-three executions, the fate of which can be determined with certainty, it appears that the whole amount of debts was $456 75, and the whole amount of costs and expenses, allowing only 50 cents per day for the debtor's time, is $1439 12!

The expenses amount to more than three times the debt, without answering any good purpose whatever, and operate very hardly upon the families of those who are thus deprived of the proceeds of the debtor's labor, and who are most in need of it for their daily support."

Extract of a Letter from Theodore Sedgwick, Esq.

"Having long believed that to abolish imprisonment for debt, in certain cases, would be introducing a safer system of credit, be greatly advantageous to the creditor, and thus to the community at large, my opinion has been made up in favor of that measure.

In regard to imprisonment for small debts, say twenty dollars, the evils of it appear to me to be so great, that I cannot believe they will be suffered to exist long in this State."

Letter from the Justices of the Quorum and Sheriff of Berkshire County, Mass.

"Dear Sir—We very willingly state to you our opinion, as to the operation of our laws authorizing imprisonment for debt. Being justices of the peace and of the quorum in this county, we have attended, some of us for more than twenty years, at the examination of debtors, who have taken the benefit of the poor debtor's oath, and have had an opportunity of ascertaining the benefit creditors generally derive from the imprisonment of their debtors, and of learning the injury sustained by the debtors and their families, from such imprisonment. From our observations, we are decidedly of opinion, that there are but few cases in which any benefit is gained by the creditor, by the imprisonment of his debtor; and that the injury, in most cases, to the debtor, but more generally to his family, is very great; and, in some, the operation of the law is extremely oppressive."

William Walker, William P. Walker, and Joseph Tucker.

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The sheriff of the county adds—"Having been sheriff of the county eighteen years, I have observed the operation of our laws against poor debtors, and fully concur in the opinion of the above gentlemen. HENRY C. BROWN."

Extract of a Letter from Jacob B. Moore, Sheriff of Merrimack County, N. H., dated Concord, May 1, 1830.

"The Legislature has, within the last few years, materially softened the rigors of our laws for the collection of debts. No person can now be arrested and imprisoned on any debt or contract made since Jan. 1, 1829, unless it exceed the sum of $13 33. By the law of Jan. 3, 1829, the limits of our Prison yard for the confinement of debtors was extended to the boundaries of the towns in which such Prisons are situated. These may be regarded as gradual steps toward the final abolition of imprisonment for debt in New Hampshire."

Extract from the Message of his Excellency Matthew Harvey, Governor of New Hampshire, to the Legislature, dated Council Chamber, Concord, June 4, 1830.

"Ever since the existence of our government, imprisonment for debt has been one of its acknowledged provisions, and our law in reference to delinquent debtors still retains that odious feature, which identifies it with measures that originated in times less enlightened than the present; but, by reason of various amendments and modifications, the object originally intended is now rarely accomplished. The entire control over the personal liberty of the debtor was formerly given to the creditor, to compel payment, either by the terrors of a Jail before commitment, or the misery of confinement afterwards. This power, in the hands of an unfeeling creditor, was often exercised with severity, and fell indiscriminately upon the honest and the dishonest; and whether the debtor had been deprived of the means of payment by the exercise of bad judgment or inevitable misfortune, or had fraudulently placed his effects beyond the reach of his creditors, when once committed to Prison, he was confined for life, without the possibility of a discharge, except by payment of the debt, or the mercy of the creditor, however embarrassing to friends, misled by their sympathies, or oppressive to an already miserable and destitute family. This severe operation of the law was not long tolerated by public opinion, when enlarged and more liberal views began to be entertained on the subject. It then commenced a remedy, by producing various enactments for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.

This ameliorating policy has been continued so far that, although the power of imprisonment still exists, very few of those results, which formerly furnished arguments in support of the principle, are now produced. It is now rarely found that the debtor, committed to Prison under the present law, ever calculates on being discharged by payment of the debt. Since the last provision of the law on this subject, which extended the limits of the Jail yards to the extreme boundaries of the towns in which Prisons are situated, so far as my observation has extended, about *seven eighths* of all persons, committed to Prison for debt, on execution, have been discharged, on application to the commissioners of Jail delivery. Imprisonment within the chartered limits of a town has so little of real restraint about it, and the facilities for obtaining the poor debtor's oath are so great, that persons indebted, and possessing effects of small value, are induced to divest themselves of their property, so far that the amount remaining in possession shall not prevent the discharge provided by law, rather than to increase it by honest industry, with a view to the payment of debts. And when the amount of property is once reduced below this standard, it is very rarely suffered again to rise above it. The inevitable consequence is, a diminution of the quantity of labor, industry and economy; an accumulation of unnecessary cost; and an increase of poor and idle persons, who must, ultimately, be supported at public expense. That there should be some change in the law on this subject, there seems to be very little doubt. If the right to imprison the debtor is indispensably necessary for the purposes of trade and commerce, sound policy would seem to require, that all modern provisions for the relief of poor debtors should be repealed, and the law placed on the same standing it had ten or twelve years since, in order that the restraints of imprisonment might be realized and felt, and produce their originally intended effect. But if the right to imprison for debt is not necessary, (and I am decidedly of this opinion,) the same policy

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would seem to require, that the remnant of the law, as it now exists on this subject, should be repealed, so far as regards all contracts hereafter to be made. Should this course be adopted, it would be in perfect accordance with that liberal policy which has so often been manifested in the proceedings of the Legislature.

Provisions, favorable to the poor and imprisoned debtor, have followed in uninterrupted succession, while none are found of an opposite character. This circumstance furnishes strong evidence that the progress of public opinion in this State has been favorable to the repeal of the law authorizing imprisonment for debt. But the question is referred to the Legislature, whether the time has arrived for such a repeal, or whether any alteration should be made in the present law at this time; and the decision, when formed, resulting from the collected wisdom of the State, will undoubtedly be founded in good reason and sound policy."

Extract of a Letter from Hon. Simon Greenleaf, dated Portland, Aug. 24, 1830.

"My dear Sir—I have considered, as far as my avocations would permit, the questions you were so kind as to send me, under date of April 19, respecting imprisonment for debt.

The legislation on this subject seems to have been founded partly on the notion that the non-payment of a debt was in all cases a crime, and partly on the assumption that the debtor was always able, but unwilling, to pay, and therefore required the coercion of a Prison. Both these principles have been partially abandoned; and some corresponding modifications have been made in the laws respecting imprisonment. But, taken as a system, they cannot, even now, be regarded as possessing much harmony of proportion, or as producing much benefit to the community.

In the course of twenty-four years' practice at the bar, I have known little good to result from imprisonment for debt, and am inclined to doubt whether all the sums collected in any one county by that operation would amount to as much as the expenses of all the commitments in that county, during the same period of time. It should be considered, however, that the fear of a Prison has, very probably, led many to make efforts for the payment of their debts, which otherwise they might never have attempted; but it is also apparent that the former laws may have had much more of this effect than the present lenient code. And it should also be noticed that, ever since the revolution, the course of legislation, at least in the New England States, has been steadily progressive towards the exemption of the debtor from restraint. I suppose that it will not go back. There ought, doubtless, to be something in the law which may serve to deter improvident and inconsiderate persons from incurring debts without any regard to their ability to discharge them. And perhaps the existing laws may have had some such effect. But there ought also to be something which may operate to deter creditors from permitting or encouraging such persons to contract debts beyond their power to pay. Probably many bad debts may be traced, as well to urgent offers of goods, at an almost unlimited credit, as to the unrestrained inclination to buy.

The present system seems to be particularly faulty, in making no discrimination among the various classes of judgment debtors; consigning to one common Prison, and treating in the same manner, as well the honest man, who incurred his debt with the fairest prospects, and the most upright intentions, frustrated by the providence of God, as the defrauder, the swindler, the wilful trespasser, and the slanderer. Admitting the debtor to be merely unfortunate, willing to pay, but unable, I see nothing but fruitless barbarity in committing him to Prison.

It is much easier to point out the faults in any human system than to devise a remedy for them, since all human systems must come short of perfection. But if, as a remedy for the evils of imprisonment for debt, it were to be abolished altogether in cases of contract, I should think that the facilities of the creditor, for the collection of his debt from the property of the debtor, ought at the same time to be increased. Let the debtor, for instance, be liable to arrest on mesne process, so far as to be held to an examination under oath, touching the property he may possess, and to which the creditor might resort; subject to such limitations as might be deemed expedient. Let the creditor have more ready access to the conscience of his debtor, by way of personal examination. Let the courts have unlimited chancery jurisdiction over all cases of fraud, trust, and account; so that all persons, connected in any mode with the property of the debtor, may be examined under oath, and compelled to disclose and produce it. Increase the penalties against

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fraud, as well as the modes of punishment; and extend them to all cases of the conveyance or concealment of property to defraud creditors. And provide, if deemed expedient, that, when a debtor has arrived at a certain point in his affairs, his property may all be sequestered and divided equally among *all* his creditors. If, in some such modes as these, or in some other and better, the path of fraud could be hedged up, and the collection of debts be made more certain and easy, I should think that imprisonment for debt, in all cases of contract, might safely be abolished, with the approbation even of creditors themselves.

I say nothing of trespassers, fraudulent debtors, and the whole class of wrong-doers, to whom your inquiries do not extend, and whose cases seem to me to deserve a distinct and wholly different plan of treatment, more in the spirit of the older laws."

Thus we have given what we consider an expression of public opinion on the subject of imprisonment for debt.

Having done this, we have executed the plan which we had proposed to ourselves for this Report. We have given a brief outline of the progress of the reform in Prisons during the last year. We have stated what measures have been adopted by the Board of Managers concerning the Reports of the Society. We have given some of the results of our inquiries, and an abstract of the laws of several of the United States in regard to imprisonment for debt, and what we consider an expression of public opinion on the subject.

Having executed the plan of the Report, we submit the question, whether any good has been effected by the Society, and whether any further good is in prospect; and if so, whether the Society shall continue to be patronised, as in years past, in a good degree, according to the extent of its necessities?

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LOUIS DWIGHT, SECRETARY.

LIFE DIRECTORS,

BY THE PAYMENT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Boston.
*Chamberlain, Richard
*Phillips, William
Tuckerman, Edward
Willis, Nathaniel

Albany, N. Y.
Van Rensselaer, Stephen

Rochester, N. Y.
Bissel, Josiah, Jun.

LIFE MEMBERS,

BY THE PAYMENT OF THIRTY DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.

Albany, N. Y.
Delavan, Edward C.
Hopkins, Samuel M.
Norton, John C.

Andover, Mass.
Cornelius, Elias
Edwards, Justin
Porter, Ebenezer
Woods, Leonard

Bath, N. H.
Sutherland, David, by Ira Goodale

Bedford, N. Y.
*Jay, John

Boston.
Armstrong, Samuel
Beecher, Edward
Beecher, Lyman
Bowdoin, James
Brooks, Peter C.
Cobb, Richard
Codman, Catharine
Codman, Charles R.
Eliot, Samuel A.
Eliot, William H.
Gray, Francis C.
Gray, John C.

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Green, Gardiner
Green, Samuel
Hill, Henry
Homer, George J.
Homes, Henry
Hubbard, Samuel
Jackson, Charles
Jackson, James
Jackson, Patrick T.
*Jones, John Coffin
Lowell, Charles
Lowell, John
Lawrence, Abbot
Lawrence, Amos
Marvin, T. R.
McLean, Ann
Munson, Israel
Otis, Harrison Gray
Parker, Ebenezer
Parkman, Francis
Rand, Asa
Randall, John
Ropes, William
Shattuck, George C.
Shaw, Robert G.
Tappan, John
Vose, Thomas
Ward, Artemas
Warren, John C.
Wigglesworth, Thomas
Winthrop, Thomas L.
Wisner, Benjamin B.
Worthington, William

Cambridge, Mass.
Quincy, Josiah

Canandaigua, N. Y.
Eddy, Ansel G.

Charlestown, Mass.
Curtis, Jared

Dorchester, Mass.
Codman, John

Geneva, N. Y.
*Axtell, Henry
Dwight, Henry

Gloucester, Mass.
Jewett, David, by
A lady

Ipswich, Mass.
Kimball, David

Marblehead, Mass.
Reed, William

Milton, Mass.
Tucker, Nathaniel

Newbury, Mass.
Wright, Henry C.

Newburyport, Mass.
Bannister, William B.
Bartlett, William
*Brown, Moses
Dimmick, Luther F.
Proudfit, John

New York City.
Brewster, Joseph
Chambers, William
How, Fisher
Hedges, Timothy
Milnor, James
Rutgers, Henry
Schrœder, J. F.
Tappan, Arthur
Varick, Richard
Woolsey, William W.

Peterboro', N. Y.
Smith, Gerrit

Pittsfield, Mass.
Newton, Edward A.

Salem, Mass.
Cleveland, J. P.
Emerson, Brown
Williams, William

Thomaston, Me.
Rose, Daniel

Scheneetady, N. Y.
Smith, Peter

Utica, N. Y.
Lansing, D. C.
Stocking, Samuel
Varick, Abraham

Williamstown, Mass
Griffin, Edward D.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

From June 1, 1829, *to June* 1, 1830.

Abington, Mass.

Shedd, William, towards constituting him a life member, from W. Shedd	3	
Cobb, Edward	2	
King, Benj.	5	
King, Joshua	3	
	13	
Friends in addition	9	

Albany, N. Y.

Beck, D. Romeyn	2	
Blair, P.	2	
Bleeker, Harmanus	2	
Bleeker, G. V. S.	2	
Boyd, P.	2	
Brown, James	2	
Corning, Erastus	2	
Cash, $2, do. $2	4	
Cash, $1, for Report, 50 cts.	1	50
Dale, W. A. Tweede	2	
Gernservort, Peter	2	
Humphrey, Friend	2	
James, John	2	
James, William	2	
Keeler, C. A.	2	
Matthews, Frederic	2	
Morris, A. K.	2	
Smith, Israel	2	
Varick, Richard De Witt	2	
Van Rensselaer, I. S.	2	
Van Vechten, Jacob	2	
Webb, H. L.	2	
Webster, Chs. R.	2	
Willard, John	2	
Woodworth, John	2	

Andover.

Abbott, Amos	2	
Adams, John	3	
Abbott, Sarah	2	
Badger, M.	2	
Blanchard, Amos	3	
Clement, Jonathan	2	
Cooper, Margaret	2	
Ellis, K. S. and Griffin H.	2	
Farrar, Samuel	2	
Flagg, Timothy	2	
Gould, A. J.	2	
Hooker, Edward	2	
Newman, Mark	2	
Newman, M. H.	2	
M. A. $1, G. D. 50 cts.	1	50
M. S. 75 cts., I. D. $1	1	75
K. $1, N. S. $1	2	

Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Henry, James V.	5	
Palmer, Thomas	2	
Taylor, John W.	2	

Baltimore, Md.

Reports sold,	50	

Bangor, Me.

Hill, Thomas A.	2	

Bedford, N. Y.

Jay, William	30	

Beverly, Mass.

Oliphant, David, from gentlemen and ladies in his Society	30	

Boston.

Annual Meeting contribution	49	42
Annual Subscribers	5	
Adams, Chester	2	
Adams, William	2	
Adams, Z.	2	
Anderson, Rufus	2	
Andrews, E. T.	2	
Badlam, Stephen	2	
Bancroft, Jacob	2	
Bartlett, Levi	2	
Beecher, Edward	5	
Bird, Robert L.	2	
Blanchard, Joshua P.	2	
Blasland, William	2	
Bowdoin, James	10	
Bumstead, Josiah F.	10	
Bumstead, Jos. F.	5	
Bumstead, Josiah	5	
Bumstead, Josiah	6	
Butler, James	2	
Cash, for Reports, by T. R. Marvin	2	78
Channing, Walter	2	
Child, David L.	1	
Cobb, Nathaniel R.	5	
Cummings, Daniel	2	
Cutler, Pliny	10	
Curtis, Charles P.	2	
Cash, a friend,	3	
Cash, a friend,	2	
Dana, Ephraim	2	
Daniell, Otis	2	
Davis, Thomas A.	2	
Doane, G. W.	5	
Dole, Daniel	2	
Edwards, Henry	2	
Edwards, Henry	10	
Eliot, Samuel A.	10	
Emerson, G. B.	3	
Eustis, William T.	2	
Evarts, Jeremiah	5	
Evarts, Jeremiah	2	
Fairbanks & Loring	4	
Flagg, Josiah	5	
Fletcher, Richard	2	
Francis, David	2	
A friend	10	
Fuller, Timothy	2	
Fullerton	2	
Gilbert, Samuel	2	
Gray, Francis C.	20	
Grant, Moses	2	
Grant & Daniell	10	
Green, David	3	
Green, David	2	
Grosvenor, Lemuel P.	2	
Hale, Enoch	2	
Haskell, Edward	2	
Hayward, George	2	
Head, George E.	2	
Hill, Henry	5	
Hill, Henry	5	
Hilliard William	5	
Hobart, Albert	2	
Holmes, Henry	10	
Holmes & Homer	15	
Homer, G. J.	10	
Howard, Benjamin	2	
Howe, Hall J.	2	
Howe, James	5	
Howe, James	10	
Howe, James	5	
Hubbard, Samuel	10	
Hubbard, Samuel	10	
Hubbard, William J.	2	
Jackson, Ward	2	
Jackson, Charles	10	
Jackson, James	10	
Jackson, P. T.	10	
Johnson, Samuel	2	
Knowles, James D.	2	
Lady	10	
Lawrence, Amos	10	
Leach, Shepherd	2	
Lincoln, Ensign	2	
Lincoln, Heman	2	
Loring, Barnabas T.	2	
Loring, G.	2	
Lovejoy, W. R.	2	
Low, Isaiah	2	
Malcolm Howard	5	
McLean, Ann	10	
McLean, Ann	10	
Mears, Elijah	2	
Means, James	2	
Means, James	2	50
Melledge, James	2	
Munroe, Edmund	10	
Munroe, Edmund	10	
Munroe, Edmund	5	
Munson, Israel	10	
Newell, Montgomery	2	
Nickols, Thaddeus	2	
Nickols, Thaddeus	2	50
Noyes, Daniel	5	
Noyes, Daniel	3	
Oliver, Henry J.	2	
Odiorne, George	2	
Phelps, Abner	10	
Pierce, William	2	
Potter, Alonzo, cash in part for life member	4	
Palfrey, John G.	2	
Palfrey, J. G.	2	
P. C. S.	20	
Park, Amasa	2	
Perkins, Benjamin	2	
Potter, Alonzo	5	
Prichard, Gilman	5	
Rand, Asa	5	
Reports sold	5	
Rogers, Edmund	1	
Reynolds, William B.	5	
Reynolds, Edward	5	
Richards, Joseph	2	
Richardson, J. B	2	
Richardson, J.	2	
Rogers, George	2	
Ropes, Hardy	2	
Scudder, Charles	2	
Scudder, Charles	2	
Shimmin, William	2	
Shaw, R. G.	5	
Stone, William L.	2	
Sullivan, John	2	
Safford, Daniel	5	
Safford, Daniel	10	
Swett, Samuel	2	
Stoddard, Charles	2	
Stoddard, Charles	10	
Sumner, Bradford	2	
Tappan, Charles	5	
Tappan, Charles	5	
Tappan, John	20	
Tappan, John	5	
Tappan, John	20	
Thatcher, Peter O.	2	
Train, Samuel	5	
Train, Samuel	10	
Tuckerman, Edward	10	
Tufts, James	2	
Twombly, Alexander	2	
Vose, Reuben	2	
Ware, Mark	2	
Walker, Ezra	1	
Waterston, Robert	2	
Whitmarsh, Thomas	2	
Wigglesworth, Edward	2	
Willis, Horatio M.	2	
Willis, Nath.	10	
Willey, Newton	2	
Williams, Willard	2	
Warren, John C.	5	
Winthrop, Thomas L.	10	

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Winthrop, Thomas L. 10
Wigglesworth, Thomas 5
Worthington, William 5
Wheelwright, Lot 10
Wisner, Benj. B. 5

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Benjamin, Simeon 2
Cash 1
Carrol, D. L., from ladies in his society 30
Hart, Samuel 3
Van Sinderin, Adrian 5

Byfield, Mass.
Barbour, Isaac R.

Cambridge.
Norton, Andrews 5

Cambridgeport.
Chaplin, James P by William J. Hubbard 10
Perry, David 2
Pond, Enoch 2

Catskill, N. Y
Adams, John 2
Baughlin, Peter 1
Brace, A. 2
Children 1 64
Coit, W. H. 1
Children near Catskill 91
Cook, A. 2
Cooke, Thomas B. 30
Crane, Daniel 2
Day, Caleb 2
Day, E. B. 2
Day, Orrin 30
Dwight, B. W. 2
Elliot, J. G. 2
Griggs, W. E. 2
Hale, Thomas 1
Hawley, Ezra 2
Hill, Hiland 2
Hyde, Henry 2
Hyde, Wilkes 2
McIntry, H. 2
Mesick, P. T. 2
Penfield, S. L. 2
Porter, Addison, 2
Porter, David 2
Snow, Freeman 50
Sole, Robert 37
Tappan, William 2
Van Vecten, A. 2
Wilson, F. N. 2
Yeomans, S. 25

Charleston, S. C.
Bethune, G. W., from his mother 30
Corning, Jasper 30

Charlestown, Mass.
Austin, William 2
Doane, John 2
Fenner, J. P. 2
Flint, S. 2
Jackson, Henry 2
Kidder, Samuel 2
McIntire, E. P. 2
Skilton, M. 2
Tufts, Amos 2
Warren, Isaac 2

Cherry Valley, N. Y.
Magher, Peter 2
Morse, James C. 2

Chittenango, N. Y.
Sherman, David A. 1

Concord, N. H.
Abbot, Nathaniel 1
Bouton, N. 2
Carter, Ezra 1
Evans, Asaph 1
Fletcher, Samuel 2
Haddock, W. T. 2
Kent, George 2
Morril, Samuel 1
Palmer, Dudley S. 2
Pickering, William 2

Cozackie, N. Y.
A friend 50
Hollenbeck, Rhoda 2

Craftsbury, Vt.
Congregational Society 2 50

Danvers, Mass.
Cash 1
Contribution 13 90
Cowles, George, by his people 30
Cowles, George 2
Crane, Samuel 1
Daniels, D. 2
Daniels, Robert S. 1
Frothingham, I. 2
Frost, Caleb S. 2
Oakes, Caleb 30
Osborne, Joseph 2
Osborne, Sylvester 2
Pool, Ward 2
Poor, Enoch 2
Poor, Nathan 1
Robbins, Thomas 1
Sanger, Abner 2
Shillaber, Ebenezer 2
Smith, Caleb 2
Sutton, William 2
Upton, Elijah 10
Williams, Malachi 1

Elizabethtown, N. J.
Crane, James 2
J. D. P. 1
Kellogg, Elijah 2
Meeker, David 2

Exeter, N. H.
Sullivan, George 2

Fishkill, N. Y.
Christie, Albert 2
Hugher, J. 2
Hyer, W. S. 2
Leonard, William B. 2

Georgia.
Clay Thomas S. 10

Hampton, N. H.
Harris, Roswa.

Hartford, Conn.
Ellsworth, William 2
Goodman, Richard 2
Goodwin & Co. 2
Peet, Harvey P. 2
Terry, Rhoderic 2
Wells, James R. 2
Whiting, Charles 2
Woodbridge, Ward 2

Haverhill, Mass.
Contribution 12
Keeley, George, from his people, 30
Phelps, Dudley 2
Phelps, Dudley, from his people, 30

Hudson, N. Y.
A friend 50
Bame, Jeremiah 2
Coffin, W. H. 50
Martin, Robert 50
Mellen, James 2
Platt, Israel 2
Punderson, F. 2
Root, E. 2
Stone, Silas 2
Skinner, H. P. 1
Thurston, Edward C. 2
Van Dusen, P. 50

Jamaica, L. I.
Crane, Elias W. 2
Lamberson, David 2
Lamberson, Mrs. 2
Shelton, Nathan 2
Van Wyck, Wickes 2
Wickes, Eliphalet 10

Lansinburgh, N. Y.
Cash 1
Garfield, T. 1
Hedges, William 1
Janes, Mrs. 2
Janes, Horace 2
Parmele, J. F. 2
Reid, James 2
Seeley, S. 1
Wickware 1

Ludlow, Vt.
Cannon, Frederic E. 10

Marblehead.
Hooper, Nathaniel, by his mother, Sarah L. Hooper 30

Massachusetts Legislature,
For 600 copies of the 4th Report 150

Milton, Mass.
Bent, Josiah 1
Davis, William 1
Metcalf, Nathan 2
Townsend 50
Tucker, Jesse 1

Newark, N. J.
Beach, Ephraim 2
Bruen, James 2
Contribution, 8 50
Condit, John S. 2
Condit, Silas 2
Cross, Abraham 2
Dougherty, Alex. A. 2
Gifford, A. 2
Goble, Luther 2
Hornblower, Joseph C. 1
Hedden, James 2
Hedden, James N. 2
Hays, D. J. 2
Jacobus, Peter 2
Park, Edson 2
Pennington, William 2
Pierson, Stephen H. 2
Rankin, William 2
Rhode, George 2
Shipman, Aaron 2
Tichenor, David 2
Tracy, John 2
Tuttle, William 2
Van Courtland, Stephen 2
Vanderpool, J. 2
Ward, Aaron 2
Wheeler, J. L. 2
Whitehead, Asa 2
Wilbur, Rodney 2

New Brunswick, N. J.
Mollson, G. P. 2
Sundry persons 3 50

Newburg, N. Y.
Belknap, Abel 2
Brown, James S. 2
Cook, Ruth 50
Corwin, E. H. 2
Farrington, Daniel 2
Lander, Benjamin 2
Law, Beveridge, & Co. 5
Roe, Jefferson 2

Newbury, Mass.
Miltimore, James.

Newburyport.
Whipple, Charles, donation in books to constitute Bar-

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ber, of Byfield; Harris, of Hampton; Miltimore, of Newbury; and Holbrook, of Rowley, life members.

New Haven, Conn.

Baldwin, R. S.	2
Baldwin, O. S.	2
Bradley, Abraham	2
Bradley, L.	1
Browster, James	2
Candee, L.	2
Clark, Joseph M.	2
Cutter, William	2
Daggett, David,	2
Day, Jeremiah	2
Dow, N. M.	2
Dwight, Henry E.	2
Dwight, Timothy	2
Dwight, S. E.	2
Fitch, Eleazer T.	2
Forbes & Son	2
Goodrich, Chauncey A.	2
Hotchkiss, H. & L.	2
Hotchkiss, Russell	2
Hull, Sidney	2
Hull, Esther	2
Hitchcock, S. K.	2
Ives, Eli	2
Jarman, F. T.	2
Kimberly, Dennis	2
Kingsley, James L.	2
Knight, Jonathan	2
Leffingwill, William	2
Maltby, A. H.	2
Munson, Eneas	2
Peck, N.	2
Pond, C. H.	2
Pynchon, H. R.	2
Robinson, George	2
Sherman, Roger	2
Silliman, Benjamin	2
Smith, Theophilus	2
Townsend, W. K.	2
Trowbridge, Henry	2
Townsend, Isaac H.	2
Townsend, Isaac	2
Twining, Stephen	2
Totten, George	2
White, Dyer	2
Whitney, Henrietta	2

New York.

Aldrek, A. D.	2
Allen, Moses	5
Allen, Stephen	30
Ames, R. N.	2
Appleton, D.	2
Baldwin, M.	2
Bates, James C.	2
Blatchford, R. M.	2
B. G. W.	2
Banks, W.	2
Barnum, E. P.	2
Beers, A.	1
Bliss, Elam	5
Bliss, James C.	10
Booth, Wm. A.	2
Bowerbank, S.	2
Broadhead, Dr., by ladies in his society,	30
Brooman, J.	10
Brooks, J.	2
Brown, Mr.	2
Brower, J. L.	2
Brower, Jacob	2
Brower, John	5
Brower, John	2
Brownlee, W. C.	2
Brown, Silas	3
Burr, Edwin	2
Cash, 2; do. 3,	5
Cash,	1
Cash, 1; do. 1,	2
Cash, 2; do. 1,	3
Cash, 5; do. 1,	6
Cash, 1; do. ,50; do. ,50,	2
Cash, 1; do. 1; do. 1,	3
Cash, 1; do. 1,50,	2 50
Cash, 2; do. 2; do. ,50,	4 50
Cash, 2; do. 1; do. 1,	4
Cash, 5; do. 1; do. 1,	7
Cash, ,50; do. 1; do. 1,	2 50
Cash, 1; do. 1; do. 50,	2 50
Cash, 3; do. 3; do. 1,	7
Cash, 2; do. 1; do. 1,	4
Cash, 2; do. 1; do. 1,	4
Cash, 1; do. 1; do. 2,	4
Cash, ,25; do. 2,	2 25
Cash 1; do. 1,	2
Cash,	2
Cash,	2
Cash,	2
Cash, 1; do. 1,	2
Cash, for Report,	50
Cash, 2; cash 2,	4
Cash,	2
Cash,	5
Cash,	2
Cash,	2
Cash,	2
Cash,	2
Cash, 2; do. 1; do. 1,	4
Cash, ,50; do. 1; do. 1,	2 50
Cash, 1; do. ,50,	1 50
Cash, 1; do. 2,	3
Cash, 1; do. 1,	2
Cash, 2; do. 2,	4
Carlton, C. G.	2
Carrick, Robert	2
Caswell, N.	5
Cauldwell, E.	2
Chester, Thomas	2
Clapp, B.	2
Cobb, Oliver	2
Cock, Thomas	2
Cockrane, A. G.	2
Collins, J. B.	2
Connor, James	2
Cornelle, R. C.	2
Cox, Samuel H., from ladies in his society	30
Crosley, W. B.	5
Day, W. A.	2
Day, Asa	2
Day, Mahlon	2
De Witt, Peter	2
Dyekman,	1
De Witt, Thomas	2
Devoe, G.	2
Drake, Jacob	5
Duryee, Richard	2
Dwight, G. A.	2
Earle, Sylvester	2
Edgarton, A. T.	2
Eastman, Jonathan	2
Eastburn, Manton, from ladies in his society,	30
Elliot, John M.	2
Ely, Abner	5
Fanshaw, Daniel	2
Falconer, Archibald	30
Farlin, W. B.	3
Fenn, Gaius	2
Few, Catharine	5
Field, H. W.	5
Folger, B. H.	2
Foot, M.	2
Freeman, P.	2
Fuller, Robert	2
Goodwin, Eli	2
Grafton, N. G.	2
Griscom, John	2
Grosvenor,	2
Hammet,	1
Halsey, J. C.	2
Hannah, George	2
Hallock, Gerard	2
Haines, R. T.	5
Hall, C. D.	5
Halstead, C. O.	2
Haviland, C. D.	2
Havens, Gabriel	2
Hinsdale, Henry	2
Hoffman, Murray	2
Hoffman, P. V.	2
Hoit, Lucius	2
Height, Henry	2
Holden, Edward	2
Holden, Horace	2
Holden, Thomas	2
Hoe, Robert	2
Holmes, Silas	2
Holmes, Obadiah	2
Howard, Joseph	2
Howe, Calvin W.	2
Humphreys, Elijah	2
Hunter, John	2
Hutchinson, R. I.	2
Hurd, John R.	3
Hurlbert, J.	2
Hyde, S.	2
Ives, A. W.	2
James, Henry	2
James, Henry	2
Jones, D. S.	2
Jones, Robert	5
Kelso, James	2
Kent, James	2
King, Charles	2
Kipp, Leonard	2
Knight, A.	2
Lambert, Suydam	2
Lawrence, C. W.	5
Leavitt, Joshua	2
Lecon, F.	1
Little, W. H.	2
Lockwood, R.	2
Littlefield, N.	2
Lord, Eleazer	2
Lynes, Samuel	2
Marvin, Francis	2
Mason, Cyrus W., by ladies in his society	30
Meigs, D. B.	2
Mead & Sackett	2
Murray, Hannah	2
Moore, W.	5
Manderville, William	2
McCackren,	2
Marvin, H.	2
Marvin, A. S.	2
Maxwell, Hugh	2
McComb, John	5
McAuley, Thomas, from ladies in Rutgers-street church,	30
Morton, John A. jun.	2
Moore, John H.	2
Mott, Jordan	2
Nelson, T. S.	2
Nitchie, John	2
Nevins, B. L.	2
Nail, John	2
North, John	2
Peck, A.	2
Patton, Wm., from ladies in his society,	30
Parker, James	2
Pierson, Elijah	2
Perrit, Pelatiah	30
Phyfe, Robert	2
Platt, G. W.	2
Pettibone, N. P.	2
Platt, J.	2
Phelps, George	2
Phyfe, John	2
Pierce, G.	2

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Post, George D	2	
Post, Joel	20	
Proudfoot, L.	2	
Rhodes, Mrs. A.	2	
Robbins, A.	2	
Rogers, James H.	2	
Russell, E. A.	2	
Russell, Emanuel	2	
Scaton, F.	2	
Seydam, James	2	
Shaw, James	10	
Shaw, Abel	2	
Shipman, George P.	2	
Silliman, W.	2	
Smith & Wheeler	2	
Smith, James	2	
Smith, Lemuel	2	
St. John, Charles	2	
St. John, M.	2	
Stevens, John C.	30	
Stanton, George H.	2	
Staples, S. P.	2	
Starr, Charles	2	
Spring, Gardner, from ladies in his society,	30	
Stokes, Henry	2	
Strong, G. W.	2	
Strong, B.	2	
Sturgis, J.	2	
Swanton, Robert	2	
Taylor, J. B.	1	
Taylor, Knowles	2	
Tappan, Arthur	20	
Tucker, Moses	2	
Tucker, R. I.	1	
Thurston, J. P.	2	
Tomes, Francis	2	
Tracy, F. A.	2	
Walker, Charles	2	
Walker, Joseph	5	
Ward, John	2	
Warner, H. E.	2	
Watts, John	2	
Wetmore, A. R.	2	
Wetmore, Noah	5	
Wetmore, David W.	2	
Wickham, J. D.	2	
Wheeler, Epenetus	2	
Wheeler, M.	2	
Wheelwright, John	2	
Wheelwright, William	2	
White, E.	3	
White, Eli	2	
Whitney, Stephen	5	
Wilson, George	2	
Wilbur, Marcus	2	
Winterton, William	2	
Woodruff, John O.	2	
Wright, John	2	
Wyckoff, H. S.	2	
Patterson, N. J.		
Sullivan, John L.	2	
Philadelphia, Penn.		
Allen, Solomon	30	
Bassett, Thomas	5	
Bird, Charles	5	
Carey & Lea	10	
Carey, Matthew	5	
Carey, Matthew	30	
Collins, Isaac	10	
Collins, Thomas	5	
Cope, Alfred	2	
Cope, Thomas P.	5	
Henry, Alexander	30	
Henry, J. S.	5	
Here, Jacob	5	
Schott, Thomas	3	
Portland, Me.		
Cross, Nathaniel	2	
Hyde, William	2	
Portsmouth, N. H.		
Knowlton, John	2	
Libbey, David	1	
Ladd, Henry	2	
Miller, J. K.	1	
P. $1; cash, 50 cts.	1	50
Parker, N.	2	
Putnam, Israel	5	
Waterbury, J. B.	2	
Wheelwright, E.	2	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		
Cuyler, Cornelius, from ladies in his society	30	
Wilkinson, R.	2	
Wilkinson, W.	1	
Princeton, N. J.		
Alexander, Archibald	2	
Carnahan, Dr.	2	
Clow, Henry	2	
Lowrey, John	2	
McLean, John	2	
Miller, Samuel	2	
Patton,	2	
Schenck, J. C.	2	
Voorhees, R.	2	
Woodhull, G. S.	2	
Reading, Mass.		
Reid, Jared	2	
Reid, Sarah	2	
Rowley, Mass.		
Holbrook, Willard.		
Salem, Mass.		
White, Stephen	30	
Schenectady, N. Y.		
Alexander, Stephen	2	
Brobston, William	2	
Fairman,		50
Van Vecten, J.	2	
Yates, J. C.	2	
Sing Sing, N. Y.		
Hitchcock, Irad	2	
McKnight	2	
Price, Jeremiah	2	
Succasunny Plains, N. J.		
Hillard, Charles	2	
Topsfield, Mass.		
Cash,	8	
Cleveland, N.	2	
Huntington	1	
Perkins, Abigail	1	
Perkins, Benjamin		50
Perley, Nathaniel	1	
Stone, Jeremiah	2	
Wildes, Rachel		25
Trenton, N. J.		
Alexander, James W.	2	
Troy, N. Y.		
Bigelow, T. B.	2	
Blatchford, T. W.	2	
Buel, D.	2	
Chichester, J.	2	
Corning, Gordon	2	
Grant, G.	2	
Holley, H.	1	
Jepson, Edward	2	
Lyman, Charles	1	
Pierce, C.	2	
Rankin, James	2	
Raymond, James	1	
Schoonhoven, J. V.	2	
Tibbets, George	2	
Tucker, Mark, from ladies of his society	30	
Vaill, George	2	
Weed, A.	2	
Wickes, James	1	
Vermont.		
For Reports	25	
Waterford, N. Y.		
Cheever, E.	2	
Doe, N. B.	2	
Douglass, I. H.	2	
Kimball, Elijah R.	2	
Sellick, William	2	
Wethersfield, Vt.		
Contribution, by the hand of James Convers	2	
Wethersfield, Conn.		
Buck, D. B.	2	
Buck, Winthrop	2	
Goodrich, Jesse	2	
Goodrich, Joshua	2	
Goodrich, Simeon	2	
Pilsbury, Amos	2	
Pilsbury, Moses C.	5	
Riley, Martha	2	
Robbins, Ashur	2	
Stillman, Timothy	3	
Skaats, Abraham	2	
Tenney, C. J.	2	

Total amount of cash acknowledged in the above list,	$3,358 70
Add error in addition,	82
	$3,359 52
Deduct three subscriptions of $2 each, entered but not paid,	6
	$3,353 52

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, *in account with* CHARLES CLEVELAND, Treasurer. **Cr.**

To cash paid	Grant & Daniell, for paper,	$290 00	By cash received from sundry contributions, $95 37
" " "	Perkins & Marvin, for printing,	315 91	" " " for services of the secretary, 58 00
" " "	Carter & Hendee, for do.,	106 70	" " " for Reports sold, 265 00
" " "	Amos Haskell, for binding,	57 00	" " " from life subscriptions, 840 00
" " "	M. Latham, for collecting,	20 00	" " " from annual subscriptions and donations, 2095 15
" " "	incidental expenses,	67 74	
" " "	Rev. Jared Curtis, chaplain of the Prison at Charlestown,	270 00	
" " "	Rev. G. Barrett, chaplain of the Prison at Sing Sing, and agent,	297 97	
" " "	Rev. B. C. Smith, chaplain of the Prison at Auburn,	433 35	
" " "	postage, stationery, travelling expenses, and salary of the secretary,	1226 35	
	Balance on hand to new account,	268 50	
		$3353 52	$3353 52

Boston, May 25, 1830.
Errors excepted.
CHARLES CLEVELAND, Treasurer.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of Mr. Charles Cleveland, Treasurer of the Prison Discipline Society, and find the same correctly cast, and properly vouched.

Boston, May 25, 1830.

WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, } Auditors.
CHARLES STODDARD, }

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STATISTICS ON IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Year ending Dec. 30, 1829	Portland, Me.	Machias, Me.	Concord, N. H.	Ipswich, Mass.	Salem, Mass.	Taunton, Mass.	New Bedford, Mass.	Boston, from April 16, 1829, one year.	Worcester, Mass.	New London, Conn.	East Greenwich, R. I.
Number of criminals,	52	10	12	20	98	83	21		71	44	22
" " debtors,	346	58	31	20	77	126	21	1211	271	53	80
For less than $1,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
" more than 1 and less than $5,	2	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	9	21
" more than 5 and less than $10,	108	9	0	2	9	44	7	785	180	12	19
" more than 10 and less than $20,	100	13	10	11	18	41	8			6	20
" more than 20 and less than $100,	103	20	17	4	38	30	4	366	86	22	8
" more than $100,	32	16	2	3	12	6	1	188		8	4
" less than 1 day,	213	46	10	1	0	7	4	—	14	3	0
" more than 1 and less than 5 days,	77	2	5	5	30	35	5	—	86	24	34
" more than 5 and less than 10 days,	34	3	2	1	6	30	2	—	39	13	28
" more than 10 and less than 20 days,	17	5	6	0	5	18	2	—	37	5	10
" more than 20 and less than 30 days,	1	1	4	6	13	10	2	—	19	2	4
" more than 30 days,	4	1	4	7	23	26	6	—	95	5	1
Discharged by creditor or his attorney,	140	8	5	14	24	47	6	609	159	29	36
Discharged by jailer for board,	—	—	—	—	17	52	—	151	—	—	—
Discharged by paying the debt,	6	8	5	0	12	1	1	72	17	10	16
Discharged by poor debtor's oath,	53	42	14	6	22	16	5	115	70	20	25
Amount of debts,	$23,755 58	5,491 00	1,144 43	6,350 59	10,854 13	52,833 00	491 78	—	—	2,755 39	2,168 97
Amount of costs,	2,596 52	1,027 41	314 19	301 21	700 00	926 00	113 89	—	—	180 95	369 03
Price of board,	1 25	1 25	1 42	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	—	1 25	1 75	2 00
By whom paid,	Creditor.	Creditor.	Debtor.	Creditor.	Creditor.	Creditor.	Creditor.	—	Creditor.	11 Dr. 32 Cr.	Generally Dr.
On mesne process	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	746	85	—	—

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STATISTICS CONTINUED.

Year ending Dec. 30, 1829.	Newport, R. I.	Pennyan, N.Y.	Chenango Point, N. Y.	Courtland Village, N. Y.	Charlestown, N. Y.	Buffaloe, N. Y.	Belvidere, N. J.	Flemington, N. J.	Georgetown, Del.	New Castle, Del.	Dover, Del.	Lebanon, Penn.
Number of criminals,	17	21	13	13	17	102	8	12	35	46	42	22
" " debtors,	78	103	78	112	26	338	42	75	12	31	26	17
For less than $1,	1	3	3	0	0	2	1	3	—	0	2	0
" more than 1 and less than $5,	19	28	24	24	2	91	7	18	2	8	17	7
" more than 5 and less than $10,	19	21	30	34	13	86	7	12	5	5	10	4
" more than 10 and less than $20,	12	36	75	43	5	91	10	16	3	7	4	5
" more than 20 and less than $100,	11	14	6	15	5	62	6	19	2	11	8	0
" more than $100,	16	1	0	1	1	6	11	7	—	0	0	1
" less than 1 day,	13	—	3	6	5	200	2	1	—	0	0	0
" more than 1 and less than 5 days,	19	—	1	4	3	55	8	9	2	6	4	13
" more than 5 and less than 10 days,	20	—	4	5	4	34	10	5	2	9	8	5
" more than 10 and less than 20 days,	14	—	2	6	3	36	7	3	17	8	10	7
" more than 20 and less than 30 days,	4	—	—	3	0	10	1	5	0	1	1	4
" more than 30 days,	8	—	68	6	11	105	14	52	16	7	1	13
Discharged by creditor or his attorney,	25	—	—	—	1	36	13	15	2	11	2	—
Discharged by jailer for board,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged by paying the debt,	17	—	10	20	12	73	18	10	1	10	3	—
Discharged by poor debtor's oath,	21	57	68	—	13	229	11	50	12	10	21	—
Amount of debts,	$5,476 15	1,126 62	662 88	1,530 36	274 81	4,892 73	3,279 00	1,850 00	75	511 95	473 43	130 00
Amount of costs,	318 51	401 05	295 27		142 71	842 68	424 00	206 00	15	78 81	153 00	132 56
Price of board,	—	100 00	1 50	—	2 00	1 50	—	2 00	20	25	23 00	20
By whom paid,	—	County.	—	—	County.	County.	—	Debtor.	—	—	County	County.
On mesne process,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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STATISTICS CONTINUED.

Year ending Dec. 30, 1829.	Towanda, Penn.	Chester, Penn.	Beaver Co., Penn.	Union Co., Penn.	Norristown, Penn.	Bethany, Penn.	Philadelphia, 8 months, ending Feb. 25, 1830.	Cambridge, Md.	Denton, Md.	Baltimore.	Duplin Co., Vir.	Scottville, Vir.
Number of criminals,	12	21	13	6	21	4	—	19	14	1264	1	79
" " debtors,	22	19	97	11	28	10	817	8	42	944	3	108
For less than $1,	50	1	6	0	3	1	30	0	7	47	0	8
" more than 1 and less than $5,	8	5	39	5	12	2	233	0	14	303	0	21
" more than 5 and less than $10,	3	8	27	0	8	2	174	5	6	220	0	19
" more than 10 and less than $20,	6	2	15	3	3	3	140	2	6	189	3	15
" more than 20 and less than $100,	5	0	12	3	2	2	142	1	7	162	0	37
" more than $100,	0	1	0	0	0	0	98	0	1	23	0	8
" less than 1 day,	0	4	8	1	6	2	—	1	0	128	0	0
" more than 1 and less than 5 days,	18	2	61	4	9	4	—	6	27	455	0	0
" more than 5 and less than 10 days,	2	4	17	3	8	1	—	1	0	140	0	0
" more than 10 and less than 20 days,	0	4	18	4	3	3	—	0	0	139	0	52
" more than 20 and less than 30 days,	0	5	3	0	1	0	—	0	0	38	3	8
" more than 30 days,	2	0	2	5	1	0	—	0	0	44	0	48
Discharged by creditor or his attorney,	0	5	17	5	1	1	—	0	0	371	0	1
Discharged by jailer for board,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged by paying the debt,	11	4	39	1	4	3	—	0	5	100	0	98
Discharged by poor debtor's oath,	12	10	12	6	23	2	—	3	8	*254	3	9
Amount of debts,	$321 24	397 67	1,073 86	159 26	—	122 00	—	—	1,299 27	30,894 74	33 40	12,647 39
Amount of costs,	—	59 16	183 74	14 46	—	54 15	—	—	147 86	3,343 55	31 05	307 21
Price of board,	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	30	—	1,586 80	—	33
By whom paid,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Creditor.	—	—	—
On mesne process,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* 219 by the insolvent laws.

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STATISTICS CONTINUED.

Year ending Dec. 30, 1829.	Taylorsville, Vir.	New Kent, Vir.	Randolph, N. C.	Windsor, N. C.	Caswell Co., N. C.	Oxford, N. C.	Lincolnton, N. C.	Wadesborough, N. C.	Chesterfield, S. C.	Bennetsville, S. C.	Marion, S. C.	Yorkville, S. C.
Number of criminals,	7	0	14	14	5	2	17	14	2	2	3	4
" " debtors,	8	0	9	4	6	4	3	13	3	1	1	2
For less than $1,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" more than 1 and less than $5,	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" more than 5 and less than $10,	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
" more than 10 and less than $20,	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	0	0	0	0
" more than 20 and less than $100,	2	0	5	2	4	1	0	3	2	1	1	0
" more than $100,	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
" less than 1 day,	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
" more than 1 and less than 5 days,	3	0	0	—	4	1	1	5	0	0	0	0
" more than 5 and less than 10 days,	0	0	0	—	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
" more than 10 and less than 20 days,	2	0	0	—	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
" more than 20 and less than 30 days,	2	0	5	—	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
" more than 30 days,	1	0	4	—	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
Discharged by creditor or his attorney,	2	0	2	—	2	0	3	2	2	0	1	—
Discharged by jailer for board,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Discharged by paying the debt,	3	0	5	—	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	1
Discharged by poor debtor's oath,	3	0	2	—	1	4	0	5	1	1	0	—
Amount of debts,	—	0	1,000 00	—	—	—	—	594 00	1,147 00	38 00	300 00	558 00
Amount of costs,	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	23 00	70 00	12 00	15 00	62
Price of board,	$0 33	0	35	—	—	—	—	45	30	30	30	30
By whom paid,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On mesne process,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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STATISTICS CONTINUED.

Year ending Dec. 30, 1829.	Greenville, S. C.	Chester C. H., S. C.	Riceborough, Ga.	Clinton Co., Ga.	Elberton, Ga.	Morgan Co., Ga.	Warrenton, Ga.	Effingham Co., Ga.	Glynn Co., Ga.	Louisville, Ga.	Madison Co., Ga.	Athens, Ga.	Athens, Ohio.	Rockport, Ind.	Woodville, Miss.	Liberty, Amity Co., Miss.
Number of criminals,	2	1	2	2	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	14	1	21	0
" " debtors,	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	13	0
For less than $1,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" more than 1 and less than $5,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" more than 5 and less than $10,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
" more than 10 and less than $20,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
" more than 20 and less than $100,	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
" more than $100,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
" less than 1 day,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
" more than 1 and less than 5 days,	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0
" more than 5 and less than 10 days,	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
" more than 10 and less than 20 days,	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
" more than 20 and less than 30 days,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" more than 30 days,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Discharged by creditor or his attorney,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	0
Discharged by jailer for board,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged by paying the debt,	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Discharged by poor debtor's oath,	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Amount of debts,	$560 00	110 00	—	0	27 00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143 00	—	314 14	0
Amount of costs,	80 00	40 00	—	0	2 81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56 00	—	213 00	0
Price of board,	30	30	—	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	—	40	0
By whom paid,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Debtor.	—	—	—
On mesne process,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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STATISTICS ON IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, IN BERKSHIRE CO., MASS

From the Pittsfield Sun.

Period of Commitment.	Whole number committed in each year.	By authority of Courts.	By authority of Justices of Peace.	By authority of Justices of Peace of Pittsfield.	No. who took the poor debtor's oath.	No. of those committed by Justices of Peace who took the oath.	No. who were supported by towns.	No. of those supported by towns who took the oath.	
Jan. 1, 1811, to Dec. 31.	98	54	44	18	44	22	*No record kept.*	*No record kept.*	*REMARKS.*—The debts of the 634 committed by authority of Justices of the Peace will average about $12 each. During the three years that a record has been kept of those supported by towns, they are equal to one quarter of all the commitments in those years. About nine twentieths of the whole number committed took "the poor debtor's oath."
" 1812, "	87	37	50	19	39	22			
" 1813, "	102	40	56	28	45	29			
" 1814, "	63	25	38	22	24	12			
" 1815, "	79	37	42	28	25	14			
" 1816, "	154	73	81	44	64	24			
" 1817, "	174	73	101	49	73	37			
" 1818, "	125	53	72	29	51	34	23	16	
" 1819, "	112	38	74	27	38	25	34	18	
" 1820, "	95	28	66	23	52	36	25	18	
Total in 10 years,	1088	464	624	287	455	255	82	52	

Whole number committed, and particulars thereof.	Amount of Debts.	Costs of Suit.	Costs of Commitment.	Gaol Fees, and Expenses of the Oath.	Amount of Board.	Total amount of Costs, &c. and Board.	Value of Time lost, at 40 cts. per day, for 30 days.	Aggregate Costs, Expenses, Board and Time.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1819.								
Whole number committed, from January 1, to December 31, 1819, 112.*	3332 17	739 23	391 38	120 80	896	2147 41	1344	3491 41
Of this number, 38 took the poor debtor's oath.†	1818 90	496 75	184 41	91 20	304	1076 36	456	1532 36
Of the whole number, 34 were supported by the towns.‡	462 83	120 69	108 82	81 60	205 54	516 65	408	924 65
Of those supported by towns, 18 took the poor debtor's oath.§	236 21	88 71	68 64	43 20	108 53	309 08	216	525 08
1820.								
Whole number committed, from January 1, 1820, to December 31, 1820, 94.‖	3291 20	535 95	359 44	141 60	658	1694 99	1128	2822 99
Of this number, 52 took the poor debtor's oath.¶	2211 61	317 73	203 12	124 80	364	1009 65	624	1633 65
Of the whole number, 25 were supported by the towns.**	332 04	111 66	89 35	46	153 08	400 09	300	700 05
Of those supported by towns, 18 took the poor debtor's oath.††	212 92	69 46	65 56	43 20	110 80	289 02	216	505 02

* The costs amount to 37 per cent. The costs, board and time amount to *five per cent. more* than the *whole amount* of debts!
† The costs amount to 43 per cent. The costs, board and time amount to 84 per cent. on the amount of debts!
‡ The costs amount to 68 per cent. The costs, board and time are equal to *double* the amount of the debts!
§ The costs amount to 85 per cent.! The costs, board and time amount to *more than double* the amount of the debts!
‖ The costs amount to 31 per cent. The costs, board and time are equal to 84 per cent. on the amount of the debts!
¶ The costs amount to 29 per cent. The costs, board and time are equal to 74 per cent. on the amount of debts!
** Costs, 75 per cent.! The costs, board and time amount to *more than double* the debts!
†† The costs are 85 per cent.! The costs, board and time are nearly equal to *ten and a half times* the amount of the debts!

Analysis of Commitments for Debt for 1819 *and* 1820.

Under 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 50.	50 to 100.	100 to 200.	200 to 300.	300 to 400.	400 to 500.	Total.	*REMARKS.*
37	37	24	9	3	1	0	1	112	In these two years, three tenths of the commitments were under 10 dollars; two thirds under 20; and seven eighths under 50.
25	41	13	6	6	2	1	0	94	
62	78	37	15	9	3	1	1	206	

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

1830.	Maine State Prison.	Vermont State Prison.	Richmond, Vir. Penitentiary.	Ohio Penitentiary.	Kentucky Penitentiary.
Number of Prisoners,	91	109	149	150	97
Males,	88	109	127	138	95
Females,	3		4	2	
Colored Males,	2	5	18	12	2
Discharged at Expiration of Sentence,	44	15	30		
Pardoned,	5	23	5		
Americans,	79	88		137	64
Foreigners,	12	21		13	7
Perjury,	1	2		1	1
For Larceny,	58	63	37	67	14
Other Crimes,	1		28	6	11
Counterfeiting,	5	15	3	9	6
Forgery,	4	6	6	4	2
Assault to Ravish,	7				
Assault to Kill,	3	4		12	
Manslaughter,	6	3	8	5	5
Murder,	1		30	9	
Adultery and Lewdness,	5	2			
Horse-stealing,			30		21
Bigamy,		1		1	1
Burglary,		6	4	29	3
Rape,		3	5	6	1
Arson,		4	3	1	
Average Number in the Hospital,	4	4	12	12	
Average Number of Deaths	1	2	15	3	
On 2d Commitment,	26	20	31	15	12
" 3d "	2	2	5		2
Received into the Prison in 1820,		49	93	61	
" " 1821,		30	80	58	
" " 1822,		30	104	47	
" " 1823,		29	83	50	
" " 1824,	26	38	62	49	
" " 1825,	56	35	24	75	
" " 1826,	58	44	47	63	
" " 1827,	35	22	44	75	
" " 1828,	55	32	54	44	
" " 1829,	47	24	46	77	
Number of Sleeping Rooms,	70	30		60	
" " New Prison,		136			
Number of Officers,	12	13			
Warden's Salary,	$700	$850	$2000	$1000	
Deputy Warden's,	340	400	600	400	$400
Clerk's,	340	180	600	300	300
Overseer's,	340	350	500	300	
Overseer's,	300				
Overseer's,	280	132			
Physician's,	100			150	
Guard's,		108		264	132
Chaplain's,		200			
Total Expenses,	7952	8650		14,243	
Total Earnings,	7594	7000		8032	

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REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

APPOINTED TO SETTLE THE ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE PRISON.

JANUARY, 1830.

The Committee appointed to settle the accounts of the State Prison, and to which was assigned the additional duty of reporting a system of Prison discipline, beg leave further to report:

That, in order to make a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Prison, so far as it regards the discipline of the same, and the manner in which its affairs have been conducted, the legislature, by resolution, empowered the committee to send for persons and papers.

By virtue of this authority, your committee have examined with great particularity into all the concerns of the institution, and have arranged the evidence under different heads.

The principal object has been to show the difficulty, under the present construction and arrangement of the buildings, shops and offices, to enforce a proper discipline, and also to point out the expenses attendant on the present arrangement.

1st. ON THE CONSTRUCTION.

THE GUARD ROOM is on the north-west corner of the building. It commands a view of neither the yard, the shops, the wings, or the walls of the Prison. Here the principal keeper, and the clerk, who acts as deputy, transact much of their business; and while they do this, they know nothing from actual observation, for the time being, of the conduct of the assistant keepers, or prisoners, in any part of the establishment. They might as well be placed in one of the solitary cells, so far as the inspection and control of the Prison is concerned. The prisoners might rise upon the under keepers in the shops; the prisoners in the cells of either the north or south wing, might make their escape; the sentinel, on the wall, might sleep at his post, and the principal keeper and his deputy, in the guard room, be so far removed from hearing, and cut off from sight, as to know nothing of it. Instead of this, the guard room should command, from one position, the range of cells, the whole yard, the prisoners in the shops, under their respective officers, and the sentinel on the wall; then the principal keeper, from the guard room, or, in his absence, his deputy, commands the whole establishment.

Again, the NIGHT ROOMS are not sufficiently numerous to separate the men. They are put two, three, and four, in a room; and the rooms are so constructed, that the men can freely communicate from window to window, and from door to door, and from the building to the street. Besides all this, the halls, by the side of which the night rooms are arranged, are separated from the passage leading to the room where the watch is on duty, by solid doors, with complicated fastenings, and this passage by other doors from the guard room. Thus the prisoners, by the construction of the night rooms, are removed as far as possible from the inspection or control of the subordinate officers. In consequence of this, we shall see, in the progress of the Report, how many plans of mischief are devised, and how many escapes are effected, from the arrangement and construction of the night rooms.

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The SHOPS, too, and other places of labor, are scattered about, without form or unity of design; and the men are necessarily divided into small companies, so that it would require a much larger number of keepers than are at present employed, to exercise a constant inspection of the men, without which there can be no thorough discipline. One of the buildings is divided into five small apartments, which would require as many officers, to keep a proper discipline; while, in the whole of this building, with the present number of keepers, there can be but *one* officer. In the other apartments of this building, therefore, there may be traffic of the state's property, gambling, fighting, and other mischief, without detection.

The COOKERY, HOSPITAL and PLACE OF WORSHIP also, are inconvenient and concealed. The *cookery* is directly under the centre building, far removed from the observation of a keeper. From the front window of the cookery, the prisoners have been in the habit of passing and repassing things to persons in the street. This is a very natural and easy outlet for the shoes belonging to the State which are missing. The *hospital* is an old room, not well ventilated, and is so impregnated with the Prison smell, that it would be likely to make a well person sick; and is so situated as not to be under inspection or control, unless an officer is set apart for this duty; which cannot be done without an increase of officers. Finding this a convenient place of concealment, the prisoners, under false pretences, leave their work, and get into it. The *chapel* is liable to similar objections. It is separated by four passages, and five doors, from the building in which the prisoners are lodged; so that much time and labor are necessary in getting the prisoners into it. And besides, it is a small and uncomfortable place for the religious worship of so many men. It is in its size and character like the hospital. It is one of the old night rooms, used many years ago for the purpose of lodging the men, before the south wing was built.

The SENTINEL'S BOX, on the wall, is not well designed. It does not command the interior of the yard. There are many hiding-places, where the men can screen themselves from the observation of the sentinel, behind the shops, and other buildings, and many prisoners prepare themselves, without his knowledge, or the knowledge of the men under whose particular care they are placed, for attempting to escape. Besides, the sentinel cannot command the north wall, on the north side; nor the west wall, on the west side; nor the south wall, on the south side. Discharged convicts, therefore, and persons ill-disposed, can approach the Prison from north, south and west, without the knowledge of the sentinel on the wall, and furnish prohibited articles, and implements of mischief and escape, to the convicts. We dwell the longer on the construction of the Prison, in this respect, because we shall see the consequences of it in the progress of the Report, in the very great number of escapes which have taken place since the Prison was built. Thus we have seen that the guard room, the night rooms, the shops, the cookery, hospital, chapel and sentinel box are not properly constructed.

2d. ON THE DISCIPLINE OF THE PRISON AS CONNECTED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION.

In a Prison thus constructed, there can be no discipline. *The subordinate officers are not subordinate.* The principal keeper has no good position, from which to command his men. It would take him a long time to go around the Prison, and look them all up. Instead of which, he should have a position from which he can at once overlook officers, as well as prisoners. This would effectually prevent those faults, which the keeper of the Prison, in his official report to the committee, says, page 2, "*he found requiring a remedy*—1st, *great laxity on the part of the assistant keepers in their duty; leaving the prisoners alone, to the great neglect of their occupations, and the destruction of all system and order;* 2d, *the general prevalence of insubordination, and the pre-existence of a perfect familiarity and almost unrestrained intercourse among the prisoners, and between the prisoners and the assistant keepers; and* 3d, *the extensive indulgence of a system of traffic between the prisoners and their keepers, in which articles made by them, and property over which they had no control, were exchanged with the keepers for other commodities, in a secret and covert manner.*" How are these things to be prevented, if the principal keeper is to be shut up in a room, from which he can see nothing that is done by officers or men? The great principle of unceasing inspection is lost sight of, and these deeds of darkness are done, because they can be done in the dark. The way to correct them is, to bring them out into open day, so

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that the principal keeper can, at any moment, with a single glance of his eye, inspect the whole establishment.

In consequence, partly, of the same defect in the construction of the buildings, *the convicts are idle and disorderly.* The shops are so divided and subdivided, that there are nearly twice as many separate apartments, for the convicts, as there are officers. The convicts, therefore, must necessarily be left alone. This single disadvantage would break up the discipline of the best Prison in the world. The officers leave the shops, and the convicts of course leave their work. In such circumstances, what security can there possibly be, that the convicts shall be all the time profitably at work?

There are complaints not only that the convicts are idle and disorderly in the shops, but they leave the shops and go into the yard; and one witness testified that "he could not get them back, till they were sent for." The reason assigned by them for leaving the shops is from necessity; but in a well constructed Prison, there is a water-closet connected with every shop, which only one man can enter at a time, and which he can enter only from the shop, and this breaks up all necessity for leaving the shops, and all opportunity for false pretences, in regard to this thing, and leaves the keeper the command of his men; so that all, excepting one, at every moment of time, are under his eye, and this one, who for a little time is removed from his observation, is in solitary, and it is known where he is.

As the Prison is constructed, *there are various opportunities for combination in mischief, among the prisoners, which are broken up at once in a well constructed Prison.* Much evidence is furnished to the committee by different witnesses, concerning a combination of men in the Prison called the STANCH GANG. One witness says, "*they will lie, and swear to it; they will steal provision, and carry it off; they will lurk in the kitchen, and steal other men's provision; they will threaten each other's lives; they will make dirks; they will lie, steal and gamble; they will make their own cards. I gave one of the inspectors one pack, and sent one pack to a friend in the country, that he might see what can be done in the Prison. They have rules by which they are bound to each other; one rule is, if a man tells any thing, they will fall a-foul of him and beat him.*"

Another witness was asked if he knew any thing about the STANCH GANG. He said there was such a GANG. *They would not tell of each other; if they did, they would beat the informer. He had known one stab another. They consider him a traitor who informs of their evil deeds. Such men are called* snitch.

Another witness says, the STANCH GANG are persons *combined together to get away, and not to tell each other's secrets.* "If any one tells of them, they fall on him and beat him. There was a black man nearly killed in the weave shop. They took the stone coal and beat him on the head, and it cut like a knife. He was nearly killed." Another witness, when asked about the stanch gang, said "he thought the State had better let them go, than be under such discipline. They have frequently drawn knives upon each other in the yard. In one instance, one would have cut out the bowels of the other."

Much evidence has also been furnished to the committee, concerning the want of power to enforce discipline among the convicts, *in consequence of the manner in which the south wing is constructed, where the convicts sleep.* One witness says the prisoners will steal oil to burn in the cells, and carry sticks and strings to the cells, that they may pass things from one to the other, and from door to door.

Another witness was asked if the convicts could communicate with each other after they were locked up at night. He said, *they could communicate with each other, twenty of them.* Witness says, that the convicts often worked in the cells on the Sabbath, making hats; he had caught them at it, and put a stop to it; but he did expect they carried it on. He gave the name of the convict who made a complete ladder in the cells to scale the walls; with which it was done. Witness was asked if he heard any conversation among the men at night; he said "that the former keeper was opposed to it, but it was impossible to prevent it, in the way the men are kept; they would be generally talking about roguery." Witness then gave a particular account of the instruction he heard an experienced thief give one less experienced, about the best way of raising twenty dollars to begin with, after he got out. The latter was a young convict, who was soon to be discharged.

Another witness says, "the men are so much together, it is very much against the interest of the institution. They talk about what they have done, and what they will do, and how they may get out."

Another witness believes "that the prisoners have had knowledge of the difficul-

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ties existing in the government of the Prison. He has heard the prisoners talk about it, in the cells. He has heard them talk about the change in the government of the Prison, in the cells at night. He has heard the prisoners, after they were locked up in the cells, conversing with discharged prisoners, in the street. No longer ago than four weeks, two men came along and began to converse, and he stopped them."

Witness says further, "in the cells, one night, two of the prisoners fought: one bit the other's finger, and a piece of the bone came out. They are put together, old and young, without regard to their crime. They lay their beds on the floor. They are single beds, but when there are three, they make them up all as one, and sleep all together. They sometimes want to be separated, because they quarrel."

Another witness has often heard the prisoners talking from the south wing, with persons on the outside. He has caught them at it, late at night. They once shot an arrow, attached to a string, into the street, and the string was found extending from the night room to the street—supposed to be for the purpose of drawing in something. Witness does not think any thing more can be done for the benefit of the State, in that Prison, than is now done.

Another witness, speaking of putting three or four in a room at night, and the things going on among the men, after they were locked up, concluded by saying, "as to that Prison, it is a mere burlesque on Prisons."

Owing to the construction of the Prison, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to prevent traffic with the prisoners, which is subversive of all discipline. In a properly constructed Prison, it is the impression upon every mind, both of convict and assistant keeper, "I am constantly under inspection. Every thing which I do will be seen." But there are so many hiding-places in this Prison, and so few facilities for inspection, that this seems not at all to be the impression, on the minds of either keeper or convict.

The principal keeper says, "when he became keeper of the Prison, he found an extensive traffic between the prisoners and under keepers, particularly in the articles of straw hats and whip-stocks. When asked to give a statement of the principal evils, which he had discovered in the Prison, he said the shoe shop was a place of resort for the keepers; some of the keepers told him, that another was in the habit of going into the kitchen, and spending some time there, while his men went at loose ends. He watched the keeper of whom this complaint was made, and found that it was so. Since this he has found it of little use to attempt to enforce any orders, and has had enough to do to get along any way." He then gave a particular account of some hats, sold by a convict to a keeper, and the price put upon them by the convict.

Another witness stated, "that convicts had made hats to sell: it was likely they had made other things; they would be taken out and sold. He believed one of the keepers had taken out things, and sold them for the convicts." This keeper afterwards acknowledged to the committee, that he had done so. Witness further says, "the convicts get tobacco; I do not know how they get it; the proceeds of hats and other things might buy it. There are many ways they have in common." Witness could not watch his men so as to know where they went. There were more of them to watch him. They might go out if they pleased, and if he saw them about the wagons which came into the yard, he would drive them away. Witness said, that some time last spring, one of the keepers sold articles for the convicts. He understood the principal keeper was opposed to it, but it was done. I believe it was done in both their times.

Another witness testifies, "that one of the keepers told him, that the old convict who takes care of the cloth from the weave shop, is never without money; that he used to traffic in tobacco, buy it and sell it out again."

Another witness, a citizen of Trenton, thinks he has seen one of the keepers carry articles to a certain store, and exchange them for the convicts. The keeper and store keeper referred to, were both called, and acknowledged that it was so. Witness did not believe that the traffic was confined to this keeper.

Another witness knows "that many articles were made in the Prison by the convicts, but he does not know how they got out."

Another witness, one of the keepers, says, "he has thrown tobacco on the ground for convicts." This was done to avoid an order which prohibits assistant keepers from giving them tobacco. Witness further says, "that his children have taken things from prisoners, and sold them, in exchange for other articles. He believes that all the keepers' children have done it. Witness explains by saying, "that they went on the wall, and let down strings to take things up; that it has also been done

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that the principal keeper can, at any moment, with a single glance of his eye, inspect the whole establishment.

In consequence, partly, of the same defect in the construction of the buildings, *the convicts are idle and disorderly.* The shops are so divided and subdivided, that there are nearly twice as many separate apartments, for the convicts, as there are officers. The convicts, therefore, must necessarily be left alone. This single disadvantage would break up the discipline of the best Prison in the world. The officers leave the shops, and the convicts of course leave their work. In such circumstances, what security can there possibly be, that the convicts shall be all the time profitably at work?

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Another witness says, the STANCH GANG are persons *combined together to get away, and not to tell each other's secrets.* "If any one tells of them, they fall on him and beat him. There was a black man nearly killed in the weave shop. They took the stone coal and beat him on the head, and it cut like a knife. He was nearly killed." Another witness, when asked about the stanch gang, said "he thought the State had better let them go, than be under such discipline. They have frequently drawn knives upon each other in the yard. In one instance, one would have cut out the bowels of the other."

Much evidence has also been furnished to the committee, concerning the want of power to enforce discipline among the convicts, *in consequence of the manner in which the south wing is constructed, where the convicts sleep.* One witness says the prisoners will steal oil to burn in the cells, and carry sticks and strings to the cells, that they may pass things from one to the other, and from door to door.

Another witness was asked if the convicts could communicate with each other after they were locked up at night. He said, *they could communicate with each other, twenty of them.* Witness says, that the convicts often worked in the cells on the Sabbath, making hats; he had caught them at it, and put a stop to it; but he did expect they carried it on. He gave the name of the convict who made a complete ladder in the cells to scale the walls; with which it was done. Witness was asked if he heard any conversation among the men at night; he said "that the former keeper was opposed to it, but it was impossible to prevent it, in the way the men are kept; they would be generally talking about roguery." Witness then gave a particular account of the instruction he heard an experienced thief give one less experienced, about the best way of raising twenty dollars to begin with, after he got out. The latter was a young convict, who was soon to be discharged.

Another witness says, "the men are so much together, it is very much against the interest of the institution. They talk about what they have done, and what they will do, and how they may get out."

Another witness believes "that the prisoners have had knowledge of the difficul-

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ties existing in the government of the Prison. He has heard the prisoners talk about it, in the cells. He has heard them talk about the change in the government of the Prison, in the cells at night. He has heard the prisoners, after they were locked up in the cells, conversing with discharged prisoners, in the street. No longer ago than four weeks, two men came along and began to converse, and he stopped them."

Witness says further, "in the cells, one night, two of the prisoners fought: one bit the other's finger, and a piece of the bone came out. They are put together, old and young, without regard to their crime. They lay their beds on the floor. They are single beds, but when there are three, they make them up all as one, and sleep all together. They sometimes want to be separated, because they quarrel."

Another witness has often heard the prisoners talking from the south wing, with persons on the outside. He has caught them at it, late at night. They once shot an arrow, attached to a string, into the street, and the string was found extending from the night room to the street—supposed to be for the purpose of drawing in something. Witness does not think any thing more can be done for the benefit of the State, in that Prison, than is now done.

Another witness, speaking of putting three or four in a room at night, and the things going on among the men, after they were locked up, concluded by saying, "as to that Prison, it is a mere burlesque on Prisons."

Owing to the construction of the Prison, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to prevent traffic with the prisoners, which is subversive of all discipline. In a properly constructed Prison, it is the impression upon every mind, both of convict and assistant keeper, "I am constantly under inspection. Every thing which I do will be seen." But there are so many hiding-places in this Prison, and so few facilities for inspection, that this seems not at all to be the impression, on the minds of either keeper or convict.

The principal keeper says, "when he became keeper of the Prison, he found an extensive traffic between the prisoners and under keepers, particularly in the articles of straw hats and whip-stocks. When asked to give a statement of the principal evils, which he had discovered in the Prison, he said the shoe shop was a place of resort for the keepers; some of the keepers told him, that another was in the habit of going into the kitchen, and spending some time there, while his men went at loose ends. He watched the keeper of whom this complaint was made, and found that it was so. Since this he has found it of little use to attempt to enforce any orders, and has had enough to do to get along any way." He then gave a particular account of some hats, sold by a convict to a keeper, and the price put upon them by the convict.

Another witness stated, "that convicts had made hats to sell: it was likely they had made other things; they would be taken out and sold. He believed one of the keepers had taken out things, and sold them for the convicts." This keeper afterwards acknowledged to the committee, that he had done so. Witness further says, "the convicts get tobacco; I do not know how they get it; the proceeds of hats and other things might buy it. There are many ways they have in common." Witness could not watch his men so as to know where they went. There were more of them to watch him. They might go out if they pleased, and if he saw them about the wagons which came into the yard, he would drive them away. Witness said, that some time last spring, one of the keepers sold articles for the convicts. He understood the principal keeper was opposed to it, but it was done. I believe it was done in both their times.

Another witness testifies, "that one of the keepers told him, that the old convict who takes care of the cloth from the weave shop, is never without money; that he used to traffic in tobacco, buy it and sell it out again."

Another witness, a citizen of Trenton, thinks he has seen one of the keepers carry articles to a certain store, and exchange them for the convicts. The keeper and store keeper referred to, were both called, and acknowledged that it was so. Witness did not believe that the traffic was confined to this keeper.

Another witness knows "that many articles were made in the Prison by the convicts, but he does not know how they got out."

Another witness, one of the keepers, says, "he has thrown tobacco on the ground for convicts." This was done to avoid an order which prohibits assistant keepers from giving them tobacco. Witness further says, "that his children have taken things from prisoners, and sold them, in exchange for other articles. He believes that all the keepers' children have done it. Witness explains by saying, "that they went on the wall, and let down strings to take things up; that it has also been done

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through the basement story windows, in front of the house, with convicts in the cookery." Many of these things it would be very difficult, if not impossible to prevent in the buildings, as they are now constructed. There is no point of observation, from which there can be a thorough supervision, by the principal keeper, of the whole establishment; but, on the contrary, very many hiding-places, besides a guard room for the principal keeper and his deputy, from which they can only look into the street, and see nothing that is done in the Prison.

For the same reason, the discipline is interrupted by a knowledge in the Prison, among the convicts, of almost every thing that is done abroad.

The principal keeper says, that "things which take place in town are known to the prisoners within twenty-four hours, which could not be known except from the keepers; there is such a familiarity between them, that these things are all communicated." This familiarity between keepers and convicts could soon be broken up by the principal keeper, if he was faithful, if the construction was such, that he could from his office overlook the whole establishment, and see keepers and convicts at the same time.

Another witness said, that "it was too much the case, that there was a familiarity between the convicts and keepers. He says the convicts seem to know most every thing that is going on."

Another witness thinks "the convicts know what is going on in Trenton," and says "they will know within a month what is going on here to-day."

He says they have newspapers; "I have seen papers more than once; but did not see any one give them to the convicts." This is the great difficulty in this Prison; almost any thing may be done, (there are so many hiding-places to do mischief,) and the responsible officer cannot see who does it.

Owing in part to the construction of the Prison, the discipline is such, that riots are frequent, and it is difficult to prevent them; there are many places for concealment, and, necessarily, from the construction, frequent opportunities for combination, out of which these riots have grown. The principal keeper said, "he had lately had an attempt at riot, and there was another riot since he had been there, in the weave shop. The keeper was absent from his shop contrary to the regulations of the Prison. The rule is, that no keeper shall leave his shop till the relief comes. This rule is violated every day." This is the testimony of the principal keeper. While the assistant keepers say truly in their defence, that there are more shops and places of labor for them to oversee, than there are keepers; and they are obliged to go from one to another; consequently an opportunity for riot is afforded when the keeper of a shop is absent.

Another witness testified, "that they had pretty severe riots. If any one tells of them, they fall on him and beat him. It has been done four or five times in a year." One of the inspectors testified, "that the Prison had been in a regular state of insubordination during the last year." Another witness, one of the contractors, testified, "that he saw a very alarming riot at the Prison. When I went to the door," said witness, "there could not have been less than thirty convicts between the two shops. One of the keepers was doing all that he could to suppress it; another threatened to fire upon them from the wall; another keeper came to the gate, and called for a musket. He was as pale as death. There was some private difficulty between two convicts, and the others took sides. I heard one of the convicts swear, that he would not leave the yard, till he had been the death of the other." If the Prison was so constructed as to separate the convicts at night, and admit of keeping them in their places in the day time, under constant inspection, both from the keepers in the shops and those in the guard room, these riots could be effectually prevented.

Again, the discipline of the Prison is destroyed by the keepers sleeping at their posts, and, as the Prison is constructed, the safety of the Prison has frequently been endangered at night. The principal keeper testifies, "that during the summer, he found the assistant keepers sleeping on their posts at night. They were called before the board of inspectors, and acknowledged that they had done so." The board notified them through the keeper, that they should expect them thereafter to do their duty. After this the assistant keepers locked the principal keeper out of the hall, which led to the room where they were on duty, one week, which he attempted to enter several times, but could not. The assistant keeper alleged, as a reason for doing this, that the safety of the Prison was in danger from discharged convicts, who had formed the design of coming over the wall in the night; entering the passage which leads to the room where the watch is on duty; securing the

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watch, and releasing the prisoners. About this time, according to the testimony of both the assistant and principal keeper, two or more discharged convicts did actually come over the wall in the night, into the yard; the dogs gave the alarm; the keepers were at once on duty; the ladder was found where they had scaled the wall; the alarm-bell was rung; but the villains made their escape. The principal keeper supposes that their object was plunder, as some shoes were found which they had taken from the shop, near the place where they had scaled the wall. The assistant keepers suppose that their object was the release of the prisoners.

Not a great while after this, there was another alarm of a similar kind, when the principal keeper was not at home; but it was not satisfactorily ascertained whether, at this time, any person from without came over the wall. The result of the whole was, that a different arrangement was made between the principal and the assistant keepers, by which the former was supplied with a key to open the door of the passage leading to the night watch, and the night watch were supplied with a key, that they might secure themselves against the assaults of discharged convicts. This would seem reasonable, so far as the safety of the Prison is endangered from discharged convicts; but it is not calculated to keep the night watch awake while on duty, because they are so securely locked, and concealed from observation, in a small room by themselves, that they might sleep on their posts, and still not be detected; for when the principal keeper comes to unlock the door of the passage leading to the watch room, the noise would be likely to awaken the night watch, if he were asleep, so that the principal keeper would not know whether he had been asleep or not.

There is another difficulty about the place where the night watch is on duty in this Prison. If the watch is awake, he cannot see, from the room where he is usually stationed, any part of the building where the convicts are lodged. He must leave his station, and go out into the passage, and pass through one or two doors, before he comes to the only place where he can see the night rooms; and even then he must go into four stories, and peep over the tops of eight doors, before he can inspect forty cells; and, after all, he can only see the doors; he cannot see the interior of the cells, nor know whether the convicts are there, or whether they have escaped through the roof or external walls into the yard.

In a Prison properly constructed, the place where the night watch is on duty is not liable to such objections; because the principal keeper, from his private apartment, at any moment, can look in upon him, and see that he is awake, without the knowledge of the night watch; and the night watch, from the open space in which he is placed, by changing his position 30 feet, without passing through any door, can command the doors and windows of every night room in the building; and, at the same time, if a convict gets out of his cell, he is not only exposed to the fire of the sentinel, but he is still in Prison, for it is a Prison within a Prison. He has got out of one Prison into another. He has got out of his cell, but he has gotten into a place where he is exposed to the fire of the sentinel, and, if the alarm is given, to the fire of the musketry of all the keepers in the guard room.

Not so in our State Prison; the convicts may get out of their night rooms, into the open yard; thence, unseen in the dark, over the yard wall into the street. The construction is, therefore, such, that the night watch may sleep at his post, and the convicts escape with impunity.

3d. Of Escapes.

To show that this is not a representation unsupported by facts, we have obtained information from the records of the Prison, concerning the *escapes* which have actually been effected since the Prison was built. This list is now before us: it contains the names of ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT convicts who have made their escape. This is more than one twelfth part of all who have been committed to the Prison—a proof of the insecurity of the Prison; so far as our knowledge extends, in the history of Prisons, without a parallel.

Of the whole number who thus escaped, *ten* escaped, *one* at a time; *sixteen*, *two* at a time; *twenty-one*, *three* at a time; *twenty-four*, *four* at a time; *five* at one time; *fourteen*, *seven* at a time; and *eighteen*, *nine* at a time. Total, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT. Males, *one hundred and three*; females, *five*. One escaped by making a hole in the door; one, by a false key; two, who were at work on the new cells; three, by forcing the hall door; four, through the yard gate; four, in a manner not specified; five, through the grates without sawing; five, by sawing

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the grates; twenty-nine, by scaling the wall; and forty-nine, through the roof, walls, and doors of the main building. Total, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT. Twenty-eight were retaken the same day; twenty-five, after more than one day, and in less than one year; six were gone, time not specified; two were gone one year; one, two years; one, three years; and fifty-five were never retaken. Total, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT. In these troubles, one keeper was stabbed; three prisoners broke into the guard room, and got two guns with which they escaped; two prisoners were shot, but not killed; and one was shot dead.

The official document from the Prison records, from which these results are taken, is herewith submitted, marked A.

The amount paid in apprehending the above prisoners was seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and three cents.

4th. Of Punishment.

Notwithstanding the number of escapes from this Prison, there does not appear to be any want of sufficiently severe punishments for misdemeanor.

Solitary confinement on a scanty allowance of bread with cold water is much used. The period of time not unfrequently extends to twenty and thirty days, and this too in the winter season, in cells warmed by no fire. The suffering in these circumstances is intense; the convicts lose their flesh and strength, and frequently their health; they are sometimes so far broken down, as to be unable to work when they are discharged into the yard, and to require nearly as much time in the hospital, to recruit them, as they have had in the cells, to break them down.

The committee saw a man in the hospital last week, just taken from the cells, where he had been punished for misdemeanor about twenty days. He was prostrate upon the bed, emaciated, and unable to work, and complained of much pain. The physician called the attention of the committee to his pulse, which he remarked was very feeble. The keeper thought it would be some time before he would be able to work.

Besides punishments in this mode, the records show, that chains are much used; sometimes with a fifty-six attached to them, and sometimes for the purpose of chaining the prisoner to the place where he is at work. A number of the prisoners, at the present time, have chains upon them, and the committee saw one, twelve or fourteen years of age, who had on an iron neck yoke, with arms extending 18 or 20 inches each way from his head, which was said to be, not for punishment, but to prevent his getting through the grates.

The following list is furnished by the clerk of the Prison, who has been there twenty years. It shows the number of prisoners that is supposed to have died in consequence of being severely punished in the cells, for disobedience:—William Thomas, Thomas Steward, John O. Brian, William Bower, John Brown, Tunis Cole, Aaron Strattain, Thomas Somes, Pomp Cisco, and Peter Marks—10.

The document from which this statement is taken, is herewith submitted, marked B.

If the Prison were so constructed, as to separate the men at night, and keep them perfectly still, and thus break up all such combinations as that of the *stanch gang*; and if the shops were so constructed as to admit of a constant inspection, so as to keep the prisoners in their places, at their work in silence,—there would be comparatively little need of severe punishments, because rebellion and villany would be prevented in the very beginning.

5th. Of Deaths.

The whole number of DEATHS in the Prison, including the ten above-mentioned, is *forty-nine*.

The whole number of prisoners committed is one thousand two hundred and six.

The average number of prisoners, taking the whole period of time, is supposed to be fifty; which gives a bill of mortality of about three per cent., which is three per cent. less than that of the Walnut Street Prison in Philadelphia, and about two per cent. more than that of the Prisons of Auburn and Wethersfield.

The document herewith submitted, from which the above is taken, is marked C.

6th. Of Recommitments.

The RECOMMITMENTS are, out of ninety, the whole number, *seven* a second time; *two* a third time; and *two* a fourth time. CASES OF REFORMATION, we

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have heard of few or none. At Auburn, out of six hundred, the whole number, the recommitments are, *seventeen* a second time, and, from latest information, *none* a third. CASES OF REFORMATION at Auburn, out of two hundred and six discharged convicts, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX well authenticated.

7th. OF EXPENSES.

Some particulars in regard to the expenses and earnings of the New Jersey State Prison, as furnished from the treasury department, are as follows:—

The expenses exceeded the earnings, in four years, from 1800 to 1803 inclusive,	$21,776 29
In nine years, between 1810 and 1822,	58,651 33
In eight years, from 1822 to 1829 inclusive,	46,425 44
Total loss, including the loss in the periods specified above,	164,963 81
Average loss to the State, annually, from September, 1798, to September, 1829, thirty-one years,	5,304 05

The official document, from which these results are taken, is herewith submitted, marked D.

How can these things be? They are not satisfactorily explained. According to the returns to the committee from the Prison, the food of the prisoners per day, costs

	Cts.	*Mills.*
	4	8
The clothing,	1	5
Incidental expenses,	2	9
Total amount, excluding pay of officers,	9	3
Pay of officers for each man daily,	9	4
Total expense of each convict daily,	18	7

Of the whole number of convicts, sixteen are employed in shoe-making, each of whom, as an easy day's work, is said to make one pair of coarse shoes per day. The price paid by contractors for making such shoes is, for each pair, *thirty-three cents*, the State to find shoe-thread, &c.

When any part of the shoemakers are employed for the State, the shoes which they make are charged to the State, at one dollar and twenty-five cents a pair, for common shoes, and other work at a similar rate. Why, then, do not the shoemakers earn from twenty-five to thirty cents per day; and not, as they are returned, only eighteen cents and nine mills? If the returns are properly made, it must be because they are not furnished with work, and kept at it. When the committee visited the Prison, several shoemakers were sitting in idleness, because the contractors had not furnished them with work. One of the inspectors testified before the committee as follows:—"No longer ago than yesterday, I went to the Prison, and the keeper of the shoe shop was not in his place. I found only two of the men at work; as soon as I stept in, the convicts said "*Whist*," and went to their places like a parcel of rabbits. I went round the Prison, and when I came back, the keeper was in his place, and I gave him a piece of my mind." This business of the *shoe shop*, is the most important branch of business, *except one*, in the Prison; that is, the *weaving business*.

In the weavers' shop, thirty-nine hands are employed. This is a branch of business, in which most of the hands in the Baltimore Penitentiary are employed, which has cleared for the State, over and above every expense, in the last eight years, upwards of *seventy thousand dollars*.

In the weavers' shop, in the New Jersey State Prison, thirty-nine hands are employed, and twenty-six looms. The cheapest work done on these looms is done for two and a half cents per yard, which is about half a cent less per yard, than is paid for the same kind of work, done for the same persons, in town. The task in winter is ten yards per day; but the average quantity of work done is supposed by the keeper not to exceed nine yards, in winter. Allowing it to be nine yards, this would give the earnings twenty-two and a half cents per day, at the lowest prices, in the shortest days. In the summer season, the task is fourteen yards per day. Suppose them in summer to fall short of their task one yard per day, as in winter, and weave but thirteen yards; they would earn thirty-two and a half cents per day in summer. This is supposing the lowest prices for all the looms. But many of the looms weave cloth for three cents, and three and a half cents, per yard, and

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the country looms for ten cents a yard. In such cases, the business is much more advantageous to the State than in the cases above mentioned. But with the most favorable supposition to the weaving department, and the most unfavorable to the State, it appears, that the men in the weave shop can earn, in winter, each twenty-two and a half cents a day, and in summer thirty-two and a half cents per day; or an average, for the whole year, of twenty-seven and a half cents per day. The ordinary day's work, in town, for hired hands, is twenty yards, and the lowest price three cents per yard, by which a weaver in town, at the most moderate estimate in weaving the same goods, can earn sixty cents per day. But in the Prison, according to the official returns to the committee, the weavers earn but eighteen cents per day; or, if the spoolers are included, they earn but twelve cents and a fraction. Thus, in this most extensive branch of business, if the returns are correctly made, the men do not pay their part of the expenses by six cents and eight mills per day each. They earn twelve cents, and they cost eighteen cents and seven mills. Here, too, the explanation is the same as in the shoe shop. The contractors do not supply work, or the overseer does not keep them at it. The principal keeper says, "that many hundred days are lost in consequence of the contractors not supplying work;" and one of the inspectors testified, "that he had been into the shop and found the overseer asleep at his post." The same witness says, "the prisoners leave their shops when they choose, and things are pretty much out of sorts at the Prison."

Besides weavers and shoemakers, it appears, from the official returns, that TWO MEN were employed as coopers; and this department produced for the State, from the labor of these men, in the course of the year, *fifteen dollars and seventy-three cents*. FOUR were employed in sawing stone; and this department produced for the labor of these *four men*, in the course of the year, twenty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents; THREE were employed as tailors, and FIVE in spinning; but the proceeds of their labor cannot be ascertained from the returns; TWENTY-NINE promiscuous hands, including all the above except the weavers and shoemakers, having their food and clothes found them, earned, on an average, according to the official returns, *five cents* per day each. From the same return it appears, that the whole number earned on an average *ten cents and four mills per day*, and cost *eighteen cents and eight mills*.

The committee would not express an opinion, whether these very unfavorable results, provided the returns are correctly made, are to be attributed, to which of the three following causes, in the greatest degree: to the construction of the Prison, which admits of such combination in villany during the night, and such concealment in idleness during the day; to the neglect of the overseers; or to the imperfection of the contracts, which do not make the contractors liable if the men in their employ are not supplied with work. All three, in the opinion of the committee, are evils demanding a speedy remedy.

That they are not necessary evils, subjecting the State to such heavy expenses, for the support of the Prison, is evident from a comparison between the State Prison in New Jersey, and the new State Prison in Connecticut, in regard to their expenses and earnings during the last year.

The New Jersey Prison had *ninety* prisoners; the Connecticut, *one hundred and thirty-four*.

The expenses of the New Jersey Prison were	$6,199 00
The expenses of the Connecticut Prison were	5,876 13
The expenses of the New Jersey Prison, for the support of ninety prisoners, exceed the expenses of the Connecticut Prison for the support of one hundred and thirty-four prisoners	322 87
The earnings of the New Jersey Prison were	3,427 98
The earnings of the Connecticut Prison were	9,105 54
The earnings of the Connecticut Prison exceed the earnings of the New Jersey Prison.	5,677 56
And the *expenses* of the Connecticut Prison are less than the expenses of the New Jersey Prison	322 87

This is the view which the committee have taken of the expenses and earnings of the Prison

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The document, from which the above results are taken, is herewith submitted, marked E.

Besides, among the official documents returned to the committee, it is stated, that one hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-one cents are due from the State to the convicts for *overstint*. This, however, makes no part of the trial balance sheet, as it ought, if it is due. The under keepers say it is due, the principal keeper says it is not. From one sheet of the official returns, it would appear to be due. From the other, on which the other debts of the institution are stated, and the trial balance sheet, it appears not to be due.

One of the inspectors testifies, "that the accounts do not show exactly the amount made or lost. He understood from the clerk, that there were outstanding bills not handed in. He coincides with the other witnesses, that the inventory was taken generally by the keeper, and principally by copying the old inventory, so that the State could not know from year to year what is lost." Once in several years the inventory would be taken right. By this mode of taking the inventory, it will be perceived, there would be a heavy loss all at once, while the State would appear, from year to year, not to be losing more than *five thousand dollars annually*.

Of the Food, Fuel, Number of Officers, Location, and Remedy for Existing Evils.

The principal articles of *food*, with the quantities and prices, during the last year were

273 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. of rye flour, from $1 62½ to 2 50 per cwt.	$449 51	
40 cwt. corn meal, from $1 to 1 12½ per cwt.	43 12	
Other flour and meal bought by the bushel and barrel	101 37	
Total cost of bread stuff		$594 00
6129 lbs. of beef, from 3 to 3½ cents per lb.	$197 16	
4352 do. pork, from 4½ to 5 cents	206 61	
1969 do. hogs' heads, from 2½ to 3 cents	48 10	
7500 herring, at $1 per thousand	7 50	
1 beef's head	25	
Total cost of meat		$459 62
1232 gallons of molasses, from 28 to 40 cents per gallon	428 16½	
178 bushels of potatoes, from 23 to 33 cents per bushel	53 12½	
Total,		$481 29

Recapitulation.

Bread stuffs	44,699 lbs.	cost	$594 01½
Meats	12,450 "	"	451 87½
Molasses	39,424 gills	"	428 16½
Potatoes	13,392 pints	"	53 12½
			$1527 18
Other and smaller articles of food			66 01½
Total expense of food			$1593 19½

The proportion of each article, which this would give to each man daily, estimating the number of men at ninety, is . . . . . 1 lb. 4 oz. 3-10 of bread stuffs.
6 " 2-10 of meat.
1 gill 2-10 of molasses.
1 gill 6-10 of potatoes.

It will be observed, that the molasses costs almost as much as the meat, and eight times as much as the vegetables. The committee are satisfied, that this is out of all just proportion; that the molasses should be diminished from one gill and 2-10 to ½ a gill, which would save on the molasses two hundred and thirty-nine dollars

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76 cents annually; that the sum, thus saved on the molasses, be expended for beef, so far as to make the ration of beef one half more than it now is. The allowance of beef the last year has been only three ounces to each man per day, the cost of which was one hundred and ninety-seven dollars 16 cents. The change we recommend is, that out of the two hundred and thirty-nine dollars 76 cents, saved on molasses, one hundred and ninety-seven dollars 16 cents, be expended to purchase beef, which will give *six* ounces of beef instead of *three* ounces. This diminution of molasses, and increase of beef, will enable the men to work with more strength, and we shall still have forty-two dollars 60 cents saved on the molasses.

We recommend further, that the Indian meal be diminished from 6 ounces and 6-10 per day to 4 ounces. The men, many of them, complain that they have too much mush and molasses. This will save forty-four dollars annually on the mush. That the money thus saved shall be expended for potatoes, which will increase the quantity of potatoes from one gill and 6-10 to three gills.

We recommend also, that the rye flour be diminished from 14 ounces and 9-10 to 12 ounces, which will save on this article one hundred and ten dollars; that thirty-eight dollars and 40 cents of the sum thus saved be expended for potatoes, which will increase the allowance of potatoes to one pint; and that the remaining seventy-one dollars 60 cents saved on the rye flour, together with the forty-two dollars 60 cents saved on the molasses, be expended for beef, which will increase the allowance of beef to eight ounces per day, by increasing the expenses of the State on the provisions, nineteen dollars 24 cents, annually.

Any two men in the weave shop, on the custom work, in consideration of this change and improvement in the ration, may easily make up this deficiency, by the additional work performed. The ration, when changed, will stand thus per day:—¾ lb. rye flour, and ⅓ lb. corn meal, ½ lb. beef, and 3 ounces of pork, 1 pint of potatoes, and ½ a gill of molasses; and the smaller items, salt, &c. amounting to $66 01½ unaltered.

This ration would nearly resemble the ration in those Prisons where the men more than support themselves.

The *fuel* required in the Prison, as it is now constructed, amounted last year to *one hundred and one cords and a half* of wood, twelve and a half tons of stone coal, and two hundred and ninety-four bushels of charcoal, at an expense of five hundred and twenty-three dollars 93 cents. Eight stoves are used to warm forty night rooms, while, in a properly constructed Prison, two stoves would warm one hundred and fifty. Twenty-two fires are used to warm the whole establishment, and, as the Prison is constructed, the committee do not see how any of these fires can be dispensed with; while, in a well constructed Prison, the committee are convinced, from the returns of the new Prison in Connecticut, that the number of fires required is so much less as to diminish the expense in the article of fuel more than three hundred dollars annually.

The *number of officers* required in this Prison, to promote a wholesome discipline, must be, according to the testimony which the committee has received, seven, where there are now but three; that is, an increase of four, at four hundred dollars per annum each. This would increase the expenses sixteen hundred dollars annually, while the present number of officers, in a well constructed Prison, would secure a better discipline than the number thus increased in the old Prison. The difference of expense, then, in the old Prison, and in a new and well constructed Prison, as to the number of officers and the fuel, would be one thousand nine hundred dollars annually, or the interest of thirty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars—a sum sufficient to build a new Prison.

The *location* is unfavorable for business. No man would think of selecting that as a good place for the transaction of a large business. If Trenton is the town for the Prison, the present site is not the place for it. It is without natural advantages. It was put where it is, because a man gave the land to build it on. It is estimated that the least difference between the expense of transacting the business of the Prison where it is, and in town, would be three hundred dollars annually. The Prison, then, with its present location and construction, has physical disadvantages, viz.: on the location, annually, $300; on fuel, $300; and on the number of officers, $1600; which would make a difference of two thousand two hundred dollars annually, between the old Prison and a new one, which is the interest of thirty-five thousand dollars—a sum more than sufficient to build a new Prison.

These considerations are entirely independent of the greater security, industry, and more productive labor, which can be secured in a new Prison; by breaking up

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the traffic, combinations in villany, attempts to escape, riots, fighting, gambling, making cards and counterfeit coin. The committee see no reason why these evils cannot be removed in New Jersey as well as in Connecticut, nor why the State Prison in New Jersey, like that in Connecticut, should not, instead of being an expense to the State of five thousand dollars annually, be a source of income of three thousand dollars annually.

The directors of the new Prison in Connecticut say, in their last report to the Legislature, "We found a system in operation at the old Prison, which had, for ten years previous to its abandonment, occasioned to the State an expense of $84,634 05 over and above its earnings, which sum had been drawn from the treasury; being an average deficit of more than $8,400 per annum. We found the moral results of the system to be more unfortunate than the pecuniary, and that all its tendencies were to debase and corrupt the convict. The new Prison, for the year ending on the first of April last, after defraying every expense for its management and support, has earned to the State $3,229 41; making a difference to the State, between the old and new Prison, of $11,629 41 annually—an annuity more than sufficient, in three years, to cover the expense of building the new Prison.

"The results of the experiment," say the directors, "are now before the public. We can truly say, they have exceeded our highest anticipations, both as it respects their moral and pecuniary character."

Your committee have yet to learn why such results cannot be realized in New Jersey, as well as in Connecticut.

Thus the committee on the State Prison has endeavored to submit the facts, in the case now before them, in a full and impartial manner. These have produced, in the minds of the committee, an unanimous opinion, that the *construction* of the Prison is *altogether wrong*, and does not admit of being *essentially corrected* in the old establishment. The *discipline, in consequence, in great part, of the construction*, may be called *disorder* rather than discipline. The *escapes* have been, so far as our knowledge extends, without a parallel, *principally in consequence* of the *imperfection of the buildings*. The *punishments*, from the same disadvantages in construction, have been very severe, to prevent riots, insurrections, and escapes. The committee *greatly lament* the facts in evidence, on this part of the subject. The *deaths* are more numerous than they would be in a Prison well constructed and well ventilated. The *recommitments* are numerous in proportion to the number of convicts; and the *cases of reformation, few or none*; because the men are *associated together day and night for purposes of mutual corruption*; and this *cannot be prevented* in these buildings.

The expense of supporting the establishment is *very heavy*, and this too, in great part, *because the men cannot be kept at their business.*

The difficulties among the officers are greatly to be lamented. If the construction of the Prison is such, that the prisoners provoke the under officers, because they do not stay in their places, and mind their business, and the under officers provoke the principal keeper because *they* do not stay in *their* places and mind *their* business; *this is no sufficient excuse for passion, profane swearing, and wrangling among the officers; these things should have no place in this public institution, which has written over its door*, "THE NEW JERSEY PENITENTIARY."

We have recommended an alteration in the food of the prisoners, for the purpose of giving them more health and strength to labor, without any considerable additional *expense* for food to the State; and we think we have shown, that there is a difference, necessarily, of *more than two thousand dollars a year*, between the expense of supporting the old Prison, and a new one, in consequence of the quantity of fuel, and the number of officers required in the old Prison, and the inconvenience of its location. In this connexion, we think we have shown, also, from the example of the State of Connecticut, *how the State of New Jersey can save*, in a few years, *by building a new Prison, a sum more than sufficient to defray all the expenses of its construction.*

The committee therefore recommend, with entire unanimity, the building of a new Prison, on the general plan of those at Auburn, in New York, and at Wethersfield, in Connecticut.

The committee beg leave to state to the Legislature, that the Prison Discipline Society at Boston has appropriated and expended in our State Prison, for the purpose of moral and religious instruction, the sum of two hundred and seventy-one dollars, in different sums and at different periods, which amount, they recommend, should be refunded to the Society.

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In concluding the Report, the committee consider themselves bound to acknowledge publicly the great benefit and advantage which they have received from the Rev. Louis Dwight, the secretary of the Prison Discipline Society in Boston.

His intimate acquaintance with every thing touching the subject of Prison discipline, and the information which the committee has derived from him, have greatly facilitated the researches and examinations of the committee, and highly merit the thanks of the Legislature.

A. Howell, Amzi Dodd, } *Committee of Council.*

Charles Hillard, Littleton Kirkpatrick, Ferdinand S. Schenck, Isaac Hinchman, } *Committee of Assembly.*

Document (B,)

Showing the number of prisoners who are supposed to have died in consequence of being severely punished in the cells for disobedience, &c.

William Thomas,	died	17 December, 1809.
Thomas Steward,	"	23 July, 1811.
John O. Brian,	"	6 Sept. 1823.
William Bower,	"	25 April, 1816.
John Brown,	"	10 Sept. 1821.
Tunis Cole,	"	22 August, 1822.
Aaron Strattain,	"	20 Nov. 1827.
Thomas Somes,	"	29 Nov. 1827.
Pomp Cisco,	"	29 Sept. 1828.
Peter Marks,	"	29 Feb. 1820.

Document (D,)

New Jersey Treasury Department, Trenton, Jan. 30th, 1830.

To His Excellency Peter D. Vroom, Esq.

Sir—In compliance with the request contained in your note of this morning, I herewith annex a statement, showing the general as well as the annual operation of the New Jersey State Prison, on this department, from 1797, the time the first appropriation was made for its erection, up to 1829, inclusive. The statement includes all expenses incurred in transportation of prisoners, costs of prosecution, erection of Prison, officers' salaries, &c. &c., by which it appears that the annual average loss is about five thousand dollars; the whole loss being $164,963 01. It will also appear by the statement, that in 1809, 1810, 1812, and 1813, there were balances in favor of the Prison. These results did not arise from the operation of the Prison in any of those years. They grew out of the sales of articles manufactured in former years. From the best information that I have been able to obtain, I think myself safe in saying, that the Prison has not supported itself in any one year since its erection.

I am, with great respect, your obedient, humble servant,

Charles Parker.

Statement as follows:

1797.	Paid Prison agent	$14,327 18
1798.	" " "	13,545 92
1799.	" " "	13,285 45

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1800.	Paid keeper	$5,579 03	
1801.	" "	5,079 27	
1802.	" "	3,255 18	
1803.	" "	7,862 86	
			21,776 29
1804.	" "	3,179 38	
1805.	" "	2,856 95	
			6,036 33
			$68,968 17
1806.	" "	$2,607 29	
1807.	" "	1,884 65	
1808.	" "	2,486 73	
			6,978 67
			$75,946 84

Cr.

1809.	By received from keeper	$5,146 21	
1810.	" " " "	8,910 50	
1812.	" " " "	1,264 84	
1813.	" " " "	738 25	
			16,059 80
	Balance against the Prison		$59,887 04

Dr.

1811.	To paid keeper	$7,443 34	
1814.	" " "	4,135 50	
1815.	" " "	3,980 00	
1816.	" " "	6,354 55	
1817.	" " "	8,770 75	
1818.	" " "	9,859 24	
1819.	" " "	6,065 61	
1820.	" " "	1,872 50	
1821.	" " "	10,169 84	
			58,651 33
1822.	" " "	5,805 00	
	Transportation, &c.	1,678 49	
			7,483 49
1823.	To paid keeper	3,725 00	
	Transportation, &c.	2,740 27	
			6,465 27
1824.	" paid keeper	6,331 00	
	Transportation, &c.	2,160 31	
			8,491 31
1825.	" paid keeper	3,350 00	
	Transportation	1,444 43	
			4,794 43
1826.	" paid keeper	2,025 00	
	Transportation, &c.	1,654 89	
			3,679 89
1827.	" paid keeper	2,987 50	
	Transportation	1,790 24	
			4,777 74
1828.	" paid keeper	3,029 37	
	Transportation, &c.	2,818 94	
			5,848 31
1829.	" paid keeper	3,125 48	
	Transportation, &c.	1,759 52	
			4,885 00
	Total		$164,963 81

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Document (E.)

New Jersey Prison—90 Prisoners, 1829.

Expenses.		*Earnings.*	
Provisions	$1,593 19¾	Nail Factory	$10 07½
Clothing	507 17	Cooper Shop	15 73¾
Incidentals	345 12½	Plaster	355 35
Furniture	18 15½	Sundry Account	126 88
Repairs	65 94	Shoe Shop, or Cordwainers	1,106 93½
Fuel	513 93	Weaving Account	1,708 91
Profit and Loss Account	38 00	Stone sawing Account	29 32
		Interest Account	75 67½
	$3,081 50¾		$3,427 98
Pay of officers	3,117 50		3,081 50
	$6,199 00¾		$346 48

Connecticut Prison—134 Prisoners, 1829.

Expenses.		*Earnings.*	
Provision	$1,863 03	Smith's Shop	$474 39
Clothing and Bedding	495 20	Cooper's Shop	1,258 88
Fuel and Incidental Expenses including the Salary of the Officers	3,378 78	Shoe Shop	3,540 62
		Nail Shop	1,771 64
		Carpenter's Shop	1,363 72
		Tailor's Shop	15 84
Hospital	139 12	Labor of Lumpers	49 35
			614 58
	$5,876 13		
		Earnings of Connecticut	$9,105 54
		" N. Jersey	3,427 98
		Difference	5,677 56

Expenses of N. Jersey more than Connecticut ..... $ 322 86½
Earnings of " less than " 5,677 56

Extract of a Letter from Joel Miller, Warden of Maine State Prison, dated Thomaston, April 20, 1830.

"Since I entered on the duties of my office, (July 1, 1828,) a convenient building has been erected for female convicts, enclosed by a yard, so as to exclude them entirely from the view of the males. In the summer of 1828, twenty additional cells were erected on the west wing of the Prison. The moral and religious instruction imparted to the convicts has been limited to one short sermon each Sabbath, until, the last summer, a Sabbath School was established at the Prison. I have this day written Moses C. Pilsbury, Esq., warden of the Connecticut State Prison, requesting him to forward me his views on the subject of books, as well as the mode of instruction, classing the convicts, branches taught, &c. Could you find time and opportunity to send me your views on the same subject, I should esteem it a treasure worth preserving. I think of becoming a member of your valuable Prison Discipline Society, (if found worthy.) I shall send to the Sabbath School Union Depository in Boston for the books for the school and library. I find it difficult to ascertain, with accuracy, the number of convicts who were intemperate drinkers when committed; but I have used my utmost endeavors to ascertain the fact as near as possible, and am confident that I hazard nothing in saying, that more than two thirds of all the crimes, for which the convicts are now suffering imprisonment in this Prison, may be traced, either directly or indirectly, to an intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. Of the ninety-one convicts now in Prison, seventeen were unable to read when committed."

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Extract of a Letter from Hon. John H. Cotton, Superintendent of the State Prison, dated Windsor, Vermont, May 5, 1830.

"We have preaching and other religious exercises on the Lord's day, and a school for the instruction of those who come in destitute of any education, containing, upon an average, for the year, fifteen scholars.

As far as information can be obtained, in relation to the habits of the convicts previous to their coming to Prison, the generality of them acknowledge, that the too free use of ardent spirits was the great cause of the commission of the crimes for which they were convicted."

Extract of a Letter from the Clerk of the Baltimore Penitentiary, dated Baltimore, April 17, 1830.

"The keeper regrets that the copy of your Reports, which you mention as having sent, did not reach him. It should have arrived at the same time with your letter, but must have miscarried. Your letter was, however, laid before the directors, a few days since, at their monthly meeting; and they have authorized a subscription for one hundred copies. The amount may be collected either through any one of the banks in this city, by a draft upon me as clerk of the Penitentiary, or transmitted by mail, at your option."

Extract of a Letter from Samuel P. Parsons, Keeper of the Virginia Penitentiary, dated Richmond, May 26, 1830.

"The improvements made since the building was rebuilt, in 1824, consist in altering the cells, directed by the law of 1824, from dark and close solitude, to light and more airy ones. There has been a change in the hospital of some importance, though this department is still very far short of the most desirable change to complete the system. From the hospital flows a very immoral influence, after separating convicts at night; and I question much whether it is not a mockery upon the police to have a hospital where the patients are associated, day and night, without restraint,—the bad, and the worse than bad, the subject of flattering expectation of reformation, and the irreclaimable, all grouped together; the one instructed to think contemptuously of the justice of that punishment calculated to reform, and render him useful to himself and country, while the other has the strongest inducement to feign himself sick, to be transferred to the place of all others the most congenial with his wishes. We rarely have a scheme of villany, or improper conduct of any kind, that is unconnected with the hospital. A greater subdivision of the rooms has enabled us, for the last twelve months, to separate all the prisoners when not at labor, (except in the hospital.)

The moral and religious instruction consists in furnishing each convict with a Bible and other books calculated to improve the mind, at the discretion of the superintendent, and occasionally preaching by the ministers of different societies. We have no room large enough to assemble the convicts in; and, when assembled, it is in the open yard. It is therefore in good weather only that we can have the service of those disposed to aid us in the work of reformation. If I had a printed copy of my report to the governor at the close of last year, I would send it; but as I have not, I subjoin an extract from it, on this subject.

'I hope I shall be excused for remarking, that, notwithstanding the Prison is in beautiful order, under a good and efficient police, I consider it defective in a moral point of view; believing, as I do, that, while government is punishing offenders, to the terror of evil doers, and to correct their moral habits, it should extend the correction to the improvement of the mind, so far as to give those entirely destitute of education sufficient to enable them to transact the common business of life. This instruction I would not extend beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic as far as the rule of three. Was there a suitable place erected for a chapel, the convicts might receive moral and religious instruction, without adding to the expenses of the institution. A school would be organized for the instruction of those without education, and such of the charitable and benevolent ministers of the gospel, of the various denominations of Christians, as are induced to administer counsel to the convicts, would have a comfortable room to meet in.'

We have but little sickness except such as has been contracted before conviction; mostly consumption of the pulmonary character, and the dropsy, having their origin generally in intemperance and dissipation. Of the number confined at this

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time, there are thirty-two that have been hard drinkers; there are seventy-six that cannot read and write, twenty of which are colored. Some are well informed, and in general the most incorrigible villains, which proves to my mind, that where a man has had good instruction, with the best opportunity of doing well, and departs from correct principles, and continues in bad habits, he becomes more hardened, and is the object of less hope, than he who has not had the same opportunity."

Extract of a Letter from B. Leonard, Keeper of the Ohio Penitentiary, dated Columbus, April 28, 1830.

"Our Prison has always been a sinking institution, to the amount of near $10,000, annually. The Prison-yard, buildings, &c., occupy about one and an half acres of ground. We have not shops sufficient to employ more than eighty men, and no room in the yard for building any more, leaving seventy men constantly unemployed. I have been in the establishment only since the first of March; consequently my knowledge is limited; but, from what I have discovered, I am satisfied that we must abandon the system, or extend the Prison, and make arrangements for solitary confinement at night.

You inquire how many have been addicted to the use of ardent spirits. From an inquiry made of each individual, separate and apart from any other, last November, it appeared that about four fifths were more or less addicted to drinking spirits, and that dissipation was principally the cause of their crimes.

Of the present number in the Prison, about two thirds of the number can read, and about one half can write. As regards improvements, none of any consequence have been made of late."

Extract of a Letter from Joel Scott, Keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary, dated Frankfort, Kentucky, July 8, 1830.

"It gave me much pleasure to know that you felt an interest in the state of Penitentiaries and of Penitentiary discipline in the western country.

The Kentucky Penitentiary was established by law in the year 1798, in the town of Frankfort, about half a mile distant from the Kentucky river. The exterior wall is built of rough stone, and is twenty-six feet in height. The outer wall encloses about two acres of ground, in the form of a parallelogram. The principal buildings are a three-story brick house, used as an office and store-house; a three-story brick building, about eighty feet long, containing nine rooms, used as work-shops, &c.; a two-story brick building, one hundred and twenty feet long, open above and below, from one end to the other, used as work-shops; also a two-story stone building, one hundred and forty feet long, divided in the centre by a passage running from one end to the other, above and below, on the sides of which are one hundred single cells, each about seven feet long, four feet broad, and seven feet high, used as dormitories for the prisoners. The cells are kept white and clean.

Many of the partitions have been torn away, in order to make the work-shops as large as possible, and to confine the prisoners, when at work, within view of the officers.

The prisoners are lodged, from dark to day-light, in separate cells, which are lighted and aired by means of two grated windows, one on each side of the cell. They lie upon beds stuffed with straw or shavings, with covering suitable to the season. The cells are without fire. The cells are swept daily, and washed weekly.

A physician is employed, at a salary of $100 per annum. The Prison is entirely destitute of a hospital and nurse, as they are but little needed: sickness and death being rare among the prisoners. In the last five years, one prisoner has been shot by the guard, one has been stabbed by his fellow prisoner, one has been hung, and one has died of a disease under which he had been long laboring.

There are now in this Prison two black and ninety-five white persons, all males. About forty-six lost their parents before they were sixteen years old; about thirty of them cannot read; eighteen or twenty have been habitual drunkards, and more than two thirds of the whole number attribute their confinement, directly or indirectly, to intemperance"

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SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,

BOSTON, MAY 24, 1831.

Boston:
PERKINS AND MARVIN, 114 WASHINGTON STREET.
STEREOTYPED AT THE
BOSTON TYPE AND STEEOTYRPE FOUNDERY.

1831.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

The Society held its Sixth Annual Meeting on Tuesday, May 24, at 12 o'clock, M., in Park Street Meeting-House.

The President of the Society, Samuel T. Armstrong, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting was opened by reading the 18th chapter of Matthew, by Rev. Mr. Fairchild. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Bladden: after which the Treasurer exhibited his annual statement of the funds, and the Secretary read extracts from the Annual Report.

The Hon. Alexander H. Everett offered a resolution recommending the acceptance of the Report, which was seconded by Rev. Dr. Hewitt.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Potter, *seconded by* Alfred D. Foster, *Esq., of Worcester,*

Resolved, That the condition of Poor, Imprisoned Lunatics, deserves the particular and persevering exertions of this Society, and all the friends of humanity.

Mr. Everett and Mr. Potter addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions they offered.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board of Managers of the Prison Discipline Society, in presenting their Sixth Annual Report, have occasion to acknowledge the goodness and severity of God;—the goodness of God, in mercifully inclining the hearts of men to do so much, during the past year, in this department of Christian benevolence; and the severity of God, in removing by death one of its beloved life members, one of its life directors, and one of its vice-presidents. The life member to whom we allude, resided in New York; was intimately connected with the great objects of benevolence in that city; died at sea just before the week of the anniversary meetings, and was often mentioned and deeply lamented by the different societies there, as he deserves to be here, for his cordial coöperation in all benevolent designs. When the heart and hand of such a man as Archibald Falconer are cold in death, the agents of benevolent societies feel their loss.—The life director, whose decease we are called to deplore, possessed the same spirit; was more extensively known; and was to this Society, as to many others, among the earliest and most liberal benefactors. We allude to Josiah Bissell of Rochester, New York. We have heard Mr. Evarts say, if there were twelve such men in the world, it would hasten the approach of the millennium.—The vice-president of this Society, whose death we most deeply feel, was a friend to this object before the Society was formed, or even contemplated, except, perhaps, by himself. His comprehensive mind, his deep research, and thorough knowledge of the world in which we live, convinced Mr. Evarts, long before it had been proposed, that the ground now occupied by this Society was a field for observation and benevolent action, which must not be neglected. While the revered man of whom we speak, thus felt and reasoned, and gave the most substantial evidence of his approbation by his countenance, patronage, and a letter of credit which would have furnished Bibles for all the Prisons in the land, others, who might have esteemed themselves wiser that Mr. Evarts, looked on with indifference. The coolness, decision, heartfelt approbation, and letter of credit, above alluded to, written in the full strength of faith, and confidence of hope and affection, for the purpose of recommending a suitable agent to examine and supply destitute Prisons with the Bible, might have been, for aught we know, the *hinge* on which the very existence of this Society depended. It was written to the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, we think, in October 1824, about

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seven months before the Prison Discipline Society was formed. We wish we had the letter here, and probably might have had it, greatly to the benefit of this Society, if we had supposed that the body of the beloved friend who wrote it, would have been, at the very time of reading the Report, on the way to this city, to receive the last honors and sorrows which we can express, before it is laid in the tomb beneath this church. Our grief at his death we should not know how to bear, if Heaven was not brought nearer to earth by it, and if we had not already seen how this event teaches humility, dependence on God, tenderness of heart, brotherly kindness, and submission; and if we did not regard it as the *act* of God, which will probably produce greater effects on the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ in Christian and heathen lands, than the personal presence of our departed friend, his spirit of wisdom and counsel, and his correspondence with the churches. *Besides, we think there is instruction in this event, in regard to our duty as a nation to the* INDIANS, *which could not have been so effectually taught without the sacrifice.* Oh that all being wise, who, in the Divine Mind, have any concern in this death, may learn fast, and continue to learn for a long time, what it teaches;—truth to the false, magnanimity and benevolence to the oppressor and the covetous, humility without ostentation, Godly sorrow for personal guilt and the sins of the world, temperance, equanimity, decision, courage, patient labor while life lasts, love to Christ and the souls of men, and peace in death, to all the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ:—these are some of the things to be learnt in memory of our departed friend.

We must now leave this part of the subject, and proceed to the plan of the Report.

THE ARRANGEMENT WILL BE GEOGRAPHICAL, AND THE TOPICS WILL BE, IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, STATE PRISONS, HOUSES OF REFUGE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, COUNTY PRISONS, AND ASYLUMS FOR POOR AND IMPRISONED LUNATICS.

MAINE.

Imprisonment for Debt in Maine.—A law was passed in March last, to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish frauudlent debtors. The ostensible object in passing this law was, to exempt the honest debtor from arrest and imprisonment, except in cases where fraud is alleged and proved, by competent witnesses, before an impartial tribunal. The provisions of this law apply to all debts exceeding five dollars. They give the execution creditor power to call the debtor before two justices of the quorum, and propose interrogatories; and if it shall appear, that the debtor has no property, except such as is by law exempt from attachment, and that he has not been guilty of fraudulent concealment, the justices may administer the poor debtor's oath immediately, provided the creditor does not appeal from their decision. If, on examination, the justices are satisfied that he is not a fit subject for the oath, he may be committed to Prison without the privilege of bail, until he surrenders property which he may have concealed, or pays the debt. This law, if properly administered, may probably save from imprisonment in Maine

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about one thousand persons annually. The extent of the evil, which it is intended to remedy, may be estimated from the list of cases of imprisonment, as shown by the Records in the county of Lincoln during the last year.*

* *List of Debtors committed to the Prison in Wiscasset, within the County of Lincoln, in the course of the year ending January 1, 1831.*

Debtors.	Residence.	Committed.	Debt.	Costs.	Whose Suit.	Discharged, when and how.
S. H.	Bremen,	Jan. 7	400 00	63 89	U. S.	On payment of costs, Nov. 6
B. G. P.	Alna,	15	25 50	8 19	J. L.	Bailed and settled.
W. H.	Waldoboro',	22	11 25	4 93	J. S.	" " "
G. F.	Bowdoinham,	23	5 40	3 25	J. W. S.	" " "
Same,	"	"	9 35	4 15	G. J.	" " "
J. H.	Dresden,	25	1620 25	12 01	C. D. C.	By creditor's attorney, Oct. 12
L. W.	Litchfield,	29	5 17	3 12	A. T.	Bailed and settled.
Same,	"	"	3 69	3 70	T. of L.	" " "
C. O.	Waldoboro',	30	Taxes,		T. of W.	" " "
T. F.	Alna,	Feb. 6	12 00	5 40	J. C.	By creditor, Nov. 6.
G. H.	Dresden,	12	1027 10	57 29	U. S.	Bailed.
L. H.	"	"	1516 76	63 03	"	"
G. T.	"	"	941 37	46 21	"	By sec. of treas., Nov. 10.
A. A.	Richmond,	"	1581 50	68 02	"	" " " " " 6.
E. H.	Dresden,	"	941 37	46 21	"	" " " " " 9.
J. C.	"	"	1027 18	57 29	"	Bailed.
D. C.	Richmond,	"	1351 59	49 32	"	By sec. of treas., Nov. 6.
E. H.	Dresden,	"	1351 59	49 32	"	" " " " " 9.
R. K.	"	"	105 63	29 30	"	" " " " " 6.
J. C.	"	"	633 36	59 94	"	Bailed.
J. S.	Richmond,	"	105 63	29 30	"	By sec. of treas., Nov. 6.
W. G.	Dresden,	18	12 39	5 89	P. C.	Bailed, supposed settled.
D. M.	Lisbon,	20	13 12	4 09	J. T.	By poor debtor's oath, Mar. 9.
J. F.	Alna,	"	107 10	9 68	J. S.	By creditor's attorney, Nov. 19
L. T.	Whitefield,	"	20 00	4 65	B. P.	By poor debtor's oath, Sept. 9.
J. C.	Lisbon,	23	288 79	18 90	T. W.	Bailed, and no return.
G. W. F.	Thomaston,	"	9 42	4 07	B. R.	" " " "
T. B.	Dresden,	24	273 19	7 24	E. W.	" " " "
J. M. R.	Bowdoin,	"	20 00	14 02	J. C.	By poor debtor's oath, Sept. 11.
W. H. Jr.	Jefferson,	25	Costs,	27 25	S. B.	Bailed, no return.
S. A.	Thomaston,	Mar. 2	9 55	3 59	J. B.	By poor debtor's oath, Mar. 20.
A. H.	"	"	18 88	25 85	J. F.	" " " " " "
N. C.	Patrick To. Plant.	"	6 94	4 28	S. M.	Bailed, no return.
J. P.	Whitefield,	3	49 74	7 86	E. W.	" " "
D. P.	"	"	49 74	7 86	Same,	" " "
W. B.	Boothbay,	17	Taxes,		T. of W.	By note for debt and costs, Nov. 22.
S. D.	Thomaston,	"	10 05	3 92	J. H.	Bailed.
J. O.	Litchfield,	"	10 82	5 09	T. B.	"
Same,	"	"	13 54	6 00	J. D.	"
J. L.	Nobleboro',	19	108 93	10 66	W. T.	By A. S. Oct. 11.
R. G.	Union,	"	112 82	15 23	I. T.	By poor debtor's oath, Nov. 30.
P. O.	Bath,	20	91 61	8 57	J. G.	" " " " Dec. 15.
D. C.	Liberty,	22	13 00	10 78	J. L.	Bailed, no return.
J. E.	Bath,	25	81 27	9 35	W. L. W.	" " "
Same,	"	"	25 84	14 79	J. M. M.	" " "
J. S.	Woolwich,	April 1	5 50	3 34	J. S.	By plaintiff's att. Jan. 1, 1831.
Same,	"	"	Tax. 4 10	1 35	T. of W.	Bailed.
W. W.	Newcastle,	3	93 57	15 40	L. & L. S.	"
P. T.	"	"	93 57	15 40	Same,	"
J. C. Jr.	Dresden,	Mar. 31	1027 18	59 79	U. S.	By sec. of treas., May 14.
F. H.	"	"	1027 18	59 79	Same,	" " " " Sept. 24.
J. J.	Washington,	April 13	1 37	1 25	J. F.	By creditor, Oct. 26.
R. E.	Dresden,	16	10 55	3 41	M. S.	Bailed, no return.
W. B.	"	"	14 50	4 08	B. S.	" " "
W. B.	Boothbay,	"	6 74	91	T. of W.	By notes for amount of both executions and costs, Nov. 22
Same,	"	"	Taxes,		Same,	
W. D.	Jefferson,	"	Tax. 1 98	1 55	T. of J.	By plaintiff, May 5.
J. S.	Wiscasset,	19	179 64	9 53	J. J.	By plaintiff, Dec. 31.
S. P.	Patrick To. Plant.	21	18 11	5 07	J. O.	By poor debtor's oath, Oct. 22.
Same,	"	27	16 00	5 90	H. M.	
J. E.	Newcastle,	24	93 57	15 65	L. & L. S.	Bailed.
A. R. Jr.	Dresden,	May 1	19 19	3 83	J. C.	By poor debtor's oath, Aug. 11.
J. P.	Thomaston,	11	27 02	10 04	W. R.	
N. C.	Bath,	13	10 00		J. Y.	Bailed.
B. S.	Bath,	15	817 29	44 16	U. S.	By notes for costs and taking the oath, Feb. 25, 1831.
R. S.			817 29	44 16		
T. B.	Dresden,		817 29	44 16		By taking the oath, May 17, 1831
J. H.			817 29	44 16		

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B. G. P.	Alna,	15	25 50	8 19	J. L.	Bailed and settled.
W. H.	Waldoboro',	22	11 25	4 93	J. S.	" " "
G. F.	Bowdoinham,	23	5 40	3 25	J. W. S.	" " "
Same,	"	"	9 35	4 15	G. J.	" " "
J. H.	Dresden,	25	1620 25	12 01	C. D. C.	By creditor's attorney, Oct. 12
L. W.	Litchfield,	29	5 17	3 12	A. T.	Bailed and settled.
Same,	"	"	3 69	3 70	T. of L.	" " "
C. O.	Waldoboro',	30	Taxes,		T. of W.	" " "
T. F.	Alna,	Feb. 6	12 00	5 40	J. C.	By creditor, Nov. 6.
G. H.	Dresden,	12	1027 10	57 29	U. S.	Bailed.
L. H.	"	"	1516 76	63 03	"	"
G. T.	"	"	941 37	46 21	"	By sec. of treas., Nov. 10.
A. A.	Richmond,	"	1581 50	68 02	"	" " " " " 6.
E. H.	Dresden,	"	941 37	46 21	"	" " " " " 9.
J. C.	"	"	1027 18	57 29	"	Bailed.
D. C.	Richmond,	"	1351 59	49 32	"	By sec. of treas., Nov. 6.
E. H.	Dresden,	"	1351 59	49 32	"	" " " " " 9.
R. K.	"	"	105 63	29 30	"	" " " " " 6.
J. C.	"	"	633 36	50 94	"	Bailed.
J. S.	Richmond,	"	105 63	29 30	"	By sec. of treas., Nov. 6.
W. G.	Dresden,	18	12 39	5 89	P. C.	Bailed, supposed settled.
D. M.	Lisbon,	20	13 12	4 09	J. T.	By poor debtor's oath, Mar. 9.
J. F.	Alna,	"	107 10	9 68	J. S.	By creditor's attorney, Nov. 19
L. T.	Whitefield,	"	20 00	4 65	B. P.	By poor debtor's oath, Sept. 9.
J. C.	Lisbon,	23	288 79	18 90	T. W.	Bailed, and no return.
G. W. F.	Thomaston,	"	9 42	4 07	B. R.	" " " "
T. B.	Dresden,	24	273 19	7 24	E. W.	" " " "
J. M. R.	Bowdoin,	"	20 00	14 02	J. C.	By poor debtor's oath, Sept. 11.
W. H. Jr.	Jefferson,	25	Costs,	27 25	S. B.	Bailed, no return.
S. A.	Thomaston,	Mar. 2	9 55	3 59	J. B.	By poor debtor's oath, Mar. 20.
A. H.	"	"	18 88	25 85	J. F.	" " " " " "
N. C.	Patrick To. Plant.	"	6 94	4 28	S. M.	Bailed, no return.
J. P.	Whitefield,	3	49 74	7 86	E. W.	" " "
D. P.	"	"	49 74	7 86	Same,	" " "
W. B.	Boothbay,	17	Taxes,		T. of W.	By note for debt and costs, Nov. 22.
S. D.	Thomaston,	"	10 05	3 92	J. H.	Bailed.
J. O.	Litchfield,	"	10 82	5 09	T. B.	"
Same,	"	"	13 54	6 00	J. D.	"
J. L.	Nobleboro',	19	108 93	10 66	W. T.	By A. S. Oct. 11.
R. G.	Union,	"	112 82	15 23	I. T.	By poor debtor's oath, Nov. 30.
P. O.	Bath,	20	91 61	8 57	J. G.	" " " " Dec. 15.
D. C.	Liberty,	22	13 00	10 78	J. L.	Bailed, no return.
J. E.	Bath,	25	81 27	9 35	W. L. W.	" " "
Same,	"	"	25 84	14 79	J. M. M.	" " "
J. S.	Woolwich,	April 1	5 50	3 34	J. S.	By plaintiff's att. Jan. 1, 1831.
Same,	"	"	Tax. 4 10	1 35	T. of W.	Bailed.
W. W.	Newcastle,	3	93 57	15 40	L. & L. S.	"
P. T.	"	"	93 57	15 40	Same,	"
J. C. Jr.	Dresden,	Mar. 31	1027 18	59 79	U. S.	By sec. of treas., May 14.
F. H.	"	"	1027 18	59 79	Same,	" " " " Sept. 24.
J. J.	Washington,	April 13	1 37	1 25	J. F.	By creditor, Oct. 26.
R. E.	Dresden,	16	10 55	3 41	M. S.	Bailed, no return.
W. B.	"	"	14 50	4 08	B. S.	" " "
W. B.	Boothbay,	"	6 74	91	T. of W.	By notes for amount of both executions and costs, Nov. 22
Same,	"	"	Taxes,		Same,	
W. D.	Jefferson,	"	Tax. 1 98	1 55	T. of J.	By plaintiff, May 5.
J. S.	Wiscasset,	19	179 64	9 53	J. J.	By plaintiff, Dec. 31.
S. P.	Patrick To. Plant.	21	18 11	5 07	J. O.	By poor debtor's oath, Oct. 22.
Same,	"	27	16 00	5 90	H. M.	
J. E.	Newcastle,	24	93 57	15 65	L. & L. S.	Bailed.
A. R. Jr.	Dresden,	May 1	19 19	3 83	J. C.	By poor debtor's oath, Aug. 11.
J. P.	Thomaston,	11	27 02	10 04	W. R.	
N. C.	Bath,	13	10 00		J. Y.	Bailed.
R. S.	Bath,	15	817 29	44 16	U. S.	By notes for costs and taking the oath, Feb. 25, 1831.
R. S.			817 29	44 16		
T. B.	Dresden,		817 29	44 16		By taking the oath, May 17, 1831
J. H.			817 29	44 16		

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State Prison at Thomaston.—This Prison contains about as many solitary cells as convicts. These cells are so constructed and arranged, that evil communication is in a great measure, if not entirely, prevented, while the men are confined in them, which is about one half of the whole time. We believe that each cell is furnished with a Bible, and that the cells are so constructed as to admit light enough to read in the daytime. A large part of time, therefore, is spent, by the convicts in this Prison, in silence and solitude, with the Word of God in their hands; so that those who can read, if they are disposed, have a favorable opportunity to read the Bible, without shame, and with none to take the good seed out of their hearts, at the moment it is planted: and those who cannot read, can think. In compassion to those who cannot read, a Sabbath school has been instituted, where they can learn. A chaplain is employed to superintend it, as well as to preach the gospel; and the warden appears to be a man, who coöperates with the chaplain in the moral and religious instruction of the convicts. Joint labor is perform-

Debtors.	Residence.	Committed	Debt.	Costs.	Whose Suit.	Discharged, when and how.
F. B.	Wiscasset,	May 15			D. S.	By creditor, May 17.
M. W.	"	"	11 80	5 50	A. W.	Bailed.
C. L.	Waldoboro',	17		96 22	J. J.	By poor debtor's oath, June 7.
J. E.	Phipsburg,	19	104 03	10 53	D. & S.	" " " " "
W. A.	Alna,	"	6 37	3 45	B. W.	Bailed, no return.
Same,	"	"	8 19	2 25	C. W.	" " "
P. K. Jr.	Nobleboro,	22	18 52	5 26	W. M.	" " "
E. H.	Dresden,	25	306 74	14 21	B. B.	By poor debtor's oath, Nov. 29.
W. K. 2d.	Newcastle,	27	5 20	5 88	J. H.	Close confinement, Mar. 3, 1831.
J. B.	Topsham,	June 2	106 11	9 12	B. & H.	By poor debtor's oath, "
J. W.	Alna,	5	10 25	3 50	J. H. S.	Bailed.
Same,	"	"	6 00	3 92	H. W.	By plaintiff's att. Jan. 18, 1831.
T. B.	Wiscasset,	7	651 58	10 45	D. P.	Bailed.
J. K.	Gorham,	11	20 00	4 64	E. S.	By creditor, June 28.
K. F. R.	Union,	16	777 26	23 56	J. C.	
A. H. N.	Lisbon,	17	91 50	23 12	W. C. S.	
I. P.	"	18	30 05	13 84	J. B.	Poor debtor's oath, Nov. 11.
A. P.	Newcastle,	"	10 69	5 40	S. S.	Bailed.
J. C. Jr.	Dresden,	"	38 60	25	A. J.	"
J. S.	Bristol,	"	155 55		R. R.	"
J. J.	Lisbon,	21	43 84	12 63	B. S.	No prov. for board, June 29.
T. S. R.	Richmond,	25	54 76	26 29	E. H.	By poor debtor's oath, July 17.
R. K.	"	26	5 00	2 88	J. P.	Bailed.
M. J.	Washington,	July 5	30 59	16 10	H. Q.	No prov. for board, April 13, '31.
B. S.	Thomaston,	"	26 68	6 84	J. R.	Bailed.
D. P.	Whitefield,	"	26 43	8 63	J. L. C.	"
Same,	"	"	12 50	4 27	R. K. P.	"
J. D.	Edgecomb,	7	5 47	5 40	S. S.	"
J. C. B.	Litchfield,	12	6 90	5 77	N. M.	Poor debtor's oath, May 12, "
Same,	"	"	6 18	4 25	J. I.	Bailed.
C. B.	"	"	5 33	4 17	E. W.	Poor debtor's oath, April 12, "
Same,	"	"	5 01	4 00	A. T.	" " " " " "
Same,	"	"	7 80	4 03	J. G.	" " " " " "
M. W.	"	"	16 42	4 10	L. & P	Bailed.
J. B.	"	"	18 74	3 29	J. P.	Poor debtor's oath, May 12, "
N. J.	Washington,	14	6 00	5 20	B. K.	No prov. for board, July, 23, "
J. W.	Waldoboro',	16	7 33	5 78	F. C.	Poor debtor's oath, Mar. 21, "
F. M.	"	"	26 74	7 15	P. G.	No provis. for board, May 2, "
S. T.	Bath,	July 17	768 57	14 91	G. C.	No execution being levied, Aug. 2, 1830.
Same,	"	"	118 01	13 75		
Same,	"	"	736 65			
Same,	"	"	138 72			
Same,	"	"	158 72			
P. W.	Waldoboro',	20	19 61	3 58	J. L.	Bailed.
S. P.	Jefferson,	23	63 02	7 40	R. K. P.	Poor debtor's oath, April 20, '31.
A. N.	Wiscasset,	26	137 77	9 48	F. T.	" " " Mar. 31, "
S. C.	Newcastle,	29	14 60	3 41	J. P.	Bailed.
F. J.	Warren,	"	194 72	14 31	L. B.	"
E. R.	Union,	"	15 28	3 13	T. H.	Poor debtor's oath, April 2, "
O. D.	Newcastle,	31	9 65	3 75	J. D.	By creditor, March 25, 1831.
C. B. R.	Topsham,	Aug. 2	17 25	5 40	I. J.	" " Aug. 23.
J. N.	Thomaston,	3	19 33	6 46	E. H.	No provis. May 14.

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ed, under close inspection, when the convicts are neither in solitary confinement, nor under instruction; so that the whole time, except that allotted to sleep and food, is designed to be filled up with reading and reflection, instruction, supervision and labor. With this system, we believe the instances are not solitary, in which the grace of God has proved sufficient to turn the heart from sin to holiness. We have the evidence of our own senses, and of several undoubted witnesses, concerning one instance of most remarkable conversion from the Prison, in which the nature has been changed as from the lion to the lamb. This man was a terror to all around him. Even when he intended to do no harm, his keepers were afraid of him. We have heard an account from

Debtors.	Residence.	Committed.		Debts.	Costs.	Whose Suit.	Discharged, when and how.
E. R.	Union,	Aug.	4	16 35	4 26	P. T.	By poor debtor's oath, Apr. 2, 1831.
G. K.	Waldoboro',		5	5 91	3 76	B. R.	Bailed.
D. P.	"		9	5 94	2 50	H. W. C.	By poor debtor's oath, Oct. 1.
T. S.	Union,		16	13 27	4 00	S. A.	No provis. May 21, 1831.
J. E.	Newcastle,		18	34 83	13 63	D. C.	Bailed.
W. S.	Thomaston,		24	1094 77	13 23	P. H. G.	Bailed, by poor debtor's oath.
M. M. G.	Edgecomb,		25	1000 00	81 75	U. S.	By order of Gov., April 22, 1831.
C. S.	Jefferson,		27	15 00	3 41	W. M.	Bailed.
J. C.	"		"	20 00	3 66	Same,	"
S. J.	Washington,		31	20 00	7 40	C. R. H.	Poor debtor's oath, April 20, "
J. M.	Thomaston,		"	20 80	1 25	J. K.	
D. W.	Waldoboro',	Sept.	11	20 00	4 92	R. H.	No provis. for board.
J. C.	Bristol,		15	17 87	6 01	W. H.	Poor debtor's oath, May 19, "
H. H.	Thomaston,		14	984 58	48 04	U. S.	By sec. of treas. June 18, "
K. F. R.	Union,		20			G. B C.	
H. G.	Richmond,	Oct.	2	14 88	2 49	M. S.	Bailed.
I. C.	Topsham,		5	6 85	2 53	Same,	"
B. R.	Waldoboro',		5		23 82	G. B.	"
T. H.	Edgecomb,		11	181 08	15 97	F. T.	By plaintiff, Jan. 4, 1831.
R. S. 2d.	Newcastle,		12	6 90	3 61	J. & B. Y.	" " Oct. 26.
D. H.	"		13	108 16	8 66	D. M. C.	Bailed
J. R. C.	Bristol,		15	561 26	16 10	J. B. J.	"
J. D.	Washington,		16		5 16	B. R.	"
W. G.	"		"	5 25	3 68	W. C.	"
G. C.	"		"	25 58	10 81	H. W.	"
N. P.	Bristol,		18	17 79	3 25	J. B.	By poor debtor's oath, Nov. 6.
I. D.	Jefferson,		21	11 29	5 20	S. J.	Bailed.
D. M.	"		"	12 30	4 83	J. L. C.	"
E. H.	Booth-bay,		23	7 36	4 11	T. H. M.	By creditor, Oct. 28.
G. B.	Bath,		28	157 50	10 70	J. G.	Bailed.
B. J.	Wiscasset,		29	5 82	3 51	S. H.	"
C. K.	Newcastle,		30	10 63	2 88	C. B.	"
D. G.	Topsham,	Nov.	3	422 94	6 51	T. G. S.	"
I. O.	Waldoboro',		5	8 45	2 76	I. G. G.	"
A. P.	Whitefield,		6	9 45	4 48	R. K. P.	"
Same,	"		"	5 21	3 90	R. G.	"
O. W.	Georgetown,		15	22 54	10 53	J. O.	"
J. B.	Whitefield,		18	15 63	4 52	R. K. P.	"
Same,	"		"	7 42	5 67	P. & R.	"
B. P.	"		19	136 08	27 01	J. P. B.	"
B. B.	Nobleboro',		20	41 52	12 76	W. W.	By creditor, Dec. 25.
E. P.	"		"	41 52	12 76	Same,	
E. N.	Booth-bay,		29	60 65	21 27	A. & H.	Bailed.
D. P.	Whitefield,		30	16 79	3 71	M. M.	Poor debtor's oath, Jan. 8, 1831.
S. T.	Jefferson,		"	14 77	4 37	J. D. M. C.	Bailed.
J. E.	Bristol,	Dec.	6	20 00	3 09	H. & S.	"
J. C.	Dresden,		7	15 20	4 14	I. L.	"
J. L.	Nobleboro',		9	14 77	3 56	T. W.	"
S. C.	Whitefield,		15	25 07	7 36	R. K. P.	Poor debtor's oath, Jan. 10, "
P. S. T.	Wiscasset,		23	37 25	11 03	J. F. P.	Bailed.
P. D.	Jefferson,		28	7 12	3 70	E. D.	"
J. C.	Nobleboro',		29	8 37	3 98	J. L.	"
G. L.	Wiscasset,	Jan.	5	6 12	3 09	W. M. B.	"

N. B.—Whole number of cases, 173; for $10 and under, 41; for $20 and under, 88; for $50 and under, 117; for more than $50, 56; by poor debtor's oath, 32; bailed, 91; otherwise, 50. The costs, as exhibited in the above column, are such as appear on the face of the execution, as made out by the court or the justice, and do not include the officer's fees on execution, or committal, nor any part of the Jail fees.

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State Prison at Thomaston.—This Prison contains about as many solitary cells as convicts. These cells are so constructed and arranged, that evil communication is in a great measure, if not entirely, prevented, while the men are confined in them, which is about one half of the whole time. We believe that each cell is furnished with a Bible, and that the cells are so constructed as to admit light enough to read in the daytime. A large part of time, therefore, is spent, by the convicts in this Prison, in silence and solitude, with the Word of God in their hands; so that those who can read, if they are disposed, have a favorable opportunity to read the Bible, without shame, and with none to take the good seed out of their hearts, at the moment it is planted: and those who cannot read, can think. In compassion to those who cannot read, a Sabbath school has been instituted, where they can learn. A chaplain is employed to superintend it, as well as to preach the gospel; and the warden appears to be a man, who coöperates with the chaplain in the moral and religious instruction of the convicts. Joint labor is perform-

Debtors.	Residence.	Committed	Debt.	Costs.	Whose Suit.	Discharged, when and how.
F. B.	Wiscasset,	May 15			D. S.	By creditor, May 17.
M. W.	"	"	11 80	5 50	A. W.	Bailed.
C. L.	Waldoboro',	17		96 22	J. J.	By poor debtor's oath, June 7.
J. E.	Phipsburg,	19	104 03	10 53	D. & S.	" " " " "
W. A.	Alna,	"	6 37	3 45	B. W.	Bailed, no return.
Same,	"	"	8 19	2 25	C. W.	" " "
P. K. Jr.	Nobleboro,	22	18 52	5 26	W. M.	" " "
E. H.	Dresden,	25	306 74	14 21	B. B.	By poor debtor's oath, Nov. 29.
W. K. 2d.	Newcastle,	27	5 20	5 88	J. H.	Close confinement, Mar. 3, 1831.
J. B.	Topsham,	June 2	106 11	9 12	B. & H.	By poor debtor's oath, "
J. W.	Alna,	5	10 25	3 50	J. H. S.	Bailed.
Same,	"	"	6 00	3 92	H. W.	By plaintiff's att. Jan. 18, 1831.
T. B.	Wiscasset,	7	651 58	10 45	D. P.	Bailed.
J. K.	Gorham,	11	20 00	4 64	E. S.	By creditor, June 28.
K. F. R.	Union,	16	777 26	23 56	J. C.	
A. H. N.	Lisbon,	17	91 50	23 12	W. C. S.	
I. P.	"	18	30 05	13 84	J. B.	Poor debtor's oath, Nov. 11.
A. P.	Newcastle,	"	10 69	5 40	S. S.	Bailed.
J. C. Jr.	Dresden,	"	38 60	25	A. J.	"
J. S.	Bristol,	"	155 55		R. R.	"
J. J.	Lisbon,	21	43 84	12 63	B. S.	No prov. for board, June 29.
T. S. R.	Richmond,	25	54 76	26 29	E. H.	By poor debtor's oath, July 17.
R. K.	"	26	5 00	2 88	J. P.	Bailed.
M. J.	Washington,	July 5	30 59	16 10	H. Q.	No prov. for board, April 13, '31.
B. S.	Thomaston,	"	26 68	6 84	J. R.	Bailed.
D. P.	Whitefield,	"	26 43	8 63	J. L. C.	"
Same,	"	"	12 50	4 27	R. K. P.	"
J. D.	Edgecomb,	7	5 47	5 40	S. S.	"
J. C. B.	Litchfield,	12	6 90	5 77	N. M.	Poor debtor's oath, May 12, "
Same,	"	"	6 18	4 25	J. I.	Bailed.
C. B.	"	"	5 33	4 17	E. W.	Poor debtor's oath, April 12, "
Same,	"	"	5 01	4 00	A. T.	" " " " " "
Same,	"	"	7 80	4 03	J. G.	" " " " " "
M. W.	"	"	16 42	4 10	L. & P	Bailed.
J. B.	"	"	18 74	3 29	J. P.	Poor debtor's oath, May 12, "
N. J.	Washington,	14	6 00	5 20	B. K.	No prov. for board, July, 23, "
J. W.	Waldoboro',	16	7 33	5 78	F. C.	Poor debtor's oath, Mar. 21, "
F. M.	"	"	26 74	7 15	P. G.	No provis. for board, May 2, "
S. T.	Bath,	July 17	768 57	14 91	G. C.	No execution being levied, Aug. 2, 1830.
Same,	"	"	118 01	13 75		
Same,	"	"	736 65			
Same,	"	"	138 72			
Same,	"	"	158 72			
P. W.	Waldoboro',	20	19 61	3 58	J. L.	Bailed.
S. P.	Jefferson,	23	63 02	7 40	R. K. P.	Poor debtor's oath, April 20, '31.
A. N.	Wiscasset,	26	137 77	9 48	F. T.	" " " Mar. 31, "
S. C.	Newcastle,	29	14 60	3 41	J. P.	Bailed.
F. J.	Warren,	"	194 72	14 31	L. B.	"
E. R.	Union,	"	15 28	3 13	T. H.	Poor debtor's oath, April 2, "
O. D.	Newcastle,	31	9 65	3 75	J. D.	By creditor, March 25, 1831.
C. B. R.	Topsham,	Aug. 2	17 25	5 40	I. J.	" " Aug. 23.
J. N.	Thomaston,	3	19 33	6 46	E. H.	No provis. May 14.

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Even in Massachusetts, where no person can be imprisoned for less than $5, it appears by an examination of the records, that extending the sum to $13,33, would save from imprisonment about six hundred persons annually; and in Pennsylvania a law like that in New Hampshire would have saved from imprisonment, in the beautiful city of Philadelphia, during fifteen months, ending November 30, 1830, more than nine hundred and forty-five persons. Without stopping to inquire how it has come to pass that New Hampshire should be so wise, so humane, as not to incarcerate the body of a citizen for less than $13,33, while the land of William Penn does it for days and weeks for a few cents, the fact is incontrovertible; and the consequences of the fact upon public morals may be illustrated as follows: If New Hampshire should annul the simple law above mentioned, which many persons, unacquainted with the records of prisons, might suppose of the least possible consequence, then New Hampshire would commit to prison about five hundred persons annually more than she does, with the law as it now stands. Now, all these hundreds of persons would be placed in schools of vice; subject to the degrading and demoralizing process of imprisonment and incarceration; there to be taught many of the arts of gamblers, counterfeiters, pick-pockets and thieves, of which they never dreamt; while in the Literary Institution at Hanover, there are about one third of this number subject to the opposite process of intellectual and moral improvement. "*Great effects result from little causes.*"

Creditor.	Debtor.	Residence.	Committed.		Discharged.		Debt.		Manner of Discharge.
B. B.	O. C.	Croydon,	May	24			158	45	Not stated.
J. S.	O. H. G.	Newport,	July	21	Aug.	21	51	51	Creditor.
A. H. W.	S. T.	Lemster,		22		10	30	16	Commis. of jail delivery.
J. W.	F. A.	Cornish,	Aug.	5		21	71	45	" " " "
B. J. S.	J. P.	Croydon,	July	28		2	110	90	Creditor.
J. M.	O. H. G.	Newport,	Aug.	21	Sept.	7	20	61	Commis. of jail delivery.
R. C.	G. W.	Lemster,		1	Aug.	8	23	41	Creditor.
W. P.	E. P.	Croydon,		4		21	26	89	Commis. of jail delivery.
[illegible] D.	J. D.	Washington,		11		31	30	71	" " " "
[illegible]	W. K.	Plainfield,		14	Sept.	1	19	51	" " " "
[illegible]	B. H.	Cornish,		14	Aug.	31	39	04	" " " "
[illegible] D.	W. D.	Transient,	Nov.	22			22	30	Creditor.
[illegible]	O. H. H.	Transient,		30					Creditor's attorney.
	E. W.	Transient,	Dec.	28					" "
	[illegible] K. W.	Dalton,	Jan.	18	March	11	42	41	No notification
	[illegible] M. G.	Whitefield,	Feb.	2	March	12	17	28	Settled.
	[illegible] N.	Milan,	Jan.	16	Feb.	7	18	87	"
	[illegible]	Whitefield,		20		11	14	39	Jail commissionors.
	[illegible]	Milan,	Feb.	15		22	17	03	" "
		Piercy,	Jan.	23	March	27	96	25	
		Lancaster,	Feb.	16			17	87	On the limits, July 1831.
		Whitefield,	March	24	May	6	38	88	Jail commissioners.
		[illegible]ncaster,	June	25			13	76	On the limits, July 1830.
		[illegible]n,	March	26	March	30	18	21	Settled.
		[illegible]umberland,	June	25	June	25	19	41	Paid.
		[illegible]-town,	Sept.	4	Nov.		100	00	By Superior Court.
		[illegible]	Aug.	14	June, 1831.		22	45	Jail commissioners.
		[illegible]vn,	Sept.	10	Sept.	27	16	17	Settled.
			Sept.	21		24	31	85	"
			Feb.	2	April	27	20	20	"
			June	26			30	13	On the limits, July, 1831.
			[illegible]pt.	20	Oct.	6	18	69	Jail commissioners.
			[illegible]	2	Nov.	5	21	33	Settled.
				2		5	16	60	"
				1		[illegible]	[illegible]	80	On the limits, July 1831.

Prison, twenty-one; not a
[illegible]s than $13,33, none;
[illegible]ven; discharged by
[illegible]ght; by payment,

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the keepers themselves of his appearance, and of their own feelings, when he was first brought to the Prison, confirming this representation. We have seen this man since his discharge repeatedly, and have heard the testimony of his neighbors concerning him. He appears like a Christian, humble, grateful and affectionate, trust-worthy and useful. Thus far it appears, since his discharge, that there is nothing in him to hurt or destroy. He is a standing monument in Portland of the sovereign mercy and power of God.

House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.—There is none in Maine. There ought to be one. Portland is the place for it. The benefits which flow from these institutions are too many to be deferred, in every state where there is a large seaport town, like Portland.

County Prisons.—There is one, and only one, so far as our knowledge extends, on a new and improved construction, viz. the Prison at Bangor.

Asylum for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics.—There is none; though the number of lunatics in the state is probably not far from 420, of whom two hundred and fifty may be supposed poor and friendless.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Imprisonment for Debt, and Scarcity of Prisoners.—New Hampshire is a favored state in respect to the small number of its prisoners. The causes of this state of things is a subject of curious and important inquiry. The fact is unquestionable. In the New Hampshire State Prison, in a state containing nearly 300,000 inhabitants, the average number of convicts for a series of years, has not greatly varied from sixty; less than one half the number in Vermont, while the population of these states is nearly the same; about one fifth part as many as in Massachusetts, while the population is more than one half as great; and about one third part as many as in Connecticut, while the population of New Hampshire and Connecticut is nearly equal. The same state of things is apparent in the County Prisons. In Portsmouth, the principal town, the Jail is almost nothing. There are seldom any debtors in it, and very few criminals. The building is very small, the apartments few, and the use made of them but little. We know of no one among the Northern States so privileged as New Hampshire, in regard to its small Prisons and its few prisoners. What are the causes? So far as imprisonment for debt is concerned, the remedy which has been applied, greatly to diminish its number of prisoners, is very simple. No man can be imprisoned for less than $13,33. This simple provision does away about one half the evil of imprisonment for debt.*

* *Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in the Jails of Charlestown and Lancaster, N. H. during the Year* 1830, *from the Records.*

Creditor.	Debtor.	Residence.	Committed.	Discharged.	Debt.	Manner of Discharge.
L. K.	H. H. C.	Cornish,	Jan. 14	Feb. 2	26 43	Commis. of jail delivery.
I. G.	H. & J. C.	"	30		129 27	Creditor.
S. J.	L. C.	"	14	Jan. 30	30 41	Commis. of jail delivery.
W. W.	M. K.	Ackworth,	April 17	May 7	28 97	" " " "
F. S.	W. S.	Walpole,	March 12	April 13	195 14	" " " "
S. P	S. T.	Lemster,	April 17	May 22	26 48	" " " "

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Even in Massachusetts, where no person can be imprisoned for less than $5, it appears by an examination of the records, that extending the sum to $13,33, would save from imprisonment about six hundred persons annually; and in Pennsylvania a law like that in New Hampshire would have saved from imprisonment, in the beautiful city of Philadelphia, during fifteen months, ending November 30, 1830, more than nine hundred and forty-five persons. Without stopping to inquire how it has come to pass that New Hampshire should be so wise, so humane, as not to incarcerate the body of a citizen for less than $13,33, while the land of William Penn does it for days and weeks for a few cents, the fact is incontrovertible; and the consequences of the fact upon public morals may be illustrated as follows: If New Hampshire should annul the simple law above mentioned, which many persons, unacquainted with the records of prisons, might suppose of the least possible consequence, then New Hampshire would commit to prison about five hundred persons annually more than she does, with the law as it now stands. Now, all these hundreds of persons would be placed in schools of vice; subject to the degrading and demoralizing process of imprisonment and incarceration; there to be taught many of the arts of gamblers, counterfeiters, pick-pockets and thieves, of which they never dreamt; while in the Literary Institution at Hanover, there are about one third of this number subject to the opposite process of intellectual and moral improvement. "*Great effects result from little causes.*"

Creditor.	Debtor.	Residence.	Committed.	Discharged.	Debt.	Manner of Discharge.
B. B.	O. C.	Croydon,	May 24		158 45	Not stated.
J. S.	O. H. G.	Newport,	July 21	Aug. 21	51 51	Creditor.
A. H. W.	S. T.	Lemster,	22	10	30 16	Commis. of jail delivery.
J. W.	F. A.	Cornish,	Aug. 5	21	71 45	" " " "
B. J. S.	J. P.	Croydon,	July 28	2	110 90	Creditor.
J. M.	O. H. G.	Newport,	Aug. 21	Sept. 7	20 61	Commis. of jail delivery.
R. C.	G. W.	Lemster,	1	Aug. 8	23 41	Creditor.
W. P.	E. P.	Croydon,	4	21	26 89	Commis. of jail delivery.
A. D.	J. D.	Washington,	11	31	30 71	" " " "
C. C.	W. K.	Plainfield,	14	Sept. 1	19 51	" " " "
H. C.	B. H.	Cornish,	14	Aug. 31	39 04	" " " "
S. F. D.	W. D.	Transient,	Nov. 22		22 30	Creditor.
O. H. H	O. H. H.	Transient,	30			Creditor's attorney.
S. K. W	E. W.	Transient,	Dec. 28			" "
A. W.	S. K. W.	Dalton,	Jan. 18	March 11	42 41	No notification
I. G.	L. M. G.	Whitefield,	Feb. 2	March 12	17 28	Settled.
R. I.	A. N.	Milan,	Jan. 16	Feb. 7	18 87	"
J. G.	I. K.	Whitefield,	20	11	14 39	Jail commissionors.
G. H.	A. B.	Milan,	Feb. 15	22	17 03	" "
J. B.	J. W.	Piercy,	Jan. 23	March 27	96 25	
R. I.	A. L.	Lancaster, *	Feb. 16		17 87	On the limits, July 1831.
J. O.	J. B. W.	Whitefield,	March 24	May 6	38 88	Jail commissioners.
W. J. B.	E. K.	Lancaster,	June 25		13 76	On the limits, July 1830.
M. D.	A. N.	Milan,	March 26	March 30	18 21	Settled.
R. I.	M. A.	Northumberland,	June 25	June 25	19 41	Paid.
S. N. H.	J. H.	Stewartstown,	Sept. 4	Nov.	100 00	By Superior Court.
H. H.	S. W.	Lancaster,	Aug. 14	June, 1831.	22 45	Jail commissioners.
B. G.	D. H.	Stewartstown,	Sept. 10	Sept. 27	16 17	Settled.
H. H.	J. L.	Dummer,	Sept. 21	24	31 85	"
Q. S. W.	B. A.	Lancaster,	Feb. 2	April 27	20 20	"
G. W.	W. P.	Lancaster,	June 26		30 13	On the limits, July, 1831.
P. & M.	E. L H.	Bartlette,	Sept. 20	Oct. 6	18 69	Jail commissioners.
G. L.	C. W.	Whitefield,	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	21 33	Settled.
J. P.	R. S.	Dalton,	2	5	16 60	"
G. S.	B. A.	Lancaster,	Jan. 1		24 80	On the limits, July 1831.

N. B.—Whole number in Charlestown Prison, twenty; do. in Lancaster Prison, twenty-one; not a quarter part as many in both Jails as in the Jail of Wiscasset. Number for less than $13,33, none; number for less than $20 in Charlestown Prison, only one; in Lancaster Prison eleven; discharged by Jail commissioners, seventeen; by creditor or his attorney, seven; by settlement, eight; by payment, one; otherwise, eight.

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There is still another law, which has some effect in diminishing the number of cases of imprisonment for debt in New Hampshire. The limits of the Jail yard are the limits of the town. We have no means of ascertaining accurately how many this provision in the law has saved annually from the demoralizing and vice-giving influence of incarceration; probably not less than two hundred, or as many of its sons, annually, as it sends to Dartmouth College in four years. So much for the manner in which New Hampshire keeps its schools of vice shut against hundreds of its citizens, who might otherwise be committed to them by force of law.

It is objected to this mild and humane system of the collecting of debts, which has such a powerful effect on the public morals, that it destroys or impairs credit. But this is not true. We have a certificate signed by many respectable merchants in Boston, that there is no distinction known or ever heard of by them in Boston between country merchants from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, arising from the difference in the laws of these states with respect to the collection of debts.

It is still objected, that these small provisions are such as never were supposed to destroy credit. The answer is, If they are too small to impair credit, they are large enough to do away full half the evil of imprisonment for debt.

But should it be said, though they may not impair credit abroad, among large dealers, they may at home, in smaller business; we answer, that there is little or no complaint of these laws in New Hampshire, and little or no disposition in the legislature to repeal them. On the contrary, the governor of New Hampshire, at the last session of the legislature, recommended a still further amelioration of the laws on the subject of imprisonment for debt; and so far as there was an expression of the views of the legislature, they were in coincidence with those of the governor. We have reason to suppose, therefore, that the laws of New Hampshire, on this subject, will be more mild before they are more severe, and we hope that other states will profit by the example of New Hampshire, which, by these simple enactments, has preserved hundreds of its citizens, not only from arrest and incarceration, but from degradation, and training in County Prisons, those schools of vice, for the State Prison.

State Prison at Concord.—It is not more apparent in the County Prisons, by the small number of debtors that are confined in them, than by the State Prison at Concord, by the small number of convicts, that New Hampshire is a favored state, in regard to its Prisons. Two of the principal causes of the small number of convicts are its debtor laws and pauper laws. The County Prisons have few debtors in training for villany and State Prison punishment, and the Poor Houses are not sustained by a heavy state tax, for the support of foreign paupers, as in Massachusetts, by a system which operates as a bounty on pauperism; and if as a bounty on pauperism, as a bounty on vice, degradation, corruption, and preparation for the State Prison. Since the old State Prisons are reformed, we know of no greater schools of vice, heavy weights to hold down, and keep from rising, the public morals, than County Prisons, with numerous debtors in close confinement, and the thronged Poor-Houses of the large towns. Loss of personal liberty, idleness

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gambling, lasciviousness, blasphemy, wrath, consciousness of degradation and loss of character, and hopelessness of ever rising from it, and a system which holds out a valuable pecuniary consideration to keep the numbers good of debtors and paupers, in Prisons and Poor-Houses; this is that, in part at least, which prepares subjects for the State Prison. Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania have preparatory schools, in great numbers, of this description; New Hampshire scarcely one, within our knowledge, in the whole state. This is unquestionably the cause, in part, of the scarcity of convicts in New Hampshire. There are not so many Prisons thronged with debtors, nor so many Poor-Houses with bribed inmates, established as half-way houses of drunkenness and ill fame, between ordinary degradation and the State Prison. So great is the advantage of New Hampshire over Massachusetts, in these respects, that we believe it would be better for New Hampshire to levy a state tax to pay all debts of the poor under the sum of $13 33, than to return to the old law of imprisonment for *any sum;* and, instead of paying, as Massachusetts has done, about $50,000 a year for fifty years, to support state paupers, or rather foreign paupers, we believe it would be as well for the state to offer the towns a bounty of $40 annually for every adult, and $20 for every child, who can be kept in sufficient ignorance and vice to be entitled to the Poor-House system of instruction. We believe this is a correct representation in regard to some of the causes of the scarcity of prisoners in New Hampshire. There is, however, one drawback upon this favorable view of the state of things in New Hampshire. There has been, within the last year, an unparalleled increase of convicts in the State Prison. Improvements in the construction of the Prison have not kept pace with similar improvements in the Prisons of the neighboring states, Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts; i. e. it has no solitary dormitories and corresponding discipline; and if this evil is not remedied, old convicts will soon (if they have not done it already) flee to New Hampshire, where, if arrested, they may enjoy each other's society in the State Prison.*

House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.—There is none in New Hampshire; nor do we know whether, in this state, with its scattered population, its small towns, and its comparatively few and small schools of vice, a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents in Portsmouth, is, on the whole, desirable at present. If the population of the state should greatly increase, its large towns degenerate, and fill up with the sons of ignorance and poverty, its County Prisons and Poor-Houses become numerous and crowded, and pauperism and crime threaten to increase, as in some of the other states, we know of no one measure, which would be more calculated to arrest the current in its downward progress, than a House of Refuge, in Portsmouth, for Juvenile Delinquents, whose privileges should be extended to the whole state.

Asylum for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics.—There is none, though the number of those who are poor and friendless in the state, probably exceeds two hundred.

* Since this paragraph was written, the legislature has provided by law for the erection of solitary cells in the State Prison, and appropriated $3000 for the purpose.

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VERMONT.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The subject was introduced by the governor in his last message,* and a law was passed during the session of the legislature, giving the poor debtor power to take the oath, if he is judged a fit subject to take it, within two hours after judgment is rendered.† This provision of the new law will probably remove about one third or one fourth part of the evil of imprisonment for debt in Vermont, and save many honest men from being separated from their families, deprived of liberty, and made to lie in jail, for weeks and months, when no person wishes to appear to show cause why the poor debtor's oath should not be administered to them in two hours, as usefully as at the end of thirty days.

This law, however, which is so humane in this feature of it, contains nothing to prevent imprisonment for small sums, at the will of the creditor, who may be governed by avarice, revenge, cruelty or lust, and between whose passions and the incarceration of the body of his debtor justice interposes no barrier—a principle in the old law, than which no one can admit of greater abuses.

While, therefore, we rejoice in the small and good law which was enacted in Vermont at the last session, giving the poor debtor power

* *Extracts from the Message of His Excellency Samuel C. Crafts, dated October* 20, 1830.

"That feature in our code, which authorizes imprisonment for debt, when there is no appearance of fraud, seems, however, not to be in accordance with the improvements in jurisprudence, nor in unison with the spirit of the age; and public opinion calls loudly for its removal. This subject has heretofore occupied the attention of the Legislature; but as their deliberations were directed principally to cases occurring on debts already contracted, so many difficulties presented themselves, in framing a law that should benefit the debtor without infringing upon the rights of the creditor, that no measures were finally adopted.

"To pass a law to exempt the bodies of debtors from arrest and imprisonment on all contracts to be entered into after the passage of such an act, is deemed to be completely within the constitutional powers of the Legislature. The only question that can arise, is, the expediency of the measure. It might have a tendency to diminish the general credit which prevails through the State; and, should such be the case, it is believed that the effect would be beneficial, rather than prejudicial, to the community."

† *Law of November* 8, 1830.—"AN ACT in Relation to Imprisonment for Debt.

"Sec. 1. *It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont*, That hereafter, when any final judgment shall be rendered by any supreme or county court, or justice of the peace, on any contract made or entered into after the first day of January next, the debtor may appear before such court, during the same term in which such judgment is rendered, or before such justice, within two hours after the rendition of such judgment by him, and submit himself to be examined on oath, by such supreme or county court or justice, and by the creditor, his agent or attorney, touching the situation, circumstances and property of such debtor; and, if such court or justice shall be of opinion that such debtor is entitled to the benefit of the oath named in the second section of this act, the said oath shall, by said court or justice, be administered to such debtor, and a record thereof be made; and, in such case, no execution shall issue on said judgment against the body of said debtor.

"Sec. 2. *It is hereby further enacted*, That the oath to be administered to such debtor shall be in the form following, to wit: 'You solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) without evasion, equivocation or mental reservation, that you have not any estate, real or personal, except one cow, one swine, or the meat of one swine, ten cords of fire-wood, ten bushels of grain, twenty bushels of potatoes, ten sheep, and one year's product of said sheep and forage sufficient for the keeping of your cow and sheep through the present or ensuing winter (as the case may be), and such suitable apparel, bedding, tools and household furniture, as may be necessary for upholding life, and such military arms and equipments as is your duty, by law, to furnish, in possession, remainder or revision, to the value of twenty dollars in the whole, nor sufficient to pay the debt, damages and costs, for which judgment has been rendered against you, and that you have not, directly nor indirectly, disposed all or any part of your estate, to defraud or deceive any of your just creditors. So help you God (or, in case of affirmation), under the pains and penalties of perjury.'"

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to take the oath in two hours, we lament, that there was not connected with it another wholesome provision, exempting the *body* from arrest and imprisonment for small debts. This has been done in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, and South Carolina, and, so far as we have been able to learn, with the strong approbation of public opinion, and without any considerable practical evils. The necessity of such a law, and the amount of evil which would be prevented by it, may be inferred by the specimen below of imprisonment for debt in Middlebury, for six months, ending June 1, 1831.*

**Imprisonment for Debt in Middlebury, Vt., for Six Months, ending June* 1, 1831.

Date.	Debtors.	Damages.	Costs.	Fees.	Time and Manner of Discharge.
1830. Dec. 3	T. M.	22 54	2 17	2 86	
4	W. E. L.	3 20	1 69	81	
7	B. B.	18 69	1 64	1 00	
"	H. H.	13 69	1 69	94	
11	D. N.	36	1 69	78	
18	N. B. S.	26 44	1 88	1 29	
21	C. S. W.	13 50	1 64	94	Sworn out, Dec. 28, 1830.
22	N. B. H.	7 94	1 64	87	
"	G. A. G.				By order of court.
"	R. B.				By order of court.
29	S.H.S.&A.I.S.	27 81	2 34	1 92	
1831. Jan. 3	S. B.	20 14	1 69	1 04	Settled by parties.
5	D. S. B.	49 08	1 40	2 36	
"	Same,	20 22	2 11	1 99	
"	E. C.	7 42	1 00	1 83	Sworn out, January 10, 1831.
6	W. E.	4 38	1 64	83	Sworn out.
7	J. W.				Discharged by plaintiff.
"	W. R.				Discharged by plaintiff.
11	E. N.	29 44	1 88	1 35	Sworn out
12	H. H.	9 77	1 64	89	
"	Same,	27 62	1 64	1 12	
"	A. D.	8 75	1 76	99	
13	I. G.	11 84	2 06	2 74	Sworn out, 13th.
14	E. H.	12 42	2 33	1 72	Sworn out, 26th.
"	J. M.	5 73	1 64	82	Discharged by plaintiff.
15	W. & L.	35 26	1 98	1 58	
"	J. W.	62 21	1 69	1 59	
"	G. C. L.	614 15	11 53	7 51	
18	A. D.	33 92	1 76	1 27	Bond given up.
21	P. K.	8 68	2 50	88	Sworn out.
22	B. B.	3 02	75	78	
19	W. B.	16 92	2 00	1 29	Sworn out.
26	N. B. H.	11 25	1 64	91	
"	Same,	7 24	1 64	86	
"	D. C. W.	6 25	50	2 15	
"	S. B. W.	19 62	50	1 00	Discharged by plaintiff.
27	M. K. D.	63 25	1 69	1 61	
28	J. B. M. D.	2 56	50	1 98	Sworn out.
"	W. E. B.				
Feb. 5	J. C.	102 00	7 14	2 16	Sworn out.
8	D. B.	1 91	1 82	1 69	
10	A. R. A.	27 80	2 38	1 14	
"	I. B.	12 27	1 83	1 59	Sworn out.
"	Same,	1 35	1 69	1 74	Sworn out.
"	R. B.	38	1 75	96	Discharged by plaintiff.
"	R. G.				
12	J. D.	93	1 74	3 00	
"	J. L.	6 92	1 64	85	
"	N. S.	67 77	8 88	1 94	
"	W. F.				Discharged by plaintiff
"	R. B.				Discharged by plaintiff.
14	L. H.	49 40	2 06	1 88	Sworn out.
"	Same,	130 49	11 30	4 11	Sworn out
16	A. B.	29 30	1 64	1 15	
"	Same,	31 00	2 48	1 18	
"	A. & J. K.	142 49	50	3 23	
"	J. N.	40 92	15 50	1 45	Sworn out.
"	S. B. W.	104 84	8 79	2 39	Settled by parties
17	J. E.	6 41	[illegible] 56	3 20	Sworn out.
"	J. C.	13 85	1 64	94	
"	H. H.	125 00	13 78	2 45	

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State Prison at Windsor.—The new Prison, containing 136 cells for solitary confinement at night, is nearly finished, and will be soon occupied. When the convicts in an old Prison are removed from an old building, where they have been associated, without restraint, in large night rooms, to a new building, like that here spoken of, separated from each other, and placed under constant inspection and restraint, an amount of profaneness and blasphemy, lasciviousness and mischief, is prevented, far beyond the conception of those who have not been familiar with the dreadful corruption of old State Prisons. To this important result, in Vermont, this Society may congratulate itself, that it has contributed in no small degree.

House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, and Asylum for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics.—Vermont has neither; but it sends many young persons, under 20 years of age, to the State Prison, and probably has more than two hundred lunatics, who are poor and destitute of an asylum.

Date.	Debtors.	Damages.	Costs.	Fees.	Time and Manner of Discharge.
1831. Feb. 17	H. W. & W.	3040 98	10 74	32 26	
"	J. D.	110 14	6 25	2 23	
"	C. L.	31 77	1 64	1 19	
21	E. B.	9 97	2 77	1 99	Sworn out.
"	Same,	29 50	50	3 24	Sworn out.
"	N. F.	3029 52	10 78	31 65	
24	W. W	20 70	102 60	2 37	
"	E. F.				By plaintiff.
25	H. M.				By the judge.
28	J. B. McD.	2 50	1 89	1 99	Sworn out.
"	J. S.	4 28	1 69	2 14	Sworn out.
March 5	L. F.	6 81	1 82	97	Sworn out.
7	C. B.				Discharged, March 8th.
9	B. S.	7 72	1 64	86	
10	W. D.	14 44	1 81	2 99	Sworn out, April 21.
"	J D.	171 32	8 17	3 41	Sworn out, March 23.
15	A. C.	11 31	1 69	90	
16	N. M.	31 93	1 69	1 19	
"	A. T.	2 24	2 14	2 66	Sworn out, April 15.
"	C. L.	61 88	1 69	1 58	
22	S. E.	20 87	1 99	1 80	
29	J. C.	44 59	1 64	1 32	Sworn out, April 21.
"	F. C. F.	9 57	1 64	88	Discharged by plaintiffs.
"	N. G.	53 84	1 13	1 40	
15	R. D.	5 12	1 67	1 96	Sworn out, March 23.
"	Same,	7 81	3 93	3 91	Sworn out.
April 15	M. R.	clo. jail $3 fine	5 14	84	Discharged by judges Wooster & Bass.
"	W. B. H.	5 85	1 64	83	
19	O. B.	14 45	1 82	2 40	Sworn out, April 26.
26	E. P. L.	86	1 64	78	Sworn out, May 10.
May 2	A. T.	1 93	1 64	79	
"	Same,	6 43	1 64	84	
3	D. B.	1 70	1 70	2 95	Sworn out, May 3, 1831
5	S. E.	8 59	5 06	1 66	
"	S. B.	2 26	2 18	1 28	Sworn out, May 10.
"	N. B. H.	96	1 75	78	
"	I. A.	4 54	2 50	84	
14	A. T.	4 89	1 64	1 90	
"	—. —.	2 70	1 75	1 62	
"	—. —.	5 35	1 76	83	
28	R. L.	34 40	1 64	1 22	

N. B.—Whole number, 94; for less than $1 each, five, whose debts together amounted to $3 49, and the costs to $14 87; for less than $5 each, twenty, or more than one fifth part of the whole number; for less than $13 33 each, forty-five, or more than one half of the whole number; discharged by the oath, not, however, under the old law, without remaining in jail several days, thirty-one; settled by the parties, two; discharged by plaintiff, nine; manner of discharge, in many cases, not specified on the records. Taking this table as the basis of the calculation, and comparing the population of the district with the population of the whole state, the number of cases of imprisonment for debt in Vermont annually exceeds 4000.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The governor introduced the subject in his message at the last session of the legislature;* and a law was passed exempting females for all sums, and others for sums less than ten dollars, on contracts made subsequent to July 1, 1831.† Though this may appear to many a small law, it will save from incarceration, if it is obeyed, about five hundred persons annually. The number of females imprisoned for debt in this commonwealth, last year, was about sixty, of whom almost sixty were in Boston; and the number of persons imprisoned for less than $10 each we estimate, from the best information we have obtained, at about 430. Now, the personal liberty of 490 persons annually, if it can be secured by a small law, then let small laws pass.

But it is predicted, by some persons, who are not without influence in the legislature, that this law will be soon repealed. It may not be amiss, therefore, to guard this law by the publication of the substance of

* *Extract from the Message of Governor Lincoln, January,* 1831

"On former occasions, I have earnestly pressed upon the attention of the Legislature the claims of the impoverished and unfortunate to an amelioration of the laws which subject the person to imprisonment for debt. Increased information, and greater liberality in public sentiment on this subject, encourage the hope that some measure of alleviation will now be adopted. Experience has abundantly proved how utterly unavailing is this species of coercion to the collection of debts. It may well be feared, that resort to it, in many instances, not only results in showing the incapacity, but in destroying, also, the very inclination, to make payment. Deep, extensive, unalleviated distress is the consequence of the imprisonment of the honest poor; and with the privations of restraint to the debtor, are ofttimes mingled the keenest sufferings of tender and hopeless families in want. Wise and provident legislation will meet the distinction between inability and fraudulent concealment, and, while it will secure to the former the indulgence due to involuntary misfortune, it will punish the latter with a severity merited only by deliberate and moral transgression. In the discussions which have been had before the public, various modes of relief have been proposed. But that which consists in extending exemption from arrest to a much larger amount of debt than at present, and in all other cases substituting security for the appearance of the debtor to submit to an examination, for imprisonment previous to an opportunity for showing his right to a discharge, appears to have been most favored. These are simple provisions, and do the least violence to former opinions and accustomed habits of business. If more than this, in your judgment, can practically be accomplished, without weakening the salutary restraints upon improvident credits, or impairing the motives to faithful endeavors in the fulfilment of contracts, it will meet from me a ready and most cordial approval."

† *Law of March* 19, 1831.—"AN ACT to abolish Imprisonment for Debt in certain Cases.

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That, from and after the first day of July next, no person shall be arrested, held to bail, or imprisoned on mesne process or execution, for any debt less than ten dollars, contracted subsequently to that day.

"SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That, from and after the first day of July next, no female shall be arrested, held to bail, or imprisoned on mesne process or execution, for any debt contracted subsequently to that day. *Provided,* that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any case in which any female shall be charged as trustee, for a sum exceeding ten dollars, in any judgment rendered by the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of Common Pleas.

"SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That, from and after the first day of July next, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court, or justice of the peace, who may issue any execution upon any judgment founded on any contract made subsequently to the said first day of July, so to vary the form of such execution, that the same shall not run against the body of any female debtor, nor against the body of any other debtor, unless the judgment, exclusive of costs, shall amount to the sum of ten dollars; and the form of all writs of execution which shall be issued upon a judgment founded on a former judgment, against any female whose original debt shall have been contracted subsequently to the said first day of July, or any other debtor whose original debt shall have been contracted subsequently to the said first day of July (the amount of which originally shall have been less than ten dollars), shall be so varied as not to run against the bodies of such debtors."

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the testimony which was communicated last winter orally and by letter from the sheriffs or jailers of the different counties. The jailer in Suffolk county says he never wishes to see another woman in the Boston Jail for debt. The sheriff says the same. They both agree in saying that the use made of the law under which it was done, was almost all abuse. The testimony of the jailer before the committee of the Senate, concerning the character of the women committed to Prison for debt; the character of those who committed them to Prison, and the purposes for which it was often done; and the effect on the debtor's apartment of having females in Jail for debt,—we think, will satisfy any committee of the legislature, at any future time, if the question, by any means, shall be again agitated, of the odious abuses, in almost all cases, in the county of Suffolk, of allowing the imprisonment of females in Boston for debt. If this be so, then about nine tenths of all the imprisonment of females for debt in the commonwealth is abuse; for *almost all* the imprisonment of females for debt in the commonwealth, is in BOSTON.*

* *Females imprisoned in Debtor's Jail, Boston, from Jan.* 1, 1830, *to Jan.* 1, 1831.

Names.	At whose Suit.	Time of Committal and Discharge.		Process.	Sum.	Manner of Discharge.
§ E. G.	‡ M. W.	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Writ.	20 00	Non-payment of support.
§ M. T.	‡ R. E.	5	8	"	20 00	Out on bail.
§ H. L. C.	‡ R. S.	12	Feb. 13	Exec'n.	26 00	On limits; swore out.
§ L. K.	‡ G. A.	Feb. 10	10	Writ.	20 00	Discharged by plaintiff.
§ M. S.	‡ M. H.	18	18	Exec'n.	11 77	Paid demand.
§ P. W.	§ E. H.	23	March 3	Writ.	20 00	Non-payment of support.
‡ H. B. *alias* H. C. G.	‡ D. F.	24	27	Exec'n.	14 36	Swore out.
§ J. L.	§ A. G.	March 6	21	Writ.	30 00	Non-payment of support.
‡ A. G.	‡ J. R. D.	13	17	C.C.Pl.	43 19	By plaintiff's attorney.
§ E. C.	§ S. McG.	19	20	Exec'n.	21 26	Paid demand.
§ C. F. G.	‡ R. E.	31	April 7	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
‡ S. S.	§ A. B. C.	April 3	May 3	Exec'n.	36 32	On limits; swore out.
§ L. B.	§ M. P.	13	April 13	Writ.	20 00	Paid demand.
§ S. H.	‡ J. A. W.	19	22	"	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
§ M. M.	‡ S. C.	"	24	"	30 00	By plaintiff.
‡ E. M. D. *alias* E. McD.	§ A. A. F.	24		"	60 00	By bail, on limits.
‡ E. M. D.	‡ L. P.	"		"	200 00	By bail, on limits.
§ M. P. B.	‡ E. W.	"	26	"	40 00	By plaintiff.
§ M. H.	‡ J. W.	26	27	"	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ M. A. S.	§ R. H.	May 3	May 4	"	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
§ R. L.	‡ S. H.	"	5	"	65 00	By plaintiff.
§ L. E.	‡ M. F. R.	7	June 5	"	10 00	Non-payment of support
§ M. W.	‡ P. W.	12	26	Exec'n.	44 14	Swore out.
§ M. T.	§ M. E.	15	May 22	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ S. T.	‡ B. & W.	21	24	Exec'n.	10 59	By creditors.
§ E. J.	‡ R. H.	"	"	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ A. N.	‡ S. S.	27	June 4	"	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ M. H.	‡ M. W.	28	"	Exec'n.	9 48	By creditor.
§ E. E.	‡ H. R.	"	May 28	Writ.	15 00	Paid demand.
§ E. A.	‡ D. C.	29	31	"	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ A. H.	‡ J. K. S.	June 4	5	"	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
§ L. C.	§ W. L.	"	4	Exec'n.	21 99	By creditor's attorney.
§ S. S.	‡ H. H.	5	11	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ B. McB.	§ S. C.	28	29	Exec'n.	25 91	Non-payment of support in jail
§ M. S.	‡ R. H.	"	July 3	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ C. B.	‡ R. E.	July 2	2	"	20 00	By plaintiff.
‡ H. B.	‡ R. E.	"	5	"	15 00	By plaintiff.
§ M. S.	‡ W. L.	10	10	Exec'n.	11 79	Paid demand.
§ N. T.	§ A. McC.	13	14	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
§ L. A. I.	§ A. G.	22	22	"	15 00	Paid demand.
§ S. A. D.	‡ D. O.	24	31	Exec'n.	19 05	By creditor's attorney
§ M. M.						
§ M. A. E.	§ M. A. P.	Aug 4	Aug. 4	Writ.	15 00	Out on bail.
§ H. B.	‡ R. E.	25	Sept. 8	Exec'n.	12 81	By creditor.
§ L. B.	§ J. C.	31	4	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney
§ S. A. S. *alias* S. A. F.	‡ F. A. S. Jr.	Sept. 8	13	Exec'n.	16 45	By creditor's attorney.

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Let us see, then, how much of the little which is found in other counties of the commonwealth is useful and necessary. It appeared by a late examination of the Records of the Jail at Lechmere Point, in the county of Middlesex, that only one female had been imprisoned in that jail, for debt, in two years, and she was a widow. The debt amounted to $45 89. This poor widow remained in jail thirty-four days, and then took the poor debtor's oath.

Two other females, only, had been imprisoned for debt in the same Jail, since January, 1826. One of the two was on writ for a small sum, and she was discharged, because her board was not paid, according to law, by the creditor, having herself paid no part of the debt, and being unable to pay it. The other remained in Jail, at least, thirty days, and then took the poor debtor's oath.

The jailor in Salem, Mr. Nehemiah Brown, writes, under date February 9, 1831—"In regard to imprisonment of females for a common debt, I have ever considered it useless and inhuman. There have been but four females confined in this Prison for debt, during the last sixteen years."

The jailor in Ipswich, Mr. Michael Brown, writes, under date February 23—"I have examined the Records of the Prison, and find but one female has been committed for debt since 1822: that one was committed to close confinement April 4, 1829, for $10 67. She had no friends to be her bail, and give her the liberty of the yard. I procured bondsmen for her, and boarded her in my family till May 6, 1829 (i. e. one month and two days), when she took the poor debtor's oath, and was discharged. I never received a cent for her board, nor ever expected to; for I was satisfied she was not able to pay debt or cost. As it respects the necessity of imprisoning females for debt, I consider it useless, and the law authorizing it a disgrace to the country."

The keeper of the Prison at Newburyport, Mr. Gilman White, writes, under date February 23, 1831—"There has not been a female committed for debt since I have had the care of the Prison, which is about five months. I have made inquiry of Mr. Bagley, the former keeper of the Prison, who informed me, that there have been but two females confined for debt for five years past. These were for very small sums. To imprison a female for debt, I think a disgrace to humanity."

The keeper of the Prison in Dedham, Mr. Whitney, under date February 28, writes—"Only one female for debt the last year. Amount of debt and costs as follows: debt, $10 11; costs, $3 17; officer's fees,

Names.	At whose Suit.	Time of Committal and Discharge.		Process.	Sum.	Manner of Discharge.
§ M. McL.	‡ W. S.	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Writ.	12 00	Out on bail.
§ S. H.	§ A. G.	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	"	15 00	Paid demand.
§ H. B.	§ J. R.	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	"	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
§ C. S.	§ W. K.	4	5	"	30 00	Non-payment of support.
§ P. T.	§ D. B.	10	Dec. 27	Exec'n.	24 25	Swore out.
§ H. M. R.	‡ E. H. Jr.	18	Nov. 24	Writ.	390 00	By plaintiff.
§ S. W.	‡ R. E.	Dec. 13	Dec. 13	"	20 00	By plaintiff.
§ C. S.	§ I. H.	24	24	"	30 00	Out on bail.
§ E. W.	‡ J. H.	29	"	Exec'n.	683 04	By creditor.

N. B.—Whole number, 57; names of debtors not found in the Directory, and marked with a §, 53; names of creditors marked in the same manner, and not found in the Directory, 20; number of widows imprisoned, 6; number imprisoned on mesne process, or writ without execution, 36; number imprisoned for less than $20 each, 40; number who paid the demand, 8.

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$1 83. But three or four females have been committed since I have kept the Prison, which is almost thirteen years. I think females ought not to be liable to arrest."

The keeper of the Prison in Taunton, Mr. Joseph W. Dean, writes, under date February 26—"I have examined the Prison Records, and find there was but one female committed for debt during the year 1830. The amount of debt, exclusive of costs, $5 03; time confined, 13 days. She was discharged for want of security for board. With regard to the imprisonment of females for debt, it is, in my opinion, not necessary, and, in cases where there is no fraud, it appears barbarous. It is seldom that females are committed to this Prison for debt. In most instances within my knowledge, they have had the appearance of being actually poor, and could not pay the amount for which they were committed."

A gentleman in Worcester writes, under date February 22, 1831—"The number of females committed to the Prison in this county, during the year 1830, was *two*. The amount for which one was imprisoned was $24 87, and the other $80 57. The time of imprisonment of one was 31 days, and the other 34 days, and both were discharged by the poor debtor's oath. My opinion as to the necessity and utility of this practice is not worth giving, any further than as that of one of that numerous body, the public. It is, however, decidedly, that it is neither necessary nor useful; that the power of thus controlling the person of a female is one which may be used for other purposes than that of the collection of debts, and that it ought no longer to be tolerated in a community enlightened and moral as we assume that ours is."

The keeper of the Prison in Franklin county writes, under date February 24, 1831—"There was no female committed for debt, on civil action, in this county, during the year ending January 1, 1831." This keeper appears to think that the imprisonment of females for debt is about as necessary as the imprisonment of other people.

The keeper of the Prison in Hampshire county writes, under date Northampton, February 23—"There has been no female committed to Prison for debt, in this county, during the year 1830, and none for several years past. As respects the necessity of imprisoning females for debt, I am not prepared to give an opinion on that subject."

The keeper of the Prison in Hampden county writes, under date February 23—"I find on the Prison Register one female committed to Jail last year, for $10 19. She remained in Jail six days, and was discharged by the creditor, who lived out of the state. If I have examined the Records correctly, we have had six females committed to this Jail in the six past years. I am fully of the opinion, that females ought not to be committed to Jail for debt."

The keeper of the Prison in the county of Berkshire writes, under date February 22—"I have kept this Prison since May 22, 1828, nearly three years. During this time, there has been only one female committed for debt; the debt amounted to about seventy dollars. This female staid thirty days, took the benefit of the poor debtor's oath, and I think I am safe in saying, that is the end of the debt; if not, in my opinion it ought to be. I think it cruel in the extreme to imprison a fellow creature for debt, especially a female."

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According to these letters, there have been committed to the ten Prisons in this commonwealth, above mentioned, not including the Jail in Boston, during the last year, five females; and to all these Jails for several years, twenty-four, not half as many to all of them, in the course of years spoken of, as in the city of Boston in one year; the whole number committed to the Boston Jail last year having been fifty-seven. If such are the facts in this case, and such the opinions of the men having the best opportunity for observation on this subject, where shall the advocates be found for a repeal of the law exempting females from imprisonment for debt?

Should persons be found to advocate a repeal of this law, it is certain that the government contemplates no such thing; for, after passing the above law at the same session, a resolution was passed authorizing the governor to appoint commissioners "*to consider the expediency of providing by law for the more equitable distribution of the estates of insolvent debtors, for the abolishing imprisonment for debt in all proper cases, and for making such further revision in existing laws as the commissioners may deem expedient and proper.*" The Hon. Charles Jackson, the Hon. Samuel Hubbard, and John B. Davis, Esq., were appointed by the executive, under this resolution; and the governor, in his speech at the opening of the session of the legislature in May, most respectfully notices the commissioners and their expected report.* The commissioners, before the close of the session, made a report, accompanied with a bill, by which, if it *passes*, at least three fourths of the evils of imprisonment for debt will be done away in Massachusetts.

For the purpose of exhibiting the nature and extent of the evil for which, so far as imprisonment for debt is concerned, the commissioners were appointed to provide a remedy, we shall present in detail, from the records of different Prisons in this commonwealth, specimens of the operation of existing laws, from January 1, 1830, to January 1, 1831, by which it will be seen—first, what proportion of the debtors reside in the towns where the Prisons are located, and how little occasion is

* *Extract from the Speech of his Excellency Levi Lincoln, in May,* 1831.

"In compliance with a resolve of the last legislature, commissioners were appointed, by the executive, "to consider the expediency of providing by law for the more equal and equitable distribution of the estates of insolvent debtors, for the abolishing imprisonment for debt in all proper cases, and for making such further revision in the existing laws, touching debtor and creditor, as the commissioners may deem expedient and proper." The broad scope of this authority, and the great interest and importance of the subjects it embraced, required that it should be committed, with more than common caution, to discreet and able hands. The learning, professional skill, liberal, yet just opinions, and practical observation, which will be found united in the character of the constituted board of commissioners, bespeak for their report your most favorable consideration. It is promised immediately, and will be transmitted to you without delay; and I cannot but urgently recommend, that it should receive that attention which is alike the dictate of sympathy for the unfortunate, and of sound policy in reference to the business and requirements of the community. Both creditor and debtor are concerned in a revision and modification of the existing laws, and in the enactment, on the one hand, of new securities against fraud, and the interposition, on the other, of a more effectual shield from oppression. It has long been felt and lamented, that, by a process of familiar resort, in a deed of assignment, property may now be secured to the dishonest, beyond the reach of justice, and by an abuse of the power of coercion, in the imprisonment of person, misery may be inflicted upon the destitute, to the gratification of avarice or malice. Far removed from such ends are the just purposes of a wise government; and it is no less due to the character of our jurisprudence, than to the true interests of the people, that neither temptation nor opportunity should be allowed to elude or pervert those purposes. The subject is indeed one of much delicacy and difficulty for legislation; but the public mind will at least be instructed, and the moral sentiment aroused by its discussion; and even should no determinate measure of remedy for present evils be at once adopted, the existence of them being made better understood, their removal will the sooner be effected."

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found in many towns, a little removed from the Prisons, to make use of this process;—secondly, what classes of men principally suffer, viz. poor seamen, poor laborers, and poor mechanics; and in a multitude of cases, so poor and friendless, that they cannot get bail; while there is scarcely an instance on record of a poor minister, a poor physician, or a poor lawyer in Prison for debt;—thirdly, in what proportion of cases the poor debtor is arrested and committed to Prison on mesne process, without judgment, trial, or any evidence whatever that there is a debt due, a fictitious debt being as good as any to incarcerate the body upon;—fourthly, for what small sums the personal liberty is often taken away, and families severed;—fifthly, what length of time debtors lie in jail, and in cases where they take the oath, and no persons appear to show cause why they should not take it, for no sufficient reason;—sixthly, how fruitless is this process as a means of obtaining payment;—and, finally, how clearly it is proved, from the records of Prisons, that the remark of a shrewd and observing sheriff is true, that, if creditors knew how this thing works, there would be much less imprisonment for debt.*

* *Imprisonment for Debt in the Boston Jail for Three Months, ending April* 1, 1831.

Debtors.	Creditors.	Committed.	Discharged.	Occupation.	Process.	Sum.	Manner of Discharge.
§W. F.	§J. R.	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Mariner.	Writ.	15 00	Non-payment of support.
§C. V.	‡H. P.	"	8	Bricklayer.	Exec'n.	14 54	By creditor.
§G. A.	‡F. N.	"	18	Blacksmith.	"	8 84	By creditor's attorney.
§J. W.	‡C. C.	"	3	Laborer	Writ.	20 00	Paid demand.
§J. W.	‡T. B.	"	"	Mariner.	Exec'n.	9 49	
§R. E.	‡W P.	"	"	Marketman.	Writ.	50 00	By plaintiff's attorney
§J. F.	‡W. McE.	3	5	Caulker & graver.	"	20 00	Out on bail.
§S. B.	‡W. B. P.	"	11	Cordwainer.	Exec'n.	11 00	By creditor's attorney.
§E. C.	§A. C.	"	16	Widow.	"	348 01	Non-payment of board
§B. M.	‡C. W. F.	"	"	Merchant.	"	715 02	On limits, 11 Jan.
§L. B.	§E. C. H.	4	12	Laborer.	Writ.	20 00	Non-payment of support.
§M. B.	§E. N. P.	"	4	Spinster.	Exec'n.	10 53	Paid demand.
§T. H.	‡W. R. K.	"	"	Upholsterer.	Writ.	55 15	By bail.
‡C. J.	‡J. S.	"	28	Hair-dresser.	Exec'n.	55 38	By creditor's attorney
‡H.	§A. C.	"	8	Laborer.	"	9 44	Paid demand.
§F. H.	‡J. O.	"	"	Mariner.	Writ.	20 00	By plantiff's attorney
‡W. L.	‡T. A.	"	Feb. 4	Laborer.	Exec'n.	10 58	Swore out.
§A. C.	‡D. H.	6	Jan. 6	Mariner.	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff.
§P. B.	‡J. McN.	"	10	Laborer.	"	50 00	By plaintiff's attorney
§W. B.	‡T. Y.	"	"	Mariner.	Exec'n.	9 53	On limits.
§H. H.	§A. H.	8	Feb. 4	Trader.	"	10 74	By creditor's attorney
§D. J.	T.	"	11	Provision dealer.	Writ.	20 00	By plaintiff's attorney
§J. C.	‡P. T.	"	Jan. 13	Laborer.	"	30 00	By plaintiff.
§H. G. P.	§A. S.	"	"	Gentleman.	"	50 00	
Same.	‡D. H.	"	"	Same.	"	80 00	
§J. M. C.	‡W. R. & al.	"	31	Clerk.	"	70 00	By plaintiff's attorney.
§I. P.	§W. B.	10	11	Mariner.	"	20 00	Same.
§J. N.	‡J. E.	"	"	Painter.	Exec'n.	6 62	Creditor's attorney.
§J. R. S.	‡S. C.	"	18	Gentleman.	Writ.	15 00	Non-payment of support.
§J. S.	§P. C.	"	12	Mariner.	"	25 00	Same.
§P. D.	‡O. A.	"	Feb. 10	Master mariner.	Exec'n.	23 63	Swore out.
§J. H.	‡W. G.	"	Jan. 11	Carpenter	Writ.	20 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
§L. O.	‡R. H.	"	"	Musician.	"	70 00	By plaintiff.
§A. P.	§J. G.	11	12	Cordwainer.	Exec'n.	20 88	Creditor's attorney
‡P. H.	§J. G.	"	"	Housewright.	"	23 54	Same.
§S. W. S.	§C. M. & al.	12	13	Writing master.	Writ.	20 00	Plaintiff.
§J. G.	§E. F. B. M.	13	"	Mariner.	"	20 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
§A. T.	‡N. T. J.	"	27	Gentleman.	"	20 00	Out on bail.
§M. M. M.	‡J. H.	"	Feb. 11	Brothel ho. keep.	Exec'n.	10 89	Creditor.
§G. M. C.	T. of C.	14	Jan. 14	Same.	Tax wa.	3 81	Paid tax and costs.
§H. H.	‡S. F. Jr.	15	17	Gentleman.	Writ.	5 64	Paid demand.
‡M. F.	§A. G.	17	"	Yeoman.	Exec'n.	24 25	On limits.
‡B. M.	‡J. J.	"	28	Merchant.	Writ.	1500 00	Out on bail.
§H. P.	§J. H. P.	"	20	Single woman.	"	15 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
§D. J.	T. S.	"	Feb. 11	Provision dealer.	Exec'n.	14 34	Creditor's attorney.
‡W. P.	‡W. H. P.	"	Jan. 24	Laborer.	Writ	400 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
§S. W. M.	§B. F. H.	18	22	Same.	"	70 00	Same.
‡S. T. Jr.	‡R. E.	19	"	Same.	Exec'n.	13 23	Creditor's attorney.

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State Prison at Charlestown. The discipline of this institution continues as described last year. The governor, in his last message, speaks of it in terms of high commendation. Separation at night, silence, order, industry, respectful and cheerful obedience among the convicts, harmony, mildness and authority among the officers, are its leading features. The moral and religious instruction, by the chaplain,

Debtors.	Creditors.	Committed.	Discharged.	Occupation.	Process.	Sum.	Manner of Discharge.
§W. M.	‡C. Mc. I.	Jan. 19	Jan. 22	Laborer.	Writ.	100 00	Non-payment of support.
§J. P.	‡L. L. & al.	"	25	Board. ho. keeper.	"	20 00	Out on bail.
‡A. D. S.	‡J. T.	21	22	Silver plater.	"	20 00	Plaintiff.
§H. G.	‡D. B. B.	"	25	Mariner.	"	25 00	Same.
§J. D.	‡T. L.	24	28	Gentleman.	"	600 00	Same.
Same.	‡W. C. S.	25	"	Same.	"	70 00	Out on bail.
§L. G.	‡J. K.	"	"	Laborer.	"	30 00	
§N. S.	§W. B.	"	26	Mariner.	"	30 00	Plaintiff.
‡J. S.	§W. S. J.	26	27	Gentleman.	Exec'n.	14 94	Creditor.
§E. B.	§C. B.	27	28	Laborer.	Writ.	150 00	Non-payment of support
§E. C.	§J. R.	29		Same.	"	20 00	
§M. C.	N. R. C. & al	28	29	Victualler.	"	200 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
‡W. F. M.	§J. H.	31	Feb. 7	Gentleman.	"	20 00	Habeas corpus.
‡W. F. M.	‡B. H. & al.	"		Trader.	Exec'n.	82 03	Same.
‡A. B.	‡A. M.	Feb. 1	10	Br. ho. keeper.	"	17 93	
‡J. T.	‡W. R. K.	2	5	Laborer.	Writ.	20 00	Plaintiff.
§U. T.	‡J. K. S.	3	3	Cabinet maker.	"	20 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
§H. J. V.	‡G. J.	"	8	Trader.	Exec'n.	4 36	Paid demand.
§W. S.	‡J. R.	7		Mariner.	Writ.	15 00	Plaintiff.
§J. S.	‡C. M.	8	9	Gentleman.	Exec'n.	23 30	On limits.
§D. G.	‡H. B.	"		Mariner.	Writ.	10 00	Plaintiff.
‡W. F. M.	‡B. H.	"		Trader.	"	100 00	Committed by bail.
‡L. S.	‡H. A.	"		Truckman.	Exec'n.	15 64	Paid demand.
‡L. S.	‡N. L.	"	12	Laborer.	"	13 08	Same.
§G. J. H.	§S. F. Jr.	10	11	Gentleman.	Writ.	15 00	Non-payment of support
‡J. T.	‡A. M.	"	"	Same.	"	20 00	Out on bail.
§E. G. P.	‡W. H. M.	"	13	Engraver.	"	25 00	Paid demand.
‡C. C.	‡E. D.	11	Mar. 1	Provision dealer.	Exec'n.	13 85	Creditor.
§B. H.	‡R. L. B.	"	17	Trader.	"	13 64	Creditor's attorney.
‡G. M. K.	§R. S.	12	Feb. 28	Laborer.	"	14 13	Non-payment of support
§R. C.	‡W. A.	"	26	Scrivener.	Writ.	50 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
§C. C.	§T. B.	14	15	Hair-dresser.	Exec'n.	10 98	Creditor's attorney.
‡I. J.	‡T. S.	15	"	Victualler.	"	10 81	
§C. M. H.	‡D. B. B.	"	Mar. 4	Mariner.	Writ.	80 00	Plaintiff.
§C. A.	‡W. B.	16	Feb. 19	Trader.	"	700 00	Out on bail.
§S. B. C.	‡D. S.	"	18	Player.	"	20 00	Plaintiff.
‡J. L. Jr.	‡M. B.	17	28	Carpenter	Exec'n.	16 70	Creditor.
‡C. M. S.	§W. F.	18	Mar. 7	Laborer.	Writ.	50 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
§L. B.	‡M. B.	"	18	Spinster.	Exec'n.	9 17	Paid demand.
‡A. W.	‡G. H. L.	"	22	Housewright.	"	9 27	Creditor.
§W. A. P.	‡McG. & al.	19		Laborer.	Writ.	20 00	
§U. H.	§E. A.	21	Feb. 21	Trader.	"	20 00	Out on bail.
‡J. B.	‡S. M.	"	25	Gentleman.	"	20 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
§U. H.	‡B. H.	"	21	Trader.	"	20 00	Out on bail.
§U. H.	§H. M.	"	"	Same.	"	30 00	Same.
‡A. H. H.	‡J. H. & al.	23	26	Bookbinder.	Exec'n.	12 17	Plaintiff's attorney.
‡W. C.	‡E. & al.	25	Mar. 13	Laborer.	Writ.	70 00	Non-payment of support
‡J. W. }	§M. H.	"	Feb. 26	Housewright.	"		
§F. T. }		"	"	Gentleman.	"	120 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
§F. T.	P.D.& C.N.B	26	Mar. 3	Trader.	"	250 00	Same.
§T. S.	‡L. E.	"	10	Blacksmith.	Exec'n.	16 16	Creditor.
§H. W.	‡D. B. & al.	"	4	Laborer.	"	13 44	Creditor's attorney.
§A. C.	§C. P. F.	"	Feb. 26	Portrait painter.	Writ.	30 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
§D. M.	‡J. O.	"	27	Mariner.	"	20 00	Same.
§J. S.	‡P. F.	28	Mar 22	Gardener.	"	100 00	Non-payment of support
§U. H.	‡A. H.	"	Ap. 18	Gentleman.	"	20 00	Plaintiff.
§U. H.	‡A. H.	"	"	Same.	"	20 00	Same.
§HH TH. alias H.H.	§G. G.	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Spinster.	"	25 00	Non-payment of board.
§E.W.W.	‡W. H. M.	2	20	Tailor.	Exec'n.	9 17	Non-payment of support
‡H. K.	‡C. S. H.	"	3	Gentleman.	"	71 84	Creditor.
‡G. J.	§J. B. F.	3	5	Laborer.	"	21 76	Same.
‡J. T.	‡J. M.	"	"	Grocer.	Writ.	100 00	
‡J. T.	‡J.G.K.&al.	"	Ap. 2	Trader.	Exec'n.	21 37	Oath.
‡B. M.	‡C. F. & al.	4	4	Merchant.	"	320 98	Oath.
§A. P.	‡H. D. & al.	"	Mar. 8	Gentleman.	"	10 48	Creditor's attorney.
‡D. M.	‡H. F.	5	Ap. 4	Laborer.	"	57 37	Oath.

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on the Sabbath, in the chapel, by public worship, by the Sabbath school, and, during the week, by morning and evening prayers, and reading of the Scriptures, and by private admonition, sympathy and counsel in the afternoon of each day, is sustained with punctuality and encouragement. And in the Sabbath school, which was instructed last year, under the superintendence of the chaplain, by convicts, there

Debtors.	Creditors.	Committed.	Discharged.	Occupation.	Process.	Sum.	Manner of Discharge.
§J. P.	‡D. H. & al.	Mar. 5	Mar 26	Laborer.	Exec'n.	9 46	Creditor.
‡P. P. C.	‡J. H. B.	"	Apr. 4	Housewright.	"	47 81	Oath.
§A. B.	‡D. S.	"	Mar 17	Laborer.	Writ.	10 00	Plaintiff.
§M. H. C.	‡T. C.	"	Apr. 9	Trader.	Exec'n.	46 53	Oath.
‡J. F.	‡S. H.	"	Mar. 8	Laborer.	Writ.	20 00	Plaintiff.
§S. B. P.	§E. P.	"	31	Gentleman.	"	1000 00	Same.
§W. F.	§C. M. A. S.	7	7	Fiddler.	"	150 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
§J. W.	§V. H.	"	8	Laborer.	"	50 00	Same.
§O. C.	§F. H.	9	11	Cordwainer.	"		By plaintiff.
‡S. Y.	§G. B.	"	10	Laborer.	Exec'n.	9 38	Creditor.
§U. H.	§E. A.	10	Ap. 18	Trader.	Writ.	20 00	Non-payment of support.
§U. H.	§H. H. M.	"	"	Same.	"	30 00	Same.
‡A. D.	‡T. L. W.	"	9	Merchant.	Exec'n.	123 90	Oath.
H.	‡A.H.P.&al	11	11	Trader.	Writ.	60 00	Plaintiff.
§W. V.	‡G. W. O.	"	"	Laborer.	Exec'n.	10 01	Creditor's attorney.
§W. G.	§A. G.	"	14	Same.	"	9 09	Creditor.
§H. D.	§A. F.	"	13	Mariner.	Writ.	20 00	Non-payment of support.
§E. W.	§S. H.	12	12	Widow.	Exec'n.	4 38	Paid demand.
§A. McD.	‡J. B.	"	14	Laborer.	Writ.	30 00	Same.
§H. C.	§J. R.	"	Jul. 13	Mariner.	"	20 00	Creditor's attorney.
§J. H.	‡J. C.	"	Mar. 17	Gentleman.	"	20 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
§B. P.	§S. L.	"	15	Machinist.	Exec'n.	16 97	Creditor's attorney.
§J. S.	§J. G.	14	16	Laborer.	Writ.	30 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
§M. S.	§D. B.	"	19	Spinster.	"	20 00	Same.
‡J. R.	‡G. H.	"	May 11	Stabler.	Exec'n.	78 48	On limits.
§E. F.	‡J. S.	15	Mar 22	Chair painter.	Writ.	70 00	Plaintiff.
§W. H. F.	‡J. L. M.	16	17	Broker.	"	20 00	
§J. R.	‡A. C.	"	Apr. 1	Mariner.	"	20 00	Plaintiff.
‡T. W.	§F. M. L.	17	Mar 18	Housewright.	Exec'n.	42 45	Plaintiff's attorney.
‡D. C.	§T. N.	"	19	Laborer.	"	9 32	Paid demand.
D. O'N.	J. H.	18	Mar 19	Glass-blower.	Writ.	20 00	Same.
W. H.	G. W. R.	19	Ap. 14	Gentleman.	Exec'n.	14 60	Plaintiff's attorney.
W. L.	J. L.	"	Mar 19	Mariner.	Writ.	20 00	Same.
U. H.	A. H.	21	Ap. 18	Gentleman.	Exec'n.	14 68	Creditor.
J. R.	E. T.	"	May 12	Mariner.	Writ.	30 00	Plaintiff.
J. M.	S. C. H.	"	Ap. 20	Tailor.	Exec'n.	24 77	Oath.
B. T.	A. D. & al.	"	"	Cooper.	Writ.	20 00	
P. B.	J. L.	"	Apr. 2	Laborer.	"	100 00	Non-payment of support.
B. F. H.	G. H.	"		Trader.	Exec'n.	18 11	On limits.
G. H. F.	A. B.	22		Circus rider.	Writ.	20 00	
G. H. F.	T. B.	"	7	Same.	"	20 00	
J. W.	J. O.	"	Mar 24	Innkeeper.	"	20 00	Non-payment of board.
J. B. N.	P. I. C.	"		Grocer.	Exec'n.	37 45	Oath.
C. L. W.	A. W.	23	23	Mariner.	Writ.	20 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
W. T.	L. W.	"	"	Same.	"	20 00	
W. T. }	L. W.	"	"	Same.	"		
J. T. }		"	"	Same.	"	20 00	
J. W.	W. P.	"	24	Laborer.	"		Non-payment of support
T. H.	A. M.	"	Ap. 11	Gentleman.	"		Plaintiff's attorney.
S. R.	C. M.	"	Mar 30	Spinster.	"	20 00	Plaintiff.
J. L. N.	J. J. C.	24	June 1	Wheelwright.	Exec'n.	35 27	Oath.
W. P.	J. W.	"	Mar 26	Mariner.	Writ.	10 00	Plaintiff.
L. N.	E. W.	"	28	Spinster.	Exec'n.	29 17	Paid demand.
I. N.	F. A. R.	"	Apr. 1	Housewright.	Writ.	10 00	Plaintiff.
O. P.	J. E. & al.	25	Mar 25	Gentleman.	"	20 00	Out on bail.
P. M. C.	A. C.	"	29	Rope-maker.	"	100 00	By plaintiff.
J. C. P.	W. B.	26	May 2	Mason.	Exec'n.	76 34	Oath.
B. F.	J. T.	28	Mar 28	Coach-maker.	"	14 76	By plaintiff.
E. M. L.	W. C.	"	Ap. 29	Gentleman.	"	141 94	Oath.
J. G.	E. E.	"	28	Grocer.	"	49 14	Oath.
S. H. K.	D. W.	29	6	Baker.	"	47 54	Plaintiff's attorney.
W. K.	J. P.	"	Mar 29	Trader.	"	3 97	Paid.
S. S. B.	J. W. W.	"	Apr. 2	Gentleman.	"	90 55	By creditor.
C.	E. D.	"	Mar 29	Stage player	Writ.	20 00	Out on bail.
W. S. L.	A. H. P.	30	Ap. 12	Trader.	Exec'n.	947 74	By plaintiff.
S. F.	W. A.	"	16	Gentleman.	Writ.	100 00	Same.
S. F.	J. M.	"	"	Apothecary.	"	20 00	Non-payment of support.

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are now found willing one hundred and thirty or forty persons, from twelve or fifteen churches, of different denominations, in Charlestown and Boston, to engage, alternately, by tens and twenties, as teachers in the Sabbath school, in the State Prison. They are not only willing to go, but they have often expressed an unwillingness to stay away, till their turn should come to go again. And the effect of their going is,

Debtors.	Creditors.	Committed.	Discharged.	Occupation.	Process.	Sum.	Manner of Discharge.
S. F.	A. H. B.	Mar 30	Ap. 16	Apothecary.	Writ.	20 00	Non-payment of support.
S. F.	R. G.	"	"	Same.	"	80 00	Same.
S. F.	C. W.	"	"	Same.	"	70 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
S. F.	J. D. R.	"	"	Same.	"	20 00	Non-payment of support.
S. F.	J. N.	"	"	Same.	"	30 00	Same.
P. E.	R. E.	"	19	Mariner.	"	30 00	By plaintiff.
C.	L. W.	31	Mar 31	Same.	"	140 00	Out on bail.
W. F. M.	J. C. & al.	"	Apr. 6	Innholder.	"	60 00	Plaintiff's attorney.
I. I.	W. R. K.	"	23	Laborer.	Exec'n.	12 55	Plaintiff.
G. S.	G. G.	"	2	Gentleman.	Writ.	140 00	Plaintiff's attorney.

§ Not in the Directory; ‡ in the Directory. 190 in three months. ×

Barbers,	Fiddlers,		Lawyers,	0	Gentlemen,	25
Musicians,	Stablers,		Merchants,	5	Mariners,	27
Truckmen,	Circus riders, &c.	15	Females,	8	Laborers,	32
Scriveners,	Ministers,	0	Traders,	18	Mechanics,	33
Stage players,	Physicians,	0				

116 Writs; 71 Executions.

By creditor or his attorney,	97	Oath,	14
Non-payment of board,	21	Debts paid,	14

Amount paid, $185 34. Whole amount of debts, $12,793 84. Time lost, 1539 days.

Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in the Boston Jail, from 1820 *to* 1830 *inclusive,* 11 *Years, contrasted with Portsmouth, N. H., the Half-shire Town of Rockingham County, containing, in* 1820, 55,246 *Inhabitants, while the County of Suffolk contained only* 43,940.

Time when.	Whole Number.	Court Co. Pleas; over 20 dolls.	Justice's Process; under 20 dolls.	Portsmouth, N. H. in contrast.
1820	1442	861	582	34
1821	1314	343	971	38
1822	1017	295	722	46
1823	1092	396	696	20
1824	716	253	463	31
1825	714	212	529	16
1826	1089			23
1827	1071			16
1828	991	308	683	16
1829	1211	465	746	
1830	1124	447	677	
11 years,	11,818			
Average number,	1,074			

Nothing so bad as Boston, as to the number of cases of imprisonment for debt. New York city, with a population, in 1820, of 123,708, had, in 1828, only 1085 cases of imprisonment for debt; and Philadelphia, with a population of 137,097, had, in 3 years, ending Nov. 1, 1830, only 3001 cases.

Imprisonment for Debt in Worcester County, in 1830.

Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Committed.	Process.	Discharge.	Manner of Discharge.
F. B. *vs.* L. H.	Worcester,	Laborer,	Jan. 6	Exon.	Jan. 19	Creditor.
H. W. *vs* E. S. H.	Mendon,	"	6	"	7	No funds for support.
N. F. *vs.* A. P.	Worcester,	Yeoman,	7	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	9	Same.
D. F. B *vs.* H. J.	"	Laborer,	8	Exon.	24	Gave two confessions

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to make the convicts feel that they have many friends, and to make Christians feel, that they have many duties to discharge, and prayers to offer for this class of men, the high privileges of which they have just discovered.

But is there no danger, in making a State Prison a school of reform, that you will make it a lure to vice, a place which villains will covet,

Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Committed.	Process.	Discharge.	Manner of Discharge.
S. F. *vs.* S. B.	Hardwick,	Blacksmith,	Jan. 8	Ex.C.C.P.	Feb. 9	Oath.
B. W. *vs.* E. S.	Dana,	Yeoman,	9	Exon.	10	Same.
I. B. *vs.* C. G.	Leominster,	"	12	"	9	Paid debt and cost.
M. B. *vs.* D. M. Jr.	Shrewsbury,	"	12	"	Jan. 14	Creditor.
J. S. D. *vs.* T. C.	Western,	Laborer,	14	Mesne Pro.	22	Bailed.
L.G. D. *vs.* A. H. P.	Worcester,	Yeoman,	15	Exon.	29	Creditor's attorney.
S. H. *vs.* N. W.	Shrewsbury,	Laborer,	15	"	Mar. 14	Paid debt and cost.
S. C. *vs.* M. C. & S. F.	Barre,	Machinists,	15	"	Jan. 19	Same.
L. T. *vs.* J. J.	Northbridge,	Husbandman,	15	"	Mar. 11	Creditor.
T. H. Jr. *vs.* S.P. Jr.	Western,	Laborer,	19	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	April 9	Order of law
S. T. *vs.* J. L.	Southbridge,		19	Mesne Pro.	Mar. 3	Creditor.
O. W. *vs.* A. T. F.	Worcester,	Laborer,	19	"	Feb. 6	Same.
W. H. *vs.* H. B. A.	"	Gentleman,	23	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Jan. 24	No funds for support.
W. E. *vs.* N. W.	Shrewsbury,	Laborer,	21	Mesne Pro.	27	Bailed.
E. H. C. *vs.* T. N.	Worcester,	Tailor,	10	"	22	Same.
F. H. *vs.* G. L.	"	Hatter,	27	Exon.	Feb. 4	Creditor's attorney.
H. & G. *vs.* C. & A. E. B.	"	Laborers,	29	Mesne Pro.	3	Creditor.
L. B. *vs.* A. M.	"	Blacksmith,	27	Ex.C.C.P.	3	Same.
E. D. *vs.* D. S.	Holden,	Laborer,	Feb. 2	Mesne Pro.	6	Same.
S. F. *vs.* A. T. F.	Worcester,	"	4	"	6	Same.
J. B. *vs.* B. N.	Westborough,	Gentleman,	4	"	6	No funds for support
J. C. *vs.* B. N.	"	"	4	"	Mar. 8	Order of law.
L. N. *vs.* O. B.	"	Stone cutter,	6	"	7	No funds for support
W. S. *vs.* O. D. L.	Worcester,	Laborer,	18	Exon.	Feb. 19	Creditor's attorney.
S. B. *vs.* H. H.	Northborough,	Yeoman,	18	"	Mar. 29	Creditor.
E. C. *vs.* C. H.	Grafton,		19	"	5	Same.
T.& S.E.D. *vs.* S.S.	Dudley,	Laborer,	20	Mesne Pro.	May 6	Same.
L. W. *vs.* J. H. W.	Worcester,	Gentleman,	23	"	April 11	Bailed.
G. H. H. *vs.* E. B.	Fitchburg,	Single woman,	24	"	16	Oath.
T. J. *vs.* J. P.	Petersham,	Yeoman,	24	Ex. C.C.P.	Mar. 3	Same.
J. H. *vs.* D. B.	Mendon,	Cordwainer,	26	Exon.	29	Same.
F. & S. *vs.* H. D. F.	Worcester,	Single woman,	26	Ex.C.C.P.	29	Same.
J. H. *vs.* B. C.	Barre,	Yeoman,	27	"	May 10	Same.
A. W. *vs.* B. C.	"	"	27	"	7	Paid debt and cost.
T. of S. *vs.* D.C. H.	Spencer,		Mar. 4	Taxes.	Mar. 7	Creditor.
T. W. *vs.* P. B. H.	Mendon,	Cordwainer,	6	Mesne Pro.	April 13	Same.
T. of S. *Mid. Co.* *vs.* A. A.	"	Esquire,	6	Ex. C.C.P.	3	Same.
E. L. *vs.* Z. S.	Boylston,	Yeoman,	11	Exon.	18	No funds for support.
N. H. B. *vs.* W. J.	Grafton,	Laborer,	13	Mesne Pro.	Mar. 16	Found sureties.
D. K. *vs.* P. P.	Oxford,	"	18	Ex C.C.P.	April 17	Oath.
A. R. B. *vs.* M. G.	Worcester,	"	27	Mesne Pro.	10	Bailed.
A.& M. assignees, *vs.* M. G.	"	"	27	"	10	No funds for support
H. —. clerk, *vs.* R. S.	Sutton,	"	27	Mil. Fine.	3	Order of law.
J.& J.E.D. *vs.* S. S.	Dudley,	"	30	Exon.	28	Creditor.
J. W. *vs.* B. & B.	Milbury,	Traders,	Apr. 2	Ex. C.C.P.	3	Oath.
T. T. *vs.* O. D. L.	Worcester,	Laborer,		Exon.	14	Creditor's attorney
C. W. *vs.* B. G. S.	"	Physician,	9	Ex.C.C.P.	June 5	Oath.
F. H. S. *vs.* C. W.	Hubbardston,	Cordwainer,	11	"	April 19	Creditor.
J. C. *vs.* J. C.	Hopkinton, *or* Westborough,	Yeoman,	12	"	May 1	Same.
H. N. H. *vs.* I. B. A.	Worcester,	Livery stable k.	17	Mesne Pro. C .C. P.	April 17	Bailed.
J. F. C. *vs.* C. W.	Hubbardston,	Yeoman,	8	"	19	Same.
E. M. *vs.* N. B.	Oxford,	Cordwainer,	14	Exon.	May 15	Oath.
J. A. S. *vs.* C. F.	Westborough,	Wheelwright,	22	"	April 26	Creditor's attorney.
In. of W. *vs.* J. G.	Worcester,	Gentleman,	19	Ex. C.C.P.	24	No funds for support
A. D. *vs.* C. P.	"	Cordwainer,	19	Exon.	23	Creditor's attorney.
B. P. *vs.* D. W.	"					
J. A. S. *vs.* C. F.	Westborough,	Wheelwright,	22	Exon.	May 5	Creditor.
D. B *vs.* C. H.	Western,	Gentleman,	26	Ex.C.C.P.	June 2	Oath.

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and commit sin that they may inhabit? Not at all. There have not been so few persons committed to the State Prison, at the spring term of the different courts in the commonwealth, and at the monthly sittings of the Municipal Court in Boston, for many years, as within the last three months. The number of persons committed to this Prison annually, too, is diminishing rather than increasing. The Prison was prob-

Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Committed.	Process.	Discharge.	Manner of Discharge.
J. P. *vs.* C. H.	Palmer,	Gentleman,	Ap. 27	Ex. C.C.P.	June 2	Oath.
S. & M. & R. W. *vs.* C. H.	Spencer,	Yeoman,	30	"	Aug. 5	Same.
S. E. *vs.* P. H.	Douglas,	Laborer,	30	Exon.	May 31	Same.
W. P. *vs.* O. B.	Athol,	Husbandman,	May 4	Mesne Pro.	19	Creditor's attorney.
T. of H. *vs.* J. A.	Harvard,		6	Taxes.	June 6	Authority of the town
O. M. *vs.* D. M. Jr.	Shrewsbury,	Gentleman,	6	Exon.	7	Oath.
N. S. & Co. *vs.* D. M. Jr.	"	"	6	"	May 18	Creditor.
S. & M. *vs.* S. E.	Charlton,	Trader,	15	Mesne Pro.	June 16	Order of law.
A. P. *vs.* W. B.	Westborough,	Laborer,	8	Con. Ex.	1	Creditor's attorney.
S. G. S. *vs.* I. D.	Grafton,	Yeoman,	15	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	19	Bailed.
H. T. *vs.* J. P.	Worcester,	Laborer,	18	Mesne Pro.	1	No funds for support.
J. R. *vs.* J. K.	"	"	22	"	May 24	Bailed.
L. W. *vs.* N. C.	Holden,	Yeoman,	21	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	28	Same.
D. F. B. *vs.* J. P.	Worcester,	"	24	Exon.	31	Creditor.
F. & L. *vs.* S. W.	Westborough,	Cordwainer,	31	"	July 8	Oath.
D. R. *vs.* J. P.	Grafton,	Laborer,	31	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	June 1	No funds for support
D. B. *vs.* J. G. H.	Leicester,		June 1	Exon.	July 8	Creditor.
A. F. *vs.* C. H	Palmer, *Hampden Co.*	Gentleman,	2	Ex. C.C.P.	3	Oath.
M. C. *vs.* A. S. B.	Milford,	Laborer,	3	"	June 25	Paid debt and cost.
P. M. *vs.* J. W.	Worcester,	Gentleman,	4	Mesne Pro.	5	No funds for support.
C. W. *vs.* A. B.	Princeton,	Yeoman,	4	"	6	Bailed.
J. G. *vs.* H. B.	Barre,	Husbandman,	9	Exon.	11	Creditor
D. F. B. *vs.* D. W.	Worcester,	Carpenter,	9	"	15	Same.
J. H. *vs.* S. R. T.	Hubbardston,	Merchant,	12	Ex. C.C.P.	24	Same.
E. M. *vs.* C. H.	Palmer,	Yeoman,	14	"	July 15	Oath.
D. H. *vs.* J. S.	Western,	"	18	Exon.	June 19	Creditor
T. J. F. *vs.* J. A. P.	Worcester,	Laborer,	22	"	28	Same.
E. B. *vs.* S. B.	Princeton,	Yeoman,	24	"	July 2	Same.
J. B. *vs.* W. R.	Hardwick,	"	25	"	30	Creditor's attorney.
H. & W. *vs.* A. C.	"	Laborer,	25	Mesne Pro.	Aug. 12	Same.
J. B. P. *vs.* T. H. R.	W. Boylston,	Blacksmith,	26	Exon.	July 1	Same.
W. M. *vs.* A. B.	Sterling,	Laborer,	26	"	3	Creditor.
A. R. B. *vs.* O. D. L.	Worcester,	Yeoman,	26	"	29	Oath.
B. & N. *vs.* S. S. H.	Sutton,	Blacksmith,	28	"	June 29	Creditor
W. L. *vs.* J. R.	Mendon,		28	Ex. C.C.P.	July 30	Oath.
D. J. Jr. *vs.* L. W.	Southborough,	Laborer,	29	Exon.	10	No funds for support.
A. R. *vs.* D. D. F.	Worcester,	Machinist,	25	"	June 29	Creditor.
D. F. *vs.* A. B. M.	Princeton,	Cordwainer,	26	"	July —	Oath.
H. A. *vs.* L. C. Jr.	Southbridge,	Laborer,	July 1	Mesne Pro.	3	Creditor.
H. K. *vs.* I. S.	Holden,	Cordwainer,	1	Exon.	2	Same.
J. L. V. *vs.* J. W.	Milford,	"	2	Mesne Pro.	6	No funds for support.
I. D. *vs.* J. C.	Worcester,	Yeoman,	3	Exon.	6	Broke bonds.
A. P. *vs.* W. B.	Westborough,		3	"	Aug. 17	Creditor.
F. & P. *vs.* W. B.	Brookfield,	Yeoman,	5	Ex. C.C.P.	July 8	Same.
S. W. A. *vs.* N. B. Jr.	Sterling,	"	6	Exon.	10	Same.
N. H. *vs.* U. B.	Milbury,		6		7	Same.
T. T. *vs.* A. G.	Worcester,	Laborer,	7		8	Same.
Z. E. *vs.* A. R.	Southbridge,		7	Exon.		No funds for support.
J. C. *vs.* W. A.	Uxbridge,	Manufacturer,	7	Ex. C.C.P.	July 8	Creditor.
B. M. *vs.* B. & J. A.	"		9	"	Aug. 9	Oath.
D. F. B. *vs.* S. W.	Worcester,	Laborer,	9	Exon.	9	Same.
L. W. *vs.* F. A.	"	Tin plt. worker	9	"	July 10	Creditor.
B. & L. *vs.* E. S.	Templeton,	Laborer,	10	"	24	Same.
S. M. *vs.* A. C.	Milford,	"	13	"		Same.
B. B. O. *vs.* J. D.	Worcester,	Blacksmith,	12	"	17	Same.
N. C. *vs.* C. H.	Palmer, *Hampden Co.*	Gentleman,	15	Ex. C.C.P.	Aug. 19	Oath.
I. D. *vs.* J. F.	Worcester,	Laborer,	15	Exon.	July 15	Paid debt and cost.
C. B. *vs.* G. H.	Dana,	"	15	"	Aug. 17	Creditor's attorney.
M. D. *vs.* I. B.	Petersham,	Cordwainer,	15	"	23	Same.
B. & N. *vs.* J. K.	Sutton,	"	15	"	Sept. 23	Oath.

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ably never before so great a terror to evil doers as it is now. Good men look upon it with complacency; bad men with abhorrence, till they become good.

Leverett Street Jail, Boston.—The true character of this place is beginning to be understood. The crowded night rooms; the 1000 debtors annually, and the 1000 criminals and vagrants; the men

Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Committed.	Process.	Discharge.	Manner of Discharge.
F. W. *vs.* J. B.	Sterling,	Yeoman,	July 14	Exon.	July 17	Creditor's attorney.
E. H. B. *vs.* G. W. G.	Worcester,	Laborer,	15	Mesne Pro.	28	Same.
B. & L. *vs.* Z. W.	Sturbridge,	"	16	Exon.	18	Creditor.
G. S. *vs.* S. G.	Sutton,	"	16	"	17	Same.
A. C. *vs.* J. H. D.	Shrewsbury,	"	16	"	20	Creditor's attorney.
B. S. *vs.* J. C.	Fitchburg,	Yeoman,	16	Ex. C.C.P.	Aug. 16	Oath.
K. & F. *vs.* E. C.	"	"	16	Exon.	July 21	Creditor.
A. T. *vs.* O. A.	Northbridge,	"	8	"	8	Paid debt.
G. W. *vs.* O. A.	Uxbridge,	Trader,	17	Ex. C.C.P.	Sept. 22	Oath.
J. E. *vs.* B. B.	Holden,	Yeoman,	17	"	Aug. 16	Creditor.
W. & B. *vs.* B. C.	Harvard,	Laborer,	17	Exon.	26	Oath.
E. C. *vs.* D. L.	Grafton,	"	19	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	July 19	Bailed.
C. E. R. *vs.* C. C.	Hardwick,	"	20	Exon.	Aug. 14	Creditor.
L. H. *vs.* Z. W.	New Braintree,	Cordwainer,	20	"	5	Same.
L. B. *vs.* I. A.	"	Laborer,	20	"	July 22	Creditor's attorney
W. C. & Sons *vs.* T. W. C.	Dana,	"	20	"	26	Creditors.
O. P. *vs.* L. P.	Hubbardston,	Husbandman,	20	"	Aug. 21	Oath.
T. T. *vs.* H. J.	Worcester,	Laborer,	20	"	July 23	Creditor's attorney.
A. P. *vs.* J. S.	Westborough,	"	20	"	Aug. 17	Creditor.
F. J. C. *vs.* R. W.	Oxford,	Gentleman,	21	Ex. C.C.P.	July 23	Creditor's attorney.
S. C. *vs.* S. D.	Lancaster,	Yeoman,	20	Exon.	Aug. 20	Oath.
G. C. *vs.* T. S.	Oxford,	Blacksmith,	21	"	July 22	Creditor's attorney.
J. G. T. *vs.* T. T.	Lancaster,	Laborer,	21	"	Aug. 11	Creditor.
S. T. *vs.* C. H.	Uxbridge,	"	22	"	July 23	Creditor's attorney
B. P. *vs.* D. W.	Worcester,	Carpenter,	22	"	Aug. 5	Same.
E. P. P. & Co. *vs.* W. T.	N. Brookfield,	Laborer,	22	"	Sept. 23	Oath.
T. of L. *vs.* L. P.	Leominster,	"	24	Taxes.	Aug. 6	Paid debt and cost
B. & B. *vs.* D. S.	Charlton,	"	24	Exon.	25	Oath.
H., J. & Co. *vs.* H. C. F.	Worcester,	"	26	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.		Bailed.
S. K. *vs.* A. M.	Milbury,	"	28	Exon.	Aug. 5	Creditor.
B. F. & Co. *vs.* L. T.	Douglas,	"	28	Ex. C.C.P.	Sept. 9	Oath.
L. B Jr. *vs.* J. H. 2d.	Ward,	Yeoman,	28	Exon.	Aug. 18	Creditor.
G. H. H. *vs.* J. B.	Leominster,	Laborer,	28	"	30	Oath.
W., B. & Co. *vs.* E. F. W.	Shrewsbury,	"	30	"	Sept. 1	"
C. F. *vs.* E. F. W.	"	"	30	Mesne Pro.	Aug. 12	Creditor.
J. L. *vs.* E. R. F.	Westborough,	"	30	"	Sept. 9	Same.
L. B. *vs.* R. W.	Sturbridge,	Gentleman,	30	"	Aug. 30	Bailed.
B. H. *vs.* S. B.	Hardwick,	Blacksmith,	30	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	12	Creditor.
R. S. S. *vs.* L. K.	Grafton,	Yeoman,	31	Exon.	3	Same.
D. F. & Co. *vs.* W. M. O.	Westborough,	"	31	"	9	Paid debt and cost.
J. V. B. *vs.* L. E.	Oxford,	Laborer,	31	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	7	Creditor's attorney.
N. R. *vs.* J. O.	Lancaster,	Yeoman,	31	Exon.	14	Creditor.
J. P. & J. Jr. *vs.* J. D.	Worcester,	Blacksmith,	31	Mesne Pro.	July 31	Same.
G. H. *vs.* C. A.	Southborough,	Yeoman,	31	Ex.	Aug. 19	Same.
J. A. F. *vs.* J. S.	Barre,	"	31	"	Sept. 6	Oath.
D. H. *vs.* S. J.	Oxford,	"	Aug. 2	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Aug. 17	Creditor.
C. E. G. *vs.* S. C.	Worcester,		2	Exon.	7	No funds for support
L. B. *vs.* E. H. G.	Douglas,	Yeoman,	2	"		Order of law.
L. B. *vs.* G. H.	"		2	"	Aug. 8	Same.
S., G. & M. *vs.* B. B.	Worcester,	Yeoman,	3	"	3	Creditors' attorney.
D. & B. *vs.* A. A.	Holden,	Laborer,	3	"	Sept. 1	Creditors.
S. B. *vs.* H. K.	Ashburnham,	Yeoman,	3	"	Aug. 31	No funds for support
A. H. *vs.* A. M. Jr.	Leominster,	Carpenter,	3	"	11	Creditor.
D. F. *vs.* W. A.	Uxbridge,	Yeoman,	3	"	Sept. 3	Oath.
D. T. *vs.* T. K. Jr.	Dudley,	Sailor,	3	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Aug. 4	Creditor.
H. M'F. *vs.* C. H.	Spencer,	Yeoman,	4	Exon.	7	Paid cost.
A. B. *vs.* M. A. M.	Oxford,	Laborer,	4	Ex. C.C.P.	—	Creditor.

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and the women; the old men and black boys; the idiots, the lunatics and the drunkards; all confined in two buildings at night, and on the Sabbath, in which there can be no separation, and no effectual supervision or restraint, to prevent gambling and falsehood, profane swearing and lascivious conversation, wrath, strife, backbiting and revenge;—this is a state of things, in regard to which we have been

Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Com. mitted.	Process.	Discharge.	Manner of Discharge.
R. & A. S. *vs.* M. G.	Worcester,	Laborer,	Aug. 5	Exon.	Aug. 6	Creditors' attorney.
H. D. *vs.* S. B. S.	Charlton,	"	6	"	24	Same.
L. W. *vs.* A. P. Jr.	Oxford,	"	7	"	14	Creditor.
D. L. B. *vs.* H. T.	Worcester,	"	9	"	10	Creditor's attorney.
H. K. N. *vs.* H. T.	"	Tailor,	9	Mesne Pro.	10	Same.
R.K. & Co. *vs.* C.B.	Grafton,	Machinist,	9	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	13	No funds for support.
O. F. *vs.* O. F.	Fitchburg,	Yeoman,	10	Ex. C.C.P.	Sept. 11	Oath.
D. W. M'g. Co. *vs.* J. H.	Dudley,	Laborer,	10	"	Aug. 20	No funds for support.
C. W. *vs.* E. H.	Barre,	Cotton Manuf.,	11	Mesne Pro.	14	Creditor.
N. P. *vs.* T. B.	Northbridge,	Manufacturer,	11	Exon.	28	Paid debt and cost.
G.W.H.*vs.*M.A.M.	Oxford,	"	13	Ex.C.C.P.	Sept. 13	Oath.
L. W. *vs.* S. B.	Hardwick,	Blacksmith,	16	Exon.	Aug. 16	Paying cash.
J W. & Sons. *vs.* J. M.	Douglas,	Laborer,	17	"	Sept. 10	Creditors
S. M. B. *vs.* D. H.F.	Westborough,	Gentleman,	23	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Aug. 25	Bailed.
L. B. *vs.* H. B.	Lancaster,	Laborer,	23	Mesne Pro.	24	"
T. T. *vs.* O. D. L.	Worcester,	"	23	Exon.	Sept. 27	Creditor.
J. M. *vs.* B. & C.	Uxbridge,	Brick makers.	30	Ex.C.C.P.	14	Same.
J. M. *vs.* B. & C.	"	"	30	"	4	Same.
B. & B. *vs.* F. B.	"	Laborer,	30	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	1	Same.
C. B. *vs.* F. B.	"	"	30	"	1	Same.
W. M. B. *vs.* F. B.	"	"	30	Mesne Pro.	1	Same.
R. H. *vs.* J. A.	Brookfield,	"	30	Ex. C.C.P.	28	Oath.
D. & B. *vs.* J. H. D.	N. Brookfield,	Husbandman,	30	Exon.	14	Creditors.
S. M. B. *vs.* A. F.	Worcester,	Laborer,	30	Ex. C.C.P.	4	Same.
H. P. *vs.* M. W.	Upton,	"	31	Exon.	Oct. 13	Same.
J. S T. *vs.* B. O.	Brookfield,	"	Sep. 1	"	7	Creditor's attorney
J. L. *vs.* E. R. F.	Westborough,	"	3	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Sept. 9	Creditor.
H. B. *vs.* H. A.	Dudley,	Painter,	3	Exon.	8	Creditor's attorney.
A. W. *vs.* J. E.	Leicester,	Yeoman,	4	Mesne Pro.	5	Creditor.
C. H. W. & Co. *vs.* M. T.	Sterling,	Laborer,	10	Exon.	Oct. 29	Same.
A. L. *vs.* J. P.	Western,	Yeoman,	11	"	Sept. 12	No funds for support
J R. *vs.* E. S.	Grafton,	Housewright,	14	"	Nov. 3	Same.
J. B. *vs.* J. H.	Barre,	Laborer,	15	"	Oct. 7	Creditor's attorney.
D. C. *Clerk com.* *vs.* B. D. Jr.	Spencer,	Yeoman,	15	"	Sept. 21	Order of law.
L. H. *vs.* M. D. H.	Ward,	Laborer,	18	"	28	Creditor's attorney.
A. D. *vs.* J. W.	Harvard,	"	21	"	Oct. 13	Creditor.
S. H. S. *vs.* J. P. F.	Westborough,	Physician,	22	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Sept. 24	No funds for support
L W. *vs.* J. H. W.	Worcester,	Gentleman,		Mesne Pro.	Oct. 6	Order of law.
R W. *vs.* L. B.	"	Wagoner,	Oct. 1	"	30	Creditor.
W. M. T. *vs.* L. B.	"	"	1	"	30	Same.
J. L. V. *vs.* E. F.	Upton,	Cordwainer,	4	"	22	Same.
S., H. & Co. *vs.* E. M. K.	Ward,	Yeoman,	Sep. 20	Exon.	9	Creditor's attorney.
J U. *vs.* E. S.	Worcester,	Laborer,	Oct. 6	Mesne Pro.	27	Creditor.
G. W. *vs.* J. P.	Athol,	Husbandman,	5	"	11	Creditor's attorney.
L. W. *vs.* S. S.	Worcester,	Gentleman,	6	"	7	Bailed.
V. S. *vs.* E. R. W.	Millbury,	Laborer,	8	Exon.	13	Creditor.
S. B. *vs.* J. B.	Shrewsbury,	"	9	"	Nov. 12	Oath.
H. B. *vs.* A. G.	Worcester,	"	13	"	Oct. 14	Paid debt and cost.
E. N. *vs.* J. M. W.	Upton,	Cordwainer,	16	"	16	Creditor.
L. E. *vs.* M. C.	Worcester,	Blacksmith,	16	Ex. C.C.P.	Nov. 23	Creditor's attorney.
J. S. *vs.* J. S.	Fitchburg,	Laborer,	19	Exon.	Dec. 4	Same.
L. & S. *vs.* J. C.	Leominster,	"	20	"	Oct. 23	Paid debt and cost.
T. L. *vs.* J. C.	"	"	20	Mesne Pro.	23	Bailed.
L. M. *vs.* A. H.	Worcester,	"	23	"	Nov. 3	"
S. M. B. *vs.* A. H.	"	"	23	Exon.	22	Oath.
S A. Jr. *vs* J. G.	"	Yeoman,	27	"	Oct. 27	Paid debt and cost.

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admonished more than once within the last year, by gentlemen whose opinion in this community is never disregarded, and entreated to do something about it, and assured of most entire coöperation, if an effort shall be made to procure the erection of a building for $30,000, admitting of separation, supervision, and perfect control over this corrupt and corrupting mass of our city's population. The Semi-annual Report of

Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Committed.	Process.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
W. P. *vs.* C. C.	Tyngsboro',	Laborer,	Nov. 2	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Nov. 21	Creditor.
C. T. *vs.* C. C.	"	"	2	"	21	Same.
M. L. S. *vs.* C. B.	Westminster	Trader,	5	Exon.	11	Same.
P. C. *vs.* L. H.	Southbridge,	Yeoman,	5	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Feb. 28, 1831.	No funds for support.
C. W. *vs.* L. B.	Sturbridge,	"	8	Exon.	Nov. 18, '30.	Creditor's attorney.
A. K. H. *vs.* H. H.	Worcester,	Laborer,	8	"	Mar. 11, '31.	Oath.
H. R. *vs.* I. M.	Upton,	Yeoman,	9	Ex. C.C.P.	Nov. 12, '30.	Creditor.
H. C. *vs.* C. C.	Southbridge,	Laborer,	9	Exon.	Dec. 13, "	Oath.
D. F. B. *vs.* J. L.	Worcester,	"	16	"	Jan. 8, '31.	Creditor.
A. P. *vs.* C. B.	Grafton,	Merchant,	17	Mesne Pro.	Nov. 20, '30.	Taken on execution.
E. S. *vs.* S. C.	Worcester,	Laborer,	17	"	Dec. 17, "	Same.
A. P. *vs.* C. P.	Grafton,	Machinist,	20	Ex. C.C.P.	Mar. 9, '31.	Oath.
N. B. Jr. *vs.* J. A.	Brookfield,	Laborer,	21	Mesne Pro.	Nov. 22, '30.	No funds for support.
M. & B. *vs.* A. H.	Worcester,	"	22	Exon.	Dec. 24, "	Oath.
W. W. W. *vs.* I. J. Jr.	Sutton,	Yeoman,	24	Ex. C.C.P.	14, "	Creditor.
S. L. *vs.* I. J. Jr.	"	"	24	Mesne Pro.	20, "	Creditor's attorney.
N. C. *vs.* I. J. Jr.	"	"	24	"	20, "	Same.
J. B. *vs.* L. H. A.	Worcester,	Stage driver	27	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Jan. 15, '31.	Creditor.
D. B. *vs.* H. S.	Oxford,	Laborer,	27	Mesne Pro.	Dec. 7, '30.	No funds for support.
W. B. *vs.* L. M.	Ashburnham,	Blacksmith,	Dec. 1	Exon.	Jan. 10, '31.	Oath.
A. S. & Co. *vs.* J. S.	Uxbridge,	Laborer,	4	Ex. C.C.P.	3, "	"
D. W. & Co. *vs.* O. B.	Paxton,	"	6	"	Dec. 14, '30.	Creditor.
A. H. B. *vs.* E. F.	Worcester,	Cordwainer,	8	"	Dec. 10, "	Creditor's attorney.
E. C. *vs.* L. H.	Southbridge,	Gentleman,	Nov. 5	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	Feb. 28, '31.	Creditor.
J. R. D. *vs.* C. C.	"	Laborer,	Dec. 13	Mesne Pro.	Feb. 3, "	No funds for support.
W. E. *vs.* P. R.	Worcester,	Yeoman,	13	Exon.	Dec. 14, '30.	Creditor.
D. W. *vs.* D. K. T.	Lancaster,	Carpenter,	16	"	Dec. —, "	Same.
S. C. *vs.* E. S.	Hubbardston,	Laborer,	17	"	Jan. 19, '31.	Oath.
T. of M. *vs.* S. B.	Milbury,	"	21	Taxes.	Dec. 25, '30.	Paying debt and cos.
G. B. *vs.* A. G.	Worcester,	Yeoman,	23	Mesne Pro.	24, "	Bail.
L. W. *vs.* S. J.	Dana,	Gentleman,	24	Exon.	Jan. 26, '31.	Oath.
A. W. *vs.* A. B.	Milbury,	Yeoman,	29	Mesne Pro. C. C. P.	31, "	Order of law.

Whole number, 268:—on execution, 183; on writ, 80:—for taxes and military fine, 5:—on justices' process, for sums not exceeding $20, 183:—from Worcester, 64:—discharged by the creditor or his attorney, 139; by the oath, 60; by non-payment of board, 25; by bail, 20; by payment, 15.

Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Northampton in 1830.

Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Residence.	Amount Exon.	Costs.	Fees.	Committed.	Discharged.	Process.	Manner of Discharge.
E. T. S.	E. W.	Northampton,			1 04	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Writ.	No support.
C. L. S.	B. C. Jr.	"	86 84	4 19	4 06	11	15	Exon.	Creditor.
E. C. H.	S. P.	Chesterfield,	20 34	3 42	2 44	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	"	"
A. C.	B. R.	Amherst,	13 57	3 16	1 98	10	11	"	"
E. C. H.	N. A. S.	Westhampton,	24 55	5 11	2 16	10	Mar. 12	"	Oath.
E. J.	S. H.	Hatfield,	13 93	3 54	1 46	13	15	"	Creditor.
L. B.	H. W.	Amherst,	12 57	2 63	1 89	20	15	"	"
E B.	S. J.	Norwich,	47 06	9 68	2 73	20	22	"	Oath.
M D.	L. M.	Belchertown,			2 60	22	Feb. 27	Writ.	No support.
G. E.	J. B.	Amherst,			3 72	22	27	"	" "
P. R. R.	C. C.	Hatfield,	29 49	9 33	1 80	23	Mar. 1	Exon.	Creditor.
E. C. H.	D. H.	Northampton,			1 08	Mar. 2	3	Writ.	No support.
G. S.	J. B.	Williamsburg,			1 32	12	15	"	" "
Bail,	J. B.	Amherst,				23	April 21	Bail Bond.	Creditor.
C. C.	C. T.	Northampton,	71 41	8 29	3 30	Apr. 3	May 3	Exon.	Oath.
W. R.	O. T.	Williamsburg,	10 47	4 87	98	13	April 14	"	*Payment.*
D. C. G. & *al.*	H. P.	Ware,	9 73	3 04	3 20	22	May 1	"	Creditor.
D. V.	A. S.	Northampton,	19 24	3 04	1 37	May 10	26	"	No support
J. W. Jr.	S. R.	Cummington,	17 46	3 40	2 40	17	24	"	Creditor.

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the Rev. Dr. Tuckerman, on this subject, has done mucn to enlighten the public mind. The sheriff and the jailer know, and feel, and say, that there can be no proper discipline in the present buildings. The grand-jury, while it commends the care taken of the buildings, such as they are, presents the evils of the present construction. The overseers are ready to appear before the city government, and testify what they know,

Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Residence.	Amount Exon.	Costs.	Fees.	Committed.	Discharged.	Process.	Manner of Discharge.
D. S.	F. H. R.	Hadley,	11 54	3 16	1 30	May20	June 16	Exon.	No support.
H. W.	D. H. K.	Northampton,			1 36	22	May 23	Writ.	" "
E.H. M'G.	S. M. D.	Amherst,			1 61	22	25	"	Bail.
Bail,	H. P.	Ware,				24	27	Bail Bond.	Creditor.
B. J.	W. L.	Hatfield,	30 70	8 49	2 32	26	June 25	Exon.	Oath.
P. E. G. & *al.*	A. S.	Northampton,	54 04	17 27	5 03	26	July 5	"	"
D. S. & *al.*	S. S. 2d.	"			1 04	June 1	June 29	Writ.	No support.
Bail,	Same,	"				12	28	Bail Bond.	Creditor.
C. B.	S. T.	Belchertown,	12 93	3 09	2 45	8	19	Exon.	No support.
O. E.	M. W.	Chesterfield,			2 44	9	20	Writ.	" "
B. D. & *al.*	J. T.	Belchertown,			1 47	15	15	"	Bail.
I.W. & *al.*	A. S.	Ware,			1 80	23	July 3	"	No support
S. W.	N. W.	Cummington,			1 80	25	June 30	"	Creditor.
A. K.	H. B.	Ware,			8 75	26	July 3	"	Bail.
I. J. Jr.	S. S. 2d.	Northampton,			91	28	June 30	"	No support.
E. & C. C.	N. W.	Cummington,	15 78	3 79	1 05	30	July 6	Exon.	*Payment.*
Bail,	J. S.	Northampton,			1 00	July 6	12		Creditor.
I. B.	G. W.	Western,			1 64	6	10	Writ.	"
E. T. S.	E. W.	Northampton,	33 54	6 69	1 70	8	Aug. 9	Exon.	Oath.
P. I.	F. D.	South Hadley,	14 94	3 28	1 90	10	15	"	Note.
A.W.& *al.*	H. B.	Northampton,			1 12	10	11	Writ.	No support.
E. C. & *al.*	M. W.	Granby,	142 88	10 08	6 00	12	21	Exon.	Creditor
I. B.	L. T.	"	23 16	3 16	2 22	12	19	"	"
W.L.& *al.*	Same,	"	12 00	3 95	1 78	12	20	"	Note.
E. C. H.	J. S.	Northampton,			1 00	12	12	Writ.	Creditor.
D. T.	D. R.	Pelham,	8 32	3 27	2 84	12	16	Exon.	Oath.
I. B.	A. D.	South Hadley,	12 33	5 27	2 20	14	July 19	"	Creditor.
E. W.	A. C.	Belchertown,	10 81	4 49	1 91	15	Aug. 14	"	Oath.
I. B.	A. B.	Granby,			1 24	14	9	Writ.	Creditor.
S. M.	A. D.	"	15 89	3 79	1 80	14	14	Exon.	Oath.
G C. L.	J. P.	Southampton,	10 78	2 88	2 00	15	July 17	"	Creditor.
L. B.	A. M.	"	9 17	3 51	1 39	15	19	"	"
R. & A. M.	A. D.	Granby,	17 82	3 05	1 86	16	Aug. 16	"	Oath.
I. K.	A. B.	Belchertown,	11 90	3 20	2 26	19	July 28	"	Creditor.
R. U.	R. B.	"	11 70	3 05	2 27	19	29	"	"
A.W.& *al.*	E. E.	Northampton,	5 97	3 26	68	21	21	"	"
G. W.	W. S.	Amherst,	8 34	3 21	1 35	22	Aug. 10	"	"
E. P. H.	J. N.	Northampton,	8 94	3 20	1 41	22	July 23	"	"
H. B.	N. S.	Chesterfield,	23 32	3 32	2 23	24	Aug. 2	"	"
L. S.	A. C.	Amherst,	13 81	2 84	2 50	29	28	"	Oath.
I. B.	A. B.	Granby,	15 82	3 46	1 56	14	9	"	Creditor.
Z. C.	S. B.	Amherst,	11 23	3 32	1 99	Aug. 5	17	"	"
J. W. H.	O. V.	Northampton,			1 04	10	12	Writ.	"
O. W.	E. E.	"	16 49	2 96	1 20	10	12	Exon.	"
H. C.	H. B.	"	11 28	4 20	85	10	Sept. 13	"	Oath.
I. B.	L. T.	Belchertown,	9 16	3 77	2 36	11	Aug. 17	"	Creditor.
S. M.	A. D.	Granby,							
J. M. & *al.*	T. C.	Williamsburg,	16 76	3 00	1 30	16	18	"	Creditor.
C. C.	W. W. W.	Chesterfield,	10 24	3 44	85	17	19	"	"
E. G. & *al.*	R. G.	Amherst,	16 90	3 09	2 09	23	24	"	"
S. W.	E. T.	"	20 86	10 11	2 23	23	Sept. 14	"	"
F. F. C. & *al.*	J. R. C.	Greenwich,	14 24	3 42	3 58	24	27	"	Oath.
E. C.	N. M.	Amherst,	9 67	3 28	1 57	26	25	"	"
J. H.	I. C.	Easthampton,	16 87	2 38	1 78	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	"	"
Z. E. E.	V. R. B.	Northampton,			1 29	4	Dec. 4	Writ.	Creditor.
Bail,	S. S.	Hadley,				4		Bail Bond.	
A. P.	N. W.	Northampton,			1 04	6	Sept. 7	Writ.	Creditor.
Bail,	C. M.	Ware,	1 32		2 94	6	16	Taxes.	Selectmen.
J. S.	F. W. N.	Hadley,			1 74	7	10	Writ.	No support.
Bail,	S. S.	"				7		Bail Bond.	Discharged.
H. W.	C. C.	Hatfield,			1 70	16	Oct. 11	Writ.	Bail.
J. P.	Same,	"			1 70	16	12	"	Creditor.
E. T.	Same,	"			1 70	16	11	"	"
W. K.	T. H.	Amherst,	8 43	3 41	1 77	21	22	Exon.	"
S. A.	R. M.	Northampton,			3 00	Oct. 7	8	Writ.	No support.

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if it would do any good; so that the responsibility appears to rest upon the mayor and aldermen, and city council;—and when was it ever known, that the gentlemen, at the head of the city government, were slow to regard the voice of their fellow citizens, calling loudly for any public improvement?

House of Reformation for Juvenile Delinquents in Boston.—This

Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Residence.	Amount Exon.	Costs.	Fees.	Committed.	Discharged.	Process.	Manner of Discharge.
E. T.	C. C.	Hatfield,	14 68	4 12	1 17	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Exon.	Creditor.
F. P.	Same,	"	17 34	4 12	1 27	12	28	"	"
H. K.	W. W.	Williamsburg,			1 16	12	19	Writ.	"
B. & B.	I. S.	Belchertown,	13 22	3 65	2 53	18	28	Exon.	Note.
—. B. & al.	Same,	"	11 50	3 09	3 07	18	27	"	Creditor.
J. H. A.	G. E.	Northampton,	16 04	5 72	1 25	21	22	"	*Payment.*
L. S.	S. S.	Amherst,	55 00	9 27		27	29	"	Creditor.
L. S	E. A.	Hatfield,	9 54	3 21	1 33	Nov 13	Nov. 24	"	"
S. C.	J. W.	Belchertown,	14 90	3 09	3 03	17	17	"	"
Bail,	J. T. S.	Northampton,				18	Dec. 18	Bail Bond.	"
Same,	A. T.	"				18	18	" "	"
H. W. S.	T. T.	"	14 57	3 66	1 29	19	26	Exon.	No support.
E. C. H.	C. W.	"	19 50	2 76	1 24	23	24	"	Creditor.
E. C.	E. G. Jr.	Plainfield,	6 60	4 46	90	25	26	"	"
E. H. S. & *al.*	Z. G.	Amherst,	6 56	4 56	1 64	Dec. 15	21	Milit. Fine.	Imprisonment.
E. C. H.	W. C. P.	Northampton,	17 64	3 36	1 16	Nov 25	Nov. 26	Exon.	Creditor.

Northampton,	28	Westhampton,	1	Western,	1		
Belchertown,	10	Williamsburg,	4	South Hadley,	2	Northampton,	52
Amherst,	14	Hatfield,	6	Granby,	7	Amherst,	
Plainfield,	1	Ware,	4	Pelham,	1	Belchertown,	
Norwich,	1	Cummington,	3	Greenwich,	1	15 other towns,	47
Chesterfield,	3	Hadley,	4	Easthampton,	1		

		Committed.		*Discharged.*	
Committed in 1825,	57	On writ,	26	No support,	17
" " 1826,	55	On execution,	63	Oath,	15
" " 1827,	73	For more than $50,	5	Creditor,	54
" " 1828,	93	Unknown,	35	Bail,	4
" " 1829,	70	Less than $20,	49	Payment,	3
" " 1830,	90	From 20 to $50,	9	Amount paid,	$42, 29
Total in six years,	453			Time lost,	1387 days.

Small Number of Cases of Imprisonment for Crime, compared with the Cases of Imprisonment for Debt, in the same County, for the same time.

Name.	Residence.	Crime.	Committed.	Discharged.	Authority and Cause.
C. S.	Dana, *Worcs. Co.*	Larceny,	Jan. 18	Mar. 26, 1831	Sentence expired.
G. W. G.	Granby,	"	19	24, '30.	C. C. Pleas.
J. F.	Ware,	"	20	April 27, '30.	Sent to S. Prison.
I. L.	Southampton,	Assault and battery,	Feb. 17	June 25, '30.	Sentence expired.
S. T.	Prescott,	" "	Mar. 8	Mar. '30.	C. C. Pleas.
C. B.	Northampton,	" "	April 9	April 12, '30.	Paid fine and cost
D. H.	Greenwich,	Arson,	10	21, '30.	S. J. Court.
H. H. C.	Amherst,	Larceny,	Mar. 25	Sept. 25, '30.	Sentence expired.
S. M.	Northampton,	"	Oct. 7	Mar. 26, '31.	" "
G. A. W.	Easthampton,	Trespass,	15	'31.	C. C. Pleas.
J. S.	Northampton,	Common drunkard,	Nov. 18	April '31.	Selectmen of N.
N. W.	Pelham,	Assault and battery,	20	Nov. 26, '30.	Paid fine and cost.
W. T.	Northampton,	" "	Dec. 7	Dec. 29, '30.	Recognized.
Z. T.	"	Common drunkard,	9		Overseers of poor
J. B.	"	Lewdness,	9	April 1, '31.	S. J. Court.
J. A.	"	Assault and battery,	29	Mar. 1, '31.	C. C. P.

Criminals committed in 1825,	25
" " 1826,	23
" " 1827,	24
" " 1828,	32
" " 1829,	21
" " 1830,	16
Total in six years,	141

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institution remains as it was. It reflects the highest honor upon the former mayor, to whose energy the public are, in a great measure, indebted for its establishment. Its character has been most minutely and ably described by the late chief justice, whose letter, containing the description, has been stereotyped, and widely circulated by this Society. It is almost entirely supported, at an expense of about $6000

Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Berkshire County in 1830, and for a Course of Years.

Creditor.	Debtor.	Debt.	Cost.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
J. N.	M. M.	300 81	7 89	Jan. 7	Feb. 7	Creditor.
T. A. G.	J. J.	9 60		12	Jan. 24	"
C. N. D.	S. H.	7 81	4 68	18	Feb. 1	"
C. D.	E. F.	14 12	2 95	18	Jan. 22	"
	C. S.					
	A. W.					
S. L.	E. P. Jr.	20 00	2 99	Feb. 12	March 15	Poor debtor's oath.
	S. W.	Taxes.		24	1	Order of selectmen.
	H. F.	Taxes.		26	16	" "
D. S. B.	F. C.	15 22	5 42	April 2	May 3	Poor debtor's oath.
R. G.	N. H.	6 98	3 96	24	April 25	No funds for support.
N. W.	D. N.	15 60	2 99	28	May 28	Creditor.
M. V'D.	F. C.	17 43	3 11	May 3	14	"
M. & C.	S. H.	20 00	4 59	3		
S. C.	E. S.	24 75	6 85	6	7	"
O. W.	S. G. N.	69 43	6 44	22	June 21	Poor debtor's oath.
N. S. & *al.*	J. W.	8 97		28	May 30	Creditor.
L. W.	B. B.	9 55	3 26	June 4	July 5	Poor debtor's oath.
J. W.	L. T.	8 24	3 10	21	June 12	Cash.
N. P.	O. H.	6 00	3 03	22	July 23	Poor debtor's oath.
J. S.	J. R.	5 71	2 71	29	June 30	Creditor.
J. B. W. & Co.	D. C.	8 09	3 96	July 14	July 28	"
J. V'B.	B. W.	3 84	3 53	14	Sept. 15	Poor debtor's oath.
C. T. & *al.*	W. B.	5 40	2 83	14	July 21	Creditor.
Same,	R. B.	11 48	2 95	14	15	"
L. D.	H. F.	21 58	8 53	15	Aug. 17	Poor debtor's oath
M. I.	J. W.	7 68	7 86	17	17	Creditor.
	L. W.			2	July 31	"
J. N. & *al.*	M. P.	20 00	2 61	23	Aug. 27	"
S. S.	H. W. S.	33 41	20 92	24	23	Poor debtor's oath.
C. S.	S. K.	5 63	11 99	26	25	" " "
M. H.	J. S.	18 00	3 94	29	2	Creditor.
C. S. T. & *al.*	J. E. T.	8 57	2 95	29	July 30	"
	L. T.			29	31	No funds for support.
T. A. G. & *al.*	A. N.	65 11	8 73	30	Aug. 30	Poor debtor's oath.
S. P. & *al.*	A. H. H.	152 94	14 85	31	24	Creditor.
C. V'D.	J. H. Jr.	160 00	9 58	31	2	"
E. M. B.	J. S. B.	15 90	2 51	Aug. 4	Sept. 3	Poor debtor's oath.
S. D. S.	O. C.	12 63	7 90	6	6	" " "
G. K.	R. R.	7 63	5 59	7	8	" " "
W. E. G.	E. G.	6 24	50	13	Aug. 26	Creditor.
R. K.	J. H. B.	20 00	3 44	16	Sept. 22	Poor debtor's oath.
T. O. B.	J. D.	10 74	3 53	23	15	" " "
P. K.	S. L.	6 70	3 07	30	9	Creditor.
D. F. M.	F. D.	6 35	4 86	31	20	"
B. B.	I. J.	17 28	2 55	Sept. 21	27	"
N. C.	T. B.	60 00	44 40	24	Oct. 26	Poor debtor's oath.
T. E. G.	J. W. S.	5 75	2 55	24	5	Creditor.
W. W. & C. L.	C. W.	20 00	9 56	28	Nov. 10	
R. P.	S. F.	14 44	5 12	29	8	Poor debtor's oath.
W. W.	C. H. L.	18 91	3 25	Oct. 1	Oct. 26	Attorney's order.
H. N. C.	W. L. K.	2 00	6 61	5	11	
P. B.	E. C.	10 24	2 54	9	Nov. 8	Poor debtor's oath.
O. E.	I. W.	21 50		Nov. 6	Dec. 18	" " "
I. C.	A. P. H.	11 51	5 52	10	14	" " "
E. M. B.	J. B.	54 07	8 87	15	Nov. 22	Creditor.
L. W.	R. H.	5 16	2 55	20	Dec. 20	Poor debtor's oath.
A. S.	I. P. C.	55 15	12 94	27	Jan. 3	" " "
T. & C. & Co.	B. H. F.	76 59	8 41	Dec. 7	Dec. 17	Creditor.
J. S.	W. P.	24 46	7 89	20	Jan. 21	Poor debtor's oath.

Under $10, 21; under $20, 37; under $50, 51; over $50, 9.

Whole amount of debts, $1,565 20; amount of costs, $303 36; number of days lost, 1,267; amount of debts paid, $8 24;—discharged by oath, 27; by creditor or his attorney, 26. The cases given above are those committed on execution, and do not include those committed for taxes, nor those on mesne process, nor those surrendered by bail.

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annually, by the city of Boston, the munificent city in giving knowledge and early discipline to the young. It has been established about four years; and during that time has rescued—some from vagrancy, some from haunts of vice, and some from the Leverett Street Jail and House of Correction, and all from crime, or the avenues to crime—303 youth from six to sixteen years of age. These have all been housed, clothed,

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The cases of Imprisonment for Debt in the County of Berkshire, for a course of years ending September 1, were as follows: 1796=30: 1797=23: 1798=27: 1799=59: 1800=44: 1801=25: 1802=22: 1803=41: 1804=31: 1805=35: 1806=29: 1807=29: 1808=51: 1809=45: 1822=84: 1823=87: 1824=84: 1825=96: 1826=99: 1827=108: 1828=94: 1829=91.

Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Salem, Essex County, Mass., in 1830.

Debtors.	Committed.	Discharged.	Residence.	Debt.	Process.	Manner of Discharge.
J. B.	Jan. 12	Feb. 11	Salem,	206 39	Exon.	Oath.
J. G.	18	Jan. 26	"	16 00	Writ.	No funds for support.
W. W.	19	Feb. 15	"	20 00	"	Put on criminal list.
P. P.	19	18	Andover,	18 83	Exon.	Oath.
J. H. N.	Feb. 5	Mar. 8	Lynn,	16 34	"	"
J. D.	5	Feb. 6	Salem,	20 00	"	Settled with creditor
W. B.	11	11	Newburyport,	75 00	Writ.	Put on criminal list.
E. G.	15	16	Danvers,	600 00	Exon.	No funds for support.
C. O.	17	Mar. 5	Salem,	10 08	"	" "
W. P.	18	9	"	19 06	"	Settled.
J. D. P.	25	Feb. 26	"	1000 00	Writ.	No funds for support.
E. M.	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	Lynn,	83 65	Exon.	Settled with creditor.
M. M.	8	10	"	83 00	"	" " "
P. W.	8	9	Boston,	28 37	"	" " "
E. D.	10	April 12	Lynn,	59 00	"	Oath.
B. F. K.	25	3	Andover,	10 44	"	Settled with creditor.
J. H.	May 29	June 3	Salem,	5 00	Writ.	Settled by note.
E. G.	31	May 31	Marblehead,	22 59	Exon.	Settled with creditor.
W. C. T.	June 1	July 2	Gloucester,	42 00	"	Oath.
B. F. N.	1	June 2	Lynn,	19 87	"	No funds for support.
S. I. S. H.	2	8	Beverly,	25 00	Writ.	Bailed.
E. G.	2	9	Andover,	17 04	Exon.	No funds for support.
W. A. T.	5	21	Saugus,	9 92	"	" "
D. C. Jr.	19	July 23	Lynn,	189 76	"	Oath.
J. M'N.	21	June 27	Stoneham,	57 32	"	Settled with creditor.
S. I. S. H.	23	25	Beverly,	25 00	"	No funds for support.
N. F.	July 3	Aug. 6	Lynn,	77 00	"	Oath.
T. D.	5	July 19	Saugus,	9 55	"	Settled with creditor.
S. T.	5	19	"	10 93	"	" " "
S. E.	8	17	Topsfield,	15 00	Writ.	Bailed by D. T.
I. G.	13	22	Andover,	9 80	"	Settled with creditor.
B. F.	16	Aug. 16	Middleton,	47 95	Exon.	Oath.
W. G.	23	19	Salem,	7 00	Writ.	No funds for support.
W. C.	27	July 27	"	20 00	"	Creditor.
E. G.	29	Aug. 6	Saugus,	22 76	Exon.	No funds for support.
B. N.	29	28	"	20 97	"	Oath.
B. G.	29	4	"	10 25	"	Settled with creditor.
A. C.	Aug. 2	9	Salem,	20 61	Writ.	" " "
T. H.	5	Sept. 6	Methuen,	20 09	Exon.	Oath.
S. E.	7	6	Topsfield,	21 20	"	"
W. W. B.	11	6	Saugus,	51 14	"	"
H. B.	12	Aug. 13	Andover,	14 48	"	Settled with creditor.
N. A. 3d.	13	Sept. 21	"	51 02	"	Oath.
W. D. W.	14	Aug. 31	Lynn,	20 00	Bail Bond.	Settled with attorney.
D. D.	23	Sept. 8	"	14 00	Exon.	Settled with creditor.
W. N. Jr.	25	1	Lynnfield,	24 00	"	" " "
E. H.	30	30	Saugus,	54 92	"	" " "
E. F. T.	30	Aug. 31	Marblehead,	100 00	Writ.	No funds for support.
J. E. Jr.	Sept. 3	Oct. 4	Lynn,	33 55	Exon.	Oath.
J. D.	3	Sept. 4	Salem,	12 83	Writ.	Bailed by J. W.
J. S. Jr.	11	Oct. 13	Beverly,	82 28	Exon.	Oath.
I. G.	16	5	Andover,	21 09	"	No funds for support.
J. G.	30	2	Lynn.	8 69	"	Settled with attorney.
W. F. P.	Oct. 2	4	Wenham,	698 32	Writ.	Bailed by A. D. and others
S. S. R.	4	4	Boxford,	58 97	Exon.	Settled with creditor.
C G.	5	6	Salem,	20 00	"	" " "
J. P.	16	Nov. 15	Saugus,	17 89	"	Oath.

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fed, protected, governed, prayed for, and religiously instructed; in a word, treated like children in a well managed Christian family—not a Christian family where there is no government. One of the most successful teachers in the city lately said, that he had received some of the best lessons and principles in the government of his school, from the House of Reformation; and a teacher of one of the public schools testi-

Debtors.	Committed.	Discharged.	Residence.	Debt.	Process.	Manner of Discharge.
E. P.	Oct. 16	Oct. 23, '30.	Middleton,	1000 00	Slander writ.	No funds for support.
E. E.	25	26, '30.	Gloucester,	103 00	Writ.	Bailed by J. & J. P.
S. P.	Nov. 2	Nov. 5, '30.	Topsfield,	100 00	Bail Bond.	No funds for support.
C. D.	9	Dec. 10, '30.	Quincy,	15 00	Writ.	30 days after judgment.
W. M. R.	22	23, '30.	Salem,	142 83	Exon.	Oath.
E. W. W.	25	Nov. 25, '30.	"	66 01	Writ.	Settled with creditor.
A. B.	Dec. 8	Feb. 7, '31.	Topsfield,	60 00	"	No funds for support.
W. C.	10	Dec. 17, '30.	Methuen,	61 47	Exon.	" "
J. T.	10	Jan. 24, '31.	Beverly,	38 35	"	Oath.

Whole number, 65: of whom 15 were from Salem; 11 from Lynn; 8 from Saugus; 6 from Andover; 4 from Topsfield; from Danvers, Marblehead, Newburyport, Boston, Gloucester, Beverly, Methuen, Lynnfield, Wenham, Boxford, and Quincy, 16:—44 committed on execution; 19 on writ; 2 on bail bond:—whole amount of debts, $5,862 59: for less than $10, 6; for $20 and under, 31; for less than $50, 42:—discharged by oath, 18; by settlement, 23.

Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Ipswich, Essex County, in 1830.

Creditor.	Debtor.	Residence.	Committed.	Discharged.	Debt.	Cost.	Manner of Discharge.
S. D.	J. C.	Ipswich,	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	8 81	2 92	Note for debt and cost.
W. S.	J. H.	Danvers,	March 16	March 21	342 28	18 25	No funds for support.
D. C.	F. L.	Rowley,	May 3	June 2	82 48	26 90	Oath.
R. B.	G. B. S.	Gloucester,	June 7	July 17	21 00	21 41	Note for debt and cost.
E. P.	W. K.	Hamilton,	July 27	27	8 31	2 99	Note for debt.
J. P.	S. L.	Gloucester,	27	Aug. 30	7 93	14 78	Oath.
M. T.	N. J. Jr.	Ipswich,	Aug. 14	16	8 50	2 11	Note for debt and cost.
B. B. W.	T. F.	Haverhill, .	19	25	4 00	8 07	Mil. fine; time expired.
A. P.	W. B.	"	Sept. 2	Sept. 25	255 03	21 26	Note for debt and cost.
J. H. Jr.	A. S.	Gloucester,	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	5 50	6 85	Paid debt and cost.
E. S.	W. D. Jr.	"	14	Dec. 19	14 78	18 63	Creditor.
W. P. Jr.	J. A. Jr.	"	19	Oct. 25	33 32	7 35	Paid debt and cost.
J. P.	F. D.	Rowley,	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	72 50	14 47	Creditor.

Whole number, 13: of whom 5 were from Gloucester; 2 from Ipswich; 2 from Haverhill; 2 from Rowley; 1 from Danvers, and 1 from Hamilton:—9 on writ; 4 on execution:—whole amount of debts, $844 44; amount of costs, $165 99: time lost, 224 days: amount of debts paid, $38 82.

Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in the Jail at Lechmere Point, Cambridge, Middlesex County, from Jan. 1, 1830, *to Jan.* 1, 1831.

Whole number of cases, 195: on execution, 112; on writ, 56; surrendered by bail, 18: on justices process, for sums not exceeding $20, 112; on process from Court of Common Pleas, for sums exceeding $20, 56.

From Charlestown, 63; from Cambridge, 40; from Medford, 11; from Boston, 8; from Malden, 8; from Lowell, 7; from Woburn, 6; from Watertown, 6; from Brighton, 5; from Reading, 4; from Newton, 4; from West Cambridge, Billerica, and Lexington, 3 each; from Waltham, Stoneham, Needham, and South Reading, 2 each; from East Cambridge, Groton, Burlington, Hopkington, Sherburne, and Natick, 1 each.

Discharged.

For want of support, 15; by creditor's attorney, 14; by bail, 23; by creditor, 48; by the oath, 44; by payment, 11.

Committed.

In January, 8; in February, 13; in March, 17; in April, 15; in May, 8; in June, 24; in July, 22; in August, 24; in September, 18; in October, 19; in November, 17; in December, 11.

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fies, that a nuisance in his school was removed to the House of Reformation, and in a few months was restored a reformed boy, and remained in his school, a living example of moderation, self-government and good behavior. We give one instance more of the benefits conferred by this institution, because the particulars came under our own observation. Not long since, an officer of this Society was passing through the yard

Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Dedham, Norfolk Co., in 1830.

No.	Debt.	Costs.	Fees.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
1	16 68	8 81	3 82	Jan. 16	Feb. 13	No funds for support.
2	183 32	17 77	8 14	19	18	Order of law.
3	870 17	24 40	13 72	Feb. 12	Mar. 22	" "
4	05	8 09	3 90	19	Feb. 24	Creditor.
5						
6	10 00	4 22	2 71	20	Mar. 24	Order of law
7	19 35	3 42	1 77	25	29	" "
8	24 50	30 55	5 16	Mar. 13	April 25	" "
9	15 00	3 57	3 52	19	Mar. 20	No funds for support.
10	11 22	3 37	3 30	19	20	Creditor.
11	14 72	2 88	1 83	29	April 5	No funds for support.
12	10 00	4 55	3 38	April 8	15	Creditor.
13	9 34	4 63	2 66	17	May 4	No funds for support.
14	129 27	13 66	6 85	30	June 30	Order of law.
15	50 00	7 48	2 80	May 5	4	" "
16	7 63	3 71	4 25	14	14	" "
17	516 66	8 37	11 00	31	July 2	" "
18	81 81	15 05	4 37	June 4	6	" "
19	13 87	4 18	1 50	4	June 12	No funds for support.
20	41 70	10 32	3 38	14	16	Creditor.
21	12 00	2 66	3 46	23	July 6	Paid.
22	181 68	13 16	6 70	24	24	Order of law.
23	121 97	28 18	5 62	July 5	Aug. 4	" "
24	8 00	3 52	5 51	12	11	" "
25	12 50	3 04	3 26	23	July 30	Creditor.
26	9 37	3 70	3 82	23	30	"
27	16 34	3 60	3 80	24	Aug. 24	Order of law.
28	13 33	3 11	1 19	27	27	" "
29	12 88	5 36	3 91	Aug. 12	14	Creditor.
30	5 91	3 29	3 16	14	15	No funds for support.
31	6 38	3 67	3 20	14	21	" " "
32	12 23	3 74	3 60	19	Sept. 27	Order of law.
33	11 00	4 15	3 78	Sept. 4	9	Creditor.
34	10 11	3 17	1 83	4	11	No funds for support.
35	10 00	5 95	4 44	14	Oct. 14	Order of law.
36	6 00	25	2 56	14	Sept. 19	Paid.
37	34 04	8 06	4 68	16	Oct. 16	Order of law.
38	8 75	3 69	3 59	Oct. 11	Nov. 11	No funds for support.
39	12 32	5 72	3 20	11	Oct. 13	Creditor.
40	38 22	7 48	5 48	12	Nov. 11	Order of law.
41	19 00	4 47	3 25	18	Oct. 26	Creditor.
42	9 44	4 16	1 75	21	Nov. 18	No funds for support.
43	9 00	2 19	3 44	23	Oct. 26	Paid.
44	7 00	4 32	3 44	29	Nov. 26	No funds for support.
45	33 11	10 90	4 90	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Order of law.
46	19 05	4 43	4 20	24	1	Paid.
47	48 76	11 48	4 10	24	Nov. 28	Creditor.
48	17 95	3 75	3 67	29	Dec. 20	No funds for support.
49	7 85	3 21	4 14	Dec. 3	20	" " "
50	86 06	7 10	6 83	8	15	" " "
51	53 08	8 61	6 81	11	18	" " "
52	27 55	6 75	2 42	28	30	Creditor.
53	14 08	3 75	2 51	29	Jan. 8	"

Whole number, 53: for $10 and under, 16; for $20 and under, 34; for $50 and under, 43; for more than $50, 9.

Discharged for want of support, 15; by creditor, 13; by oath, 20; by payment, 4.

Whole amount of debts, $2,920 25; amount of costs, $359 61; officers' fees, $220 51; amount of debts where the oath was taken, $2,361 63; amount of debts where the creditor discharged the debtor, $282 14; amount of debts where the debtor was discharged because his board was not paid by the creditor, $282 14; amount of debts paid, $46 05; time lost 1 039 days.

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of the Leverett street Prison, and saw a pleasant looking boy, standing at the door of the great shop, where thirty or forty men, of all ages, nations, and degrees of criminality, black and white, some of them hampered with chains and clogs, forming a strong contrast to this comparatively innocent looking boy, who would have passed for a pleasing youth, except for his Prison dress, and who most manifestly should not

Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in New Bedford, Mass., in 1830.

Names.	Residence.	Debt.	Process.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
I. C. T.	New Bedford,	9 58	Exon.	Jan. 1	Jan. 3	Creditor.
N. H. Jr.	" "	34 25	Writ.	2	4	Bailed.
I. N.	" "	5 06	"	9	10	No funds for support.
E. M.	Tiverton,	5 58	"	11	13	By E. G.
A. W.	New Bedford,	51 80	Exon.	9	Feb. 8	Oath.
I. N.	" "	9 55	Writ.	10	Jan. 15	Creditor.
E. L.	" "	100 00	"	13	Feb. 3	"
I. N.	" "	13 30	"	15	Jan. 15	"
S. B.	" "	716 80	Exon.	20	23	"
W. M.	Westport,	8 81	"	30	30	"
J. S. B.	New Bedford,	47 91	Writ.	Feb. 4	Feb. 18	"
J. C. C.	Dartmouth,	5 01	Exon.	17	March 22	Oath.
D. D.	New Bedford,	9 00	"	15	23	No funds for support.
J. B.	" "	7 90	Writ.	March 4	18	Creditor.
B. S.	Dartmouth,	13 88	"	5	10	"
J. P.	New Bedford,	24 70	"	9	16	"
J. P.	" "	60	"	22	22	Paid debt and cost.
I. M.	" "	9 15	"	26	29	No funds for support.
M. W. D.	" "	15 00	Exon.	31	June 19	Creditor.
L. R.	" "	5 13	Writ.	April 6	April 15	"
A. R.	" "	10 01	"	14	25	"
A. C.	" "	55 99	"	24	May 2	No funds for support.
J. W.	" "	19 15	"	May 6	June 7	Creditor.
B. S.	Fairhaven,	7 83	"	7	15	Taken on execution.
J. P.	"	5 19	Exon.	8	May 15	Creditor's attorney.
L. A.	New Bedford,	420 70	"	10	Aug. 17	Oath.
J. V.	" "	5 89	Writ.	13	May 13	Bailed.
J. B.	Dartmouth,	19 00	"	14	24	Creditor.
G. D.	Troy,	25 65	Exon	17	18	Paid debt and cost.
R. P.	Fairhaven,	9 35	"	19	June 21	Oath.
W. H.	New Bedford,	8 70	"	19	July 20	No funds for support.
J. G.	" "	10 00	Writ.	19	June 4	Creditor.
W. A.	" "	14 24	Exon.	19	21	Oath.
—. C.	Troy,	7 63	"	21	26	"
G. R.	Freetown,	16 82	"	26	3	By J. W.
H. F.	New Bedford,	13 18	Writ.	June 1	July 12	Creditor's attorney.
J. C. W.	" "	6 00	"	1	June 8	Creditor.
D. H.	" "	17 29	Exon.	3	5	"
E. M.	" "	6 68	Writ.	4	4	" (Paid.)
G. H.	" "	5 50	"	5	13	"
W. G.	Troy,	15 97	Exon.	5	13	Creditor's attorney.
S. S.	New Bedford,	23 19	Writ.	7	11	Bailed.
J. W.	" "	5 00		7	11	Creditor.
J. C. C.	" "	6 90	Writ.	7	9	"
J. C. W.	" "	8 00	"	8	13	"
T. G.	" "	18 00	"	10	Aug. 20	"
P. W.	" "	6 00	Exon.	11	June 26	Creditor's attorney.
T. A.	" "	8 63	"	12	13	Creditor.
T. P.	" "	18 59	Writ.	14	18	"
B. S. R.	Fairhaven,	8 15	Exon.	15	July 21	Oath.
A. C.	Westport,			18	10	Attorney.
T. W.	New Bedford,	13 75	Writ.	21	June 29	Creditor.
J. H.	" "	10 63	"	22	24	"
R. B.	" "	10 76	Exon.	23	24	No funds for support.
J. S.	" "	93 48	Writ.	22	July 24	Creditor.
E. P. H.	" "	10 48	Exon.	26	29	Oath.
R. A. Jr	" "	12 00	"	30	26	No funds for support.
F. R.	" "	8 40	Writ.	July 1	22	Creditor.
N. H.	Freetown,	5 01	Exon.	1	5	"
N. H.		10 67	Writ.	1	5	Bailed.
W. M.	New Bedford,	14 24	"	3	4	Paid debt and cost.
W. T.	" "	11 67	"	3	4	Creditor.
D L.	" "	8 34	"	8	15	"
F B.	" "	10 07	Exon.	13	Aug. 12	"
F. S.	" "	24 80	Writ.	13	July 22	"

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be where he was, if his appearance and age were any index of his character. The gentleman asked the keeper what that boy was there for. The keeper said at once, It is a hard case. He was taken in company with an older boy, who is very bad, who has been in this Prison two or three times before, and who, he had no doubt, led this boy astray, for this was not a bad boy. His behavior ever since he has been

Names.	Residence.	Debt.	Process.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
P. C.	New Bedford,	16 58	Writ.	July 17	Aug. 17	Creditor.
G. C. F.	" "	5 20	"	20	July 20	Paid debt and cost.
J. H. G.	Dartmouth,	6 42	Exon.	21	31	Creditor's attorney.
D. D.	New Bedford,	20 00	Writ.	21	24	Creditor.
M. L.	Troy,	8 07	"	23	26	Paid debt and cost.
E. R.	New Bedford,	5 99	"	23	24	Creditor.
A. B.	" "	20 00	Exon.	26	Aug. 7	"
A. J. } J. J. }	Dartmouth,	52 17	"	26	25	Oath.
G. B.	New Bedford,	10 00	Writ.	28	20	Paid.
W. J.	" "	9 35	"	Aug. 2	4	Creditor.
W. H. D.	" "	11 84	Exon.	3	Sept. 2	Oath.
D. P.	" "	19 00	Writ.	3	Aug. 6	Creditor.
T. J.	" "	70 00	"	5	Oct. 15	No funds for support.
J. B.	" "	8 00	"	5	Aug. 6	Creditor.
J. R.	Dartmouth,	11 08	Exon.	7	11	Creditor's attorney.
J. M. H.	New Bedford,	30 24	Writ.	9	Sept. 4	" "
S. W.	" "	15 25	"	10	Aug. 11	Creditor
R. H.	New York,	97 00	"	11	16	Paid.
J. C. D.	New Bedford,	9 84	"	14	19	Bailed.
J. J.	Dartmouth,	10 00	"	23	Oct. 1	Creditor's attorney.
J. M. H.	New Bedford,	12 00	"	24	Sept. 4	" "
P. R. H.	Fairhaven,	90 00	"	25	9	" "
J. P.	New Bedford,	7 50	"	25	Aug. 26	No funds for support
G. V.	" "	11 12	"	28	30	Creditor.
G. C.	" "	14 78	"	31	Sept. 11	"
C. T.	" "	19 00	"	31	11	"
O. S.	" "	16 71	"	Sept. 2	Oct. 8	"
W. H. D.	" "	10 00	"	2	Sept. 3	Paid debt and cost.
J. L.	" "	8 52	"	3	3	" " "
S. D.	" "	10 39	"	3	4	Bailed.
E. A.	" "	16 05	Exon.	10	16	Creditor's attorney.
J. B. M.	" "	15 61	Writ.	12	Oct. 20	Taken on execution.
C. T.	" "	20 00	"	16	Sept. 17	Creditor.
J. M.	" "	6 03	"	18	25	"
J. B. W.	" "	53 91	"	23	25	Creditor's attorney.
S. B.	Freetown,	6 06	Exon.	25	Oct. 4	" "
N. H.	New Bedford,	20 00	Writ.	27	23	Order of M. R. Jr.
W. S.	" "	15 00	"	27	4	Creditor.
W. T.	Lynn,	9 75	"	30	4	"
H. W.	"	13 41	"	30	19	"
W. H. R.	Rochester,	154 52	"	Oct. 1	2	"
W. H. R.	"	19 66	"	1	2	"
M. T. L.	New Bedford,	16 20	"	2	20	Paid debt and cost.
J. J.	" "	75 00	"	2	27	Creditor.
C. H.	" "	10 00	"	7	8	Bailed.
J. M. V.	" "	25 80	"	9	10	Creditor.
J. M. V.	" "	17 57	"	9	10	"
W. M.	Dartmouth,	10 01	Exon.	11	Nov. 10	Oath.
W. N.	New Bedford,	6 50	"	11	13	Creditor's attorney
E. S.	Dartmouth,	43 87	Writ.	14	9	Bailed.
J. H. L.	Foreigner,	18 85	"	15	16	Creditor.
T. H.	Freetown,	9 00	"	15	Nov. 3	Escaped.
T. H.	Troy,	6 50	"	15		"
T. H.	"	13 00	"	16		"
J. C.	Westport,			18	Oct. 25	Taken on execution.
H. M.	New Bedford,	5 93	"	18	20	Creditor.
J. B. M.	" "	15 61	Exon.	20	Nov. 6	"
H. B.	" "	5 36	Writ.	20	Oct. 21	"
R. F.	" "	19 92	"	25	Nov. 1	"
J. W.	" "	7 94	"	25	3	Paid.
J. P.	" "	5 25	"	25	Oct. 30	Paid debt and cost.
J. F.	" "	19 95	"	26	Nov. 1	Creditor
J. F.	" "	18 50	"	26	6	Creditor's attorney
J. C.	Westport,	9 74	Exon.	25	12	" "
B. M.	New Bedford,	36 01	Writ.	Nov. 4	20	Paid.
P. R.	Dartmouth,	9 44	Exon.	10	Dec. 3	By S. & N.

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here shows that he is not. The gentleman then took the boy aside, away from the gaze of the convicts in the shop, and asked him what he was there for, and where he came from? His statement was in substance as follows:—He came from Portsmouth, N. H.; his father had been dead many years; his mother died about a year ago; he had had little education, and could not read; he had attended a Sabbath school, a few weeks, in Portsmouth, and there learned to read a little; but had forgotten it most all. Having no parents or friends, he came to Boston, fell into company with another boy, (the boy above alluded to by the keeper,) and they took a boat from the wharf to go down in the harbor. They were taken up for stealing, and sent to Prison, and he had been in Prison four months. By this time his face was wet with tears. He said he wished he could get out, and go to some other place, for he did not like to be there. He was asked, whom he was in a room with at night. He said he was with one old man and one foolish man. They had not tried to do him any harm, but he wished he could get out; the tears at the same time running down his cheeks again. His case excited compassion. The overseers were inquired of concerning the boy. They said they had been thinking, that they ought to do something for him. One of the aldermen was then requested to go and see him. He did so, and on seeing the boy, and hearing the above simple narrative, (in the giving of which the boy wept very much, as he had done before,) and hearing also the testimony of the keeper, offered, as a member of the city government, to do any thing in his power to get this boy into the House of Reformation. The overseers concurred in opinion, that he ought to be sent there, provided the superintendent, on examination of the boy, should not conclude that he had been so long in the Leverett street Prison, as to preclude all hope of reformation. The superintendent, on examination of the boy, pronounced him a fit subject for the House; and on a representation to the Judge who committed him, he was discharged, and sent, at the request

Names.	Residence.	Debt.	Process.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
T. H.	New Bedford,	5 07	Exon.	Nov. 11	Nov. 15, '30.	Creditor.
J. H. P.	Westport,	75 00	"	11	Dec. 13, '30.	"
S. H. T.	New Bedford,	10 09	Writ.	17	Nov. 19, '30.	Bail.
T. M.	" "	5 54	"	17	19, '30.	Creditor.
M. C.	" "	7 50	"	19	24, '30.	"
W. B.	" "	150 00	"	22	Dec. 10, '30.	Creditor's attorney.
S. D.	" "	28 10	"	26	15, '30.	" "
J. B.	" "	14 20	"	27	Jan. 1, '31.	" "
J. R.	" "	8 10	"	Dec. 8	Dec. 9, '30.	Creditor.
G. T.	Dartmouth,	136 43	Exon.	11	Jan. 10, '31.	Oath.
W. T.	Westport,	10 50	"	11	Dec. 12, '30.	Creditor's attorney.
J. C.	"	20 00	Writ.	11	Feb. 16, '31.	" "
P. C.	New Bedford,	20 00	"	13	April 13, '31.	Creditor
P. C.	" "	20 00	"	13	13, '31.	"
D. H.	" "	8 00	"	13	Dec. 14, '30.	Bailed.
D. W.	" "	19 00	"	16	21, '30.	Creditor.
R. T.	" "	81 22	"	20	Mar. 12, '31.	"
B. F. P.	Boston,	12 00	"	22	Dec. 29, '30.	"
J. L. J.	New Bedford,	9 83	Exon.	27	Jan. 23, '31.	"
A. B.	Freetown,	16 48	"	30	Dec. 31, '30.	No funds for support

Whole number, 150:—for $10 and under, 61; for $20 and under, 121; for $50 and under, 132; for more than 50, 18:—on writ, 105; on execution, 45.

Discharged by bail, 8; by oath, 13; for want of support, 10; by escape, 2; by individuals, 4; by creditor or his attorney, 94; by payment, 13:—whole amount of debts, $3,964:—amount paid, $242 84:—time lost, 2,268 days.

From New Bedford, 107; from Dartmouth, 12; from Westport, 7; from Freetown, 6; from Troy, 6; from Fairhaven, 5; from Rochester and Lynn, 2 each; from Tiverton, New York, Boston, and a foreign land, 1 each.

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of the mayor and aldermen, to the House of Reformation, where, in a few months, he was prepared for, and sent out to, an honorable and useful apprenticeship. We have been more particular in this statement, that it may be seen how great are the benefits conferred in a particular case, and how vast the public good of extending these benefits to hundreds, and in the lapse of a few years more, to a thousand, destitute and unfortunate children and youth in a single city.

The whole number received into this Holy Refuge, as it is called in the letter of the late Chief Justice Parker, since September 21, 1826, when the first boy was received, is three hundred and three; the number discharged and apprenticed, two hundred and four; the number who are doing well, one hundred and fifty-five; the number who have died in four years and nine months, two. And in fifteen months last past, there has been only one case of sickness; while the average number of inmates has been about one hundred. Again, then, we say, in the language of Judge Parker, "*Persevere, fathers of the city, in maintaining this holy refuge from crime, and other destruction; and you, the teacher, guardian, father of this once wretched, now happy family of children, rest not from your labors in this glorious vineyard, for verily you shall have your reward.*"

Asylum for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics.—This noble institution, original in its design, and the first of the kind in this country, already, as we shall see hereafter, beginning to be admired and imitated in the state of New York, is located in Worcester, on a beautiful eminence, about one hundred rods east of the village, and, when finished, will contain accommodations for about 120 inmates. The foundations of the building are already laid, and it is expected that great progress will be made in its erection during the present season. When completed, our favored state will have occasion for congratulation on a more adequate provision, in proportion to its population, for that most unhappy class of the human family, which is deprived of reason, than any other state in the Union.

RHODE ISLAND.

We are not apprized of any improvement, in this state, in regard to imprisonment for debt, criminal law, or County Prisons, during the last year.

CONNECTICUT.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The governor introduced the subject in his message at the opening of the last session of the legislature, and urged the importance of a system, which shall distinguish between the honest and fraudulent debtor. We give, in the notes below, the only act* which was passed by the legislature, and the evidence to show,

* *An Act in Addition to an Act concerning Jails and Jailers, passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, May,* 1831.

1. "*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That whenever any person committed to Jail on civil process, shall take the poor debtor's oath before a justice of the peace, pursuant to the provisions of the Act to which this is an addition" (this Act allows the oath to be taken in four days), "he shall be dis-

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from the records of the Prisons,* that much remains to be done in Connecticut, in regard to imprisonment for debt.

State Prison at Wethersfield.—This institution, which commenced under the most favorable auspices, about three years and a half since, is in a state of progressive improvement. Nothing can show this more clearly, than a comparison of the earnings and expenditures, during the

charged from said imprisonment by virtue of said process, unless the creditor shall give to the debtor, upon the administration of the oath, notice, in writing, that he intends, within fifteen days thereafter, to make application for a review of said cause, under the 19th Section of said Act, as revised in 1821.

2. That said application for a review of said cause shall be made within said fifteen days, and shall be returnable within fifteen days after the same is made, and if said application is not made within said first period of fifteen days, or having been made, shall be discontinued, then the debtor shall be discharged from Jail, at the expiration of said time, or upon such discontinuance.

3. That, after the oath is administered by a justice of the peace, the debtor shall be entitled to the support now by law provided, till discharged from imprisonment pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

4. That if said court of review shall reject said application of the creditor, and decide that the debtor is entitled to the oath, he shall be forthwith released from confinement by virtue of said process.

5. That when said oath is administered to any debtor by two judges of the county court, or by one judge, and a justice of the peace, by virtue of the 18th Section of said Act, he shall be, upon taking said oath, released from imprisonment.

6. That so much of the Act aforesaid, as is inconsistent with this Act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that the provisions of this Act shall not be construed to extend to any case of imprisonment on process issued upon any debt, contract, or other cause of action or judgment now existing, or to vary in any respect the rights and privileges of the debtor under the act aforesaid, before his release from imprisonment pursuant to this Act."

* *Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Hartford, Conn., in* 1830.

Creditors.	Debtors.	Residence.	Process.	Debt.	Cost.	Fees.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
O. E. W.	L. C. P.	Hartford,	Writ.	6 00			Jan. 2	Jan. 4	Creditor.
D. C.	A. W.	East Windsor,	Exon.	11 40	2 16	3 13	2	11	Oath.
J. F. J.	E. A.	Simsbury,	"	7 22	1 95	3 43	7	12	"
T. G.	P. C.	Hartford,	"	2 31	2 27	1 43	7	Sept. 1	"
J. E.	S. B.	"	Writ.	2 00		1 60	15	Jan. 16	Settled; amount of debt, 73 cents.
S. P.	E. H. B.	Marlboro',	Exon.	100 81	6 92	1 76	19		Creditor.
N. F.	W. H.	Southwick,	"	3 98	2 23	5 31	23	29	Oath.
S. L.	B. L. Jr.	East Windsor,	Writ.	2 00		2 65	28	Feb. 1	"
H. R.	W. F.	Windsor,	Exon.	12 23	2 29	2 96	Feb. 6	12	"
S. S.	J. T.	Glastenbury,	Writ.	7 00			13	19	Creditor.
"	"	"	"	7 00			13	19	"
M. G.	W. W.	Enfield,	"	7 00			13	19	Oath
S. M.	J. H. D.	Granby,	Exon.	10 92	2 67	4 68	Jan. 23	Jan 29	"
L. P. L. & Co.	C. A.	Berlin,	Writ.	15 00			Feb. 27	Mar. 2	Creditor.
H. B. & G. T.	P. C.	Glastenbury,	"	12 00			27	5	Oath.
C. S. & C. M.	T. H.	Granby,	Exon.	107 25	8 21	5 45	Mar. 4	9	"
J. M. D.	B. R.	"	"	4 47	1 65	4 87	9	13	Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Ap. 19.
W. R. & Co.	W. K. S.	Sandy Hill N. Y.	Writ.	700 00			11	24	Creditor.
"	"	"	"	700 00			11	24	"
"	"	"	"	700 00			11	24	"
P. H.	J. M.	Hartland,	Exon.	1 58	1 71	4 39	19	23	Creditor; new note given for $8 57.
C. S. & H. C. P.	P. T.	Simsbury,	Writ.	35 00		3 90	20	24	Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Ap. 27
J. & R.	W. H.	Wethersfield,	Exon.	14 74	2 16	2 07	22	26	Creditor.
N. F.	B. R.	Granby,	Writ.	7 00			23	29	Oath.
L. L. & Co.	J. A.	Suffield,	"	61 36		3 40	23	April 8	Creditor.
"	"	"	"	70 00		3 40	23	8	"

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whole period. The earnings of the convicts exceeded the whole expense of the establishment, for the six months ending March 31, 1828, $1,017 16; year ending March 31, 1829, $3,229 41; year ending March 31, 1830, $5,068 94; year ending March 31, 1831, $7,824 02; making a total gain to the state, in 3½ years, of $17,139 53. This is after deducting the expenses, not only of food, clothing, fuel, medical

Creditors.	Debtors.	Residence.	Process.	Debt.	Cost.	Fees.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
A. B.	J. A.	Suffield,	Exon.	67 94	61	1 00	Mar 27	Apr. 8	Creditor.
J. & R.	C. T. L	Hartford,	Writ.	12 00			Apr. 7	12	Oath.
"	"	"	Exon.	13 74	2 10	63	12	16	"
H. & W.	I.W. M.	East Windsor,	Writ.	90 00		3 75	13		Oath refused.
"	"	" "	"	60 00		3 75	13		" "
N. F.	B. R.	Granby,	Exon.	52	2 75	1 85	13	19	Oath.
R.W.& O.S.W.	J. K.	East Hartford,	Writ.	700 00			15	May 8	Oath; supported in jail by creditor till Aug. 16.
"	"	" "	"	1500 00			15	8	
A.& E. S.	T. P.	Burlington,	Exon.	46 84	6 52	5 53	17	April 23	Creditor.
P. S. & H.C. P.	H. T.	Simsbury,	"	29 27	5 28	1 66	19	27	Oath.
E. H.	P. E. Jr.	Windsor,	"	16 65	2 02	2 15	24	30	"
S. C. & G. M.	A. H.	East Hartford,	"	125 00	6 08	3 91	May 4		
E. T.	L. B. B.	Farmington,	"	3 00	9 42	3 09	5	May 10	"
U. S.	D. W.	East Hartford,	Writ.	300 00			5	10	"
E. B. Jr.	I. S.	Berlin,	"	60 00			10	15	Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till July 1.
W. S. D.	J. G.	Wethersfield,	Exon.	280 16	4 80	4 27	21	Sept. 25	Supreme Court.
P.H.&Co.	"	"	"	196 98	5 57	3 23	24	Aug. 25	Creditors.
N. H.	A.W. R.	Hartford,	Writ.	20 00			28	May 29	Creditor.
W. P.	A. P.	"	Exon.	5 62	2 29	1 04	29	June 2	"
W. H.	B. R. Jr.	East Hartford,	"		5 89	1 55	June 1	5	Oath.
C.P.&Co.	W. S.	Simsbury,	"	5 25	2 08	3 29	2	5	Creditor.
J.J.& Co.	A. T. J. R.	Farmington, Ithaca, N.Y.	"	625 72	11 22	7 98	3	July 6	Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Oct. 5.
F. K.	J. C.	East Windsor,	"	1692 16	8 91	1 36	4		
W. J. A.	E. H.	Windsor,	Writ.	3 00		1 37	4	June 5	Creditor.
A. R.	G. E.	Suffield,	"	20 00		3 40	5	9	Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Au. 28.
O. P. P.	N. S.	Hartford,	Exon.	29 17	5 29	1 77	5	26	
E. D.	G. E.	Suffield,	Writ.	50 00			9	26	Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Au. 18
S.F.&Co.	"	"	"	70 00			11	26	
W. J. B.	C. T.	Glastenbury,	Exon.	5 62	2 30	2 87	15	19	Oath.
J. M.	H. S.	East Windsor,	"	1 03	1 92	2 94	17	25	"
"	C. H.	" "	"	2 03	1 92	2 95	18	25	"
F. R.	J. M.	Hartford,	"	6 63	1 48	1 00	24	28	"
M. & D.	J. McL.	East Hartford,	"	7 73	1 73	89	24	25	Creditor.
T.M'gCo.	M. K.	Enfield,	Writ.	7 00			26	July 2	"
H. B.	A. G. D.	Suffield,	"	10 00			28	2	"
J. M.	S. H. 2d.	Glastenbury,	Exon.	5 19	2 29	2 76	28	2	Oath
W. B.	A. S.	Hartford,	"	11 18	2 94	1 06	July 2	6	"
P.M.&Co	R. T. & W.H.F.	Glastenbury,	"	503 37	6 48	7 98	6	14	"
S. M.	M.D. Jr.	Granby,	"	8 40	1 92	5 05	10	16	Creditor.
R. W.	G. W.	Hartford,	"	35 00	2 47	1 12	12	19	Oath.
T. of F.	J. B.	Farmington,	"	15 00	3 25	3 15	14	26	"
F. & M.	R. P.	Hartford,	"	2 98	2 16	1 02	14	21	"
I. & A. P.	R. S.	Granby,	"	25 38	2 21	5 03	19	23	"
J. M.	F. D. B.	Hartford,	"	11 23	1 51	1 09	19	27	"
B. C.	W. P.	East Hartford,	"	8 16	1 69	1 68	20	22	Creditor.
J.A.&Co.	T. R. H.	Wethersfield,	"	7 27	1 64	2 21	22	Aug. 7	Oath.
G. C.	J. B.	Southington,	"	4 12	1 94	4 65	22	July 27	"
A. H.	I. H.	Suffield,	"	3 47	2 19	5 37	23	Aug. 2	Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Aug. 7.
T. G.	J. F.	Windsor,	"	38	1 54	2 09	26	July 31	Oath.
R. S.	D. W.	East Hartford,	"	140 69	6 50	2 47	26	27	Creditor.
G. B.	S. H.	Hartford,	Writ.	70 00			29	Aug. 3	Oath.
F. & C.	H. C.	Glastenbury,	Exon.	7 78	2 08	4 12	Aug. 2	9	Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Sep. 10.
L. P. L. & Co.	G. H.	Berlin,	"	13 95	1 90	3 90	2	9	Oath.
E. & J. C.	J. H. K.	East Windsor,	"	11 18	2 59	5 01	2	6	Creditor.
J. L. L.	B. C.	Hartford,	"	4 09	1 88	1 92	2	6	Oath.
Mil.War.	T. B.	Berlin,		4 00	17	3 39	3	5	Paid with cost $7,56.
D. U.	J B. Jr	Hartford,	"	9 23	2 57	84	3	9	Oath.

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attendance, and incidental expenses of the Prison, but the pay of officers. The expense of the old Prison, during the same period of 3½ years, exceeded the income, $24,338 78; making a difference to the state, between the old and the new Prison, in 3½ years, of $41,478 31, in the keeping of an average of about 150 convicts.

Besides this progressive improvement in industry and economy, there

Creditors.	Debtors.	Residence.	Process.	Debt.	Cost.	Fees.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
H. A.	J. S.	Granby,	Exon.	15 90	1 78	4 32	Aug. 6	Aug. 10	Creditor.
G. L.	D. R.	Hartford,	"	29 67	1 51	1 03	6	10	Oath.
H. S.	H. G.	Windsor,	"	41 95	4 93	2 88	9	13	Creditor.
J. B. G. & Co.	L. E.	Hartford,	"	5 00	2 39	1 04	9	13	"
A. R.	G. E.	Suffield,	"	11 35	7 08	1 75	11	27	Oath.
C. H.	J. H. D.	Hartford,	Writ.	300 00			11	17	"
W. R.	L. H.	Glastenbury,	Exon.	28 73	2 13	3 70	21	Sept. 25	"
C. & D.S.	H. P.	Hartford,	Writ.	30 00			14	Aug. 20	"
M. & D.	E. D.	"	Exon.	5 20	2 24	1 04	14	18	Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Sep. 14
O. W.	E. M.	Canton,	"	5 83	2 41	1 24	16	24	Creditor.
L. C.	S. T. M.	Granby,	"	3 01	3 54	5 81	17	23	Oath.
H. K.	W. A.	East Windsor,	"	4 13	1 94	5 19	20	25	Creditor.
D. S.	H. P.	Hartford,	Writ.	30 00			21		"
C. H.	L. R.	Windsor,	"	35 00			23	24	"
D. B.	C. S. 2d.	Hartford,	Exon.	10 35	1 61	1 04	24	28	Oath.
S. L.	I. & E.D.	Granby,	"	7 00	4 62	7 60	30	Sept. 4	"
A. M.	C. P.	Southington,	"	7 88	1 94	4 46	30	7	"
W. S. P.	D. H.	Hartford,	"	50	3 84	1 36	Sept. 2	10	"
W. S.	I. E.	"	Writ.	35 00			4	8	"
E. S.	T. T.	"	Exon.	68	1 61	1 04	8	8	Creditor.
A. E. C.	A. R.	"	Writ.	2 00			9	13	Oath.
E. A.	P. G.	Simsbury,	Exon.	40 76	6 11	5 31	10	15	"
H. B.	J. S.	Manchester,	"	32 64	2 61	3 20	10	15	"
E. S.	M. P.	Hartford,	"	7 89	1 94	74	13	17	"
C. C. H.	W. H.	Glastenbury,	"	7 11	2 22	4 09	13	21	Paid debt and cost.
L. P.	J.W. M.	"	"	9 50	1 76	5 37	14	18	Oath.
T. B. Jr.	J. H.	Simsbury,	"	8 65	2 06	3 65	20	27	"
L. B.	T. P.	Hartford,	"	9 98	1 51	92	22	27	Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till Oct. 31.
H. S.	S. H.	Simsbury,	"	75	4 71	3 94	25	Oct. 13	Oath.
J. W.	D. C. & M. M.	Hartford,	Writ.	150 00			29		
T.M.&Co	J. B.	Granby,	Exon.	9 44	3 95	4 49	30	7	"
A. H.	A. R.	"	"	7 63	11 48	4 14	Oct. 1	9	"
E. H.	D. R.	Hartford,	"	26 31	2 94	1 23	12	16	
H. & W.	J. McL.	East Hartford,	"	9 32	1 69	86	13		
J. D.	H. G.	Hartford,	Writ.	12 00			16		
M. & D.	C. S. & H. B.	"	Exon.	11 17	3 36	86	22	27	"
I. D. B.	J. H.	"	"	13 36	1 48	86	22		
T. B. Jr.	J. McL.	East Hartford,	"	10 47	1 69	84	22	23	Creditor.
T. M. M.	H. G.	Hartford,	Writ.	7 00			26	Nov. 3	Oath.
A. & S.	A. R.	Granby,	Exon.	16 00	4 37	4 10	30	6	Creditor.
W. & E.	J. B. C.	Berlin,	"	1 46	2 85	4 08	Nov. 1	6	Oath.
E. R.	F. F.	Windsor,	"	7 76	2 39	4 57	2	8	"
O. H.	L. S.	East Windsor,	"	3 16	2 21	3 42	2	6	"
N. & E.	D. W.	Hartford,	"	4 13	1 94	1 08	6	10	"
T. H. M.	H. G.	"	"	3 85	2 05	90	6		
P. K.	D. W.	"	"	7 45	2 59	1 11	6	19	"
W. & E.	J. C.	Burlington,	"	6 25	2 08	4 75	15	23	"
I. E. A.	A. P. E.	East Windsor,	Writ.	20 00		3 68	21	30	Creditor.
T. B. Jr.	O. B. R.	Berlin,	"	100 00			24	29	"
E. K.	D. G.	Hartford,	"	30 00			27	Dec. 1	Oath.
L. B. C.	L. W.	Wethersfield,	Exon.	3 70	1 57	1 66	Dec. 1	7	"
E. S.	S. S. C.	Barkhampstead	Writ.	15 00			3		Creditor.
E. H.	A. M. & H. H.	Glastenbury,	Exon.	2 58	2 18	6 28	6	8	Paid.
C. R. Co.	J. R.	Hartford,	"	121 50	9 47	1 98	11		
J. R.	B. S.	Suffield,	Writ.	50 00			6	6	Creditor.
D. S.	E. S.	Salisbury,	Exon.	30 39	3 78	3 08	13	20	Oath.
S. T. N.	W. C.	Windsor,	"	7 83	2 21	1 87	21	25	"
E. S.	N. L. S.	Hartford,	"	2 24	1 48	84	2[illegible]	25	"
D. B.	C. A.	"	Writ.	34 06			[illegible]	4	Creditor.
A. & F.	J. B. H.	"	Exon.	111 00	6 19	5 26	24	31	Oath.
A.M.&Co	J. D.	"	"	2 50	4 94	94	29	Jan. 3	"

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has been an addition to the Prison buildings, during the last year, by which the same system of Prison discipline, which was before adopted in the male department, might be extended to the female department. The women, who were before crowded together in one apartment, and left to themselves, are now separated at night, and employed by day under the constant care and supervision of a matron. The chaplain

Creditors.	Debtors.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
F. S.	B. C.	July 2	July 7, 1830.	Oath; still in jail, supported by creditor.
S. P.	A. B.W.	20	24, 1830.	Oath; sup. in jail by creditor till June 28, 1831.
J. S. Jr.	G. P.	Oct. 12	May 4, 1831.	Oath; still in jail, supported by creditor.

Whole number, 142:—for less than $1, 5; for less than $5, 29; for less than $10, 67; for less than $20, 92; for less than $50, 103; for $50 and upwards, 29:—on execution, 98; on writ or mesne process, 44.

From Hartford, 44; from Granby, 13; from Glastenbury, 12; from East Windsor, 11; from Suffield, 10; from East Hartford, 10; from Windsor, 8; from Simsbury, 7; from Berlin, 6; from Wethersfield, 5; from Burlington, Farmington, Enfield, and Southington, 2 each; from Marlboro', Southwick, Hartland, Canton, Manchester, Barkhampstead, and Salisbury, from Sandy Hill and Ithaca, N. Y., 1 each.

Whole amount of debts in sixty-eight cases, in which the poor debtor's oath was taken, $1,955 88; costs taxed, $204 29; officers' fees for committing, $208 20; expense attending the taking of the oath, $272; time lost in cases where oath was taken, 709 days:—amount paid on the debts in these cases, 00.

Whole amount of debts in all the cases, $9,724 09; costs taxed, $331 54; officers' fees for committing, $346 38; costs in taking the oath, $364 00; amount of debts paid, $13 69; time lost, 1250 days.

Discharged by Supreme Court, 1; by giving note for debt and costs, 2; by settlement, 1; in a manner unknown, 10; by the creditor, 37; by the poor debtor's oath, 91; by payment, 3.

Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Hartford, Conn., during the year 1830, for Sums less than $5 each; stating the Initials of the Names of the Parties, the Residence, the Amount of Debt and Costs, the Term of Confinement, and the Manner of Discharge.

Debtor.	Creditor.	Residence.	Debt.	Costs.	Term of Confinement.	Manner of Discharge.
F. C.	T. H.	Hartford,	2 31	4 70	235 days.	Oath.
S. B.	I. E.	"	73	1 60	1 "	Settled.
B. L.	S. L.	East Windsor,	2 00	2 65	4 "	Oath.
B. R.	I. M D.	Granby,	4 47	6 52	35 "	"
I. M.	B. H.	Hartland,	1 58	14 57	4 "	Creditor.
R. R.	N. F.	Granby,	52	4 60	6 "	Oath.
E. H.	W. J. A.	Windsor,	3 00	1 37	1 "	Creditor.
H. S.	I. M.	East Windsor,	1 03	4 86	8 "	Oath.
O. H.	I. M.	" "	2 03	4 87	7 "	"
R. P.	F. & M.	Hartford,	2 98	3 18	7 "	"
I. B.	G. C.	Southington,	4 12	6 59	5 "	"
I. H.	A. H.	Suffield,	3 47	7 56	15 "	"
I. F.	S. G.	Windsor,	38	3 63	35 "	"
B. C.	J. L. L.	Hartford,	4 09	3 80	4 "	"
T. B.		Berlin,	4 00	3 56	3 "	Paid.
S. T. M.	L. C.	Granby,	3 01	9 35	6 "	Oath.
W. A.	H. K.	East Windsor,	4 13	7 13	5 "	Creditor.
D. H.	W. S. P.	Hartford,	50	5 20	8 "	Oath.
T. T.	E. S.	"	68	2 65	0 "	Creditor.
A. R.	A. E. C.	"	2 00		4 "	Oath.
S. H.	H. S.	Simsbury,	75	8 65	18 "	"
I. B. C.	W & E.	Berlin,	1 46	7 33	5 "	"
L. S.	O. H.	East Windsor,	3 16	5 63	4 "	"
D. W.	N. & E.	Hartford,	4 13	3 02	4 "	"
H. G.	T. H. M.	"	3 85	2 95		
L. W.	L. B. C.	Wethersfield,	3 70	3 23	6 "	"
H. H.	E. H.	Glastenbury,	2 58	8 46	2 "	Paid.
N. L. S.	E. S.	Hartford,	2 24	2 32	4 "	Oath.
I. D.	A. M.	"	2 50	2 88	5 "	"

Whole number for less than $5 each, 29; amount of debts, $71 40; amount of costs charged, and officers' fees, $142 86; amount of costs in taking the oath, $80; time lost, 442 days; amount paid, $6 58:—discharged by the oath, 20; by the creditor, 4; by payment, 2; by settlement, 1.

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says, in a letter dated May 7, 1831, "I suppose the female department here is the best arranged of any in the world. Formerly, when they were all in one room, the noise which they made might be heard at a distance; and hair, torn from each other's heads, might be seen strewed about the floor. Now, they are lodged in separate cells, more than support themselves by their labor, and are much changed for the better as

Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Hartford, Conn., in 1830, for less than $1 each.

Debtor.	Creditor.	Residence.	Debt.	Costs.	Term of Confinement.	Manner of Discharge.
B. R.	N. F.	Granby,	00 52	4 60	6 days.	Oath.
F. F.	S. G.	Windsor,	38	3 63	35 "	"
D. H.	W. S. P.	Hartford,	50	5 20	8 "	"
J. H.	E. S.	"	68	2 65	0 "	Creditor.
S. H.	H. S.	Simsbury,	75	8 65	18 "	Oath.

Amount of debts, $2 83; costs charged, and officers' fees, $24 73; costs in taking the oath, $16 00; time lost, 67 days; paid, 00.

Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in New Haven, Conn., in 1830.

Creditor.	Debtor.	Process.	Debt.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
C. L.	D. W.	Exon.	5 20	Jan. 7	Jan. 11	Oath.
A. B.	H. P.	"	97 50	14	20	"
M. M.	L. D.	"	4 37	14	15	Creditor.
P. F.	W. S.	Writ.	2 00	20	22	"
R. H.	S. Z.	"	20 00	25	28	"
T. of H.	J. D.	Exon.	5 00	26	28	Selectmen.
W. H. M.	B. E. F.	Writ.	50 00	27	Feb. 13	Creditor.
S. & V.	T. & M.	Exon.	252 12	27	Jan. 29	"
P. & W.	T. & M.	"	318 00	29	29	"
R. S. B.	A. S.	"	4 21	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	"
A. & R. T.	A. S.	"	3 25	15	20	"
W. B.	S. P.	"	5 23	16	20	Oath.
R. H.	W. C.	Writ.	14 00	22	23	H. B.
E. H.	R. McC.	"	3 00	24	25	Creditor.
J. N.	R. D.	Exon.	4 07	27	Mar. 3	Oath.
W. L.	B. P.	Writ.	5 00	Mar. 10	15	Creditor.
"	G. P.	"	20 00	10	14	"
J. J. M.	J. L. L.	Exon.	70 82	18	May 26	Oath.
S. of C.	P. F.	"	50 00	19	Mar. 22	State's attorney.
N. D.	W. S. H.	"	205 50	24	April 2	Oath.
E. S.	N. H.	"	2 28	25	Mar. 29	"
C. T.	D. M.	Writ.	7 00	April 2	April 3	Creditor.
S. P.	H. R.	"	20 00	8	9	"
S. S.	T. B.	"	7 00	17	21	"
A. P.	W. B.	Exon.	7 30	20	24	Oath.
S. P. S.	J. H.	"	42 32	23	27	Creditor.
S. A. B.	T. H.	Writ.	150 00	29	29	"
J. B. & Co.	R. P.	Exon.	51 40	May 7		"
W. L.	I. M.	Writ.	5 00	10	May 13	Oath.
S. W. C.	G. B.	Exon.	7 03	13	17	"
R. B. S.	R. B.	"	106 25	14	18	"
S. G.	G. B.	"	3 00	14	18	"
G. S. W.	C. D. M.	"	32 00	20	25	"
B. & C. A.	J. G.	"	15 00	20	21	Creditor.
S. G.	M. P.	"	3 62	24	24	"
H. Bank.	N. D.	"	23,833 10	31		In jail.
W. R. H.	J. S.	"	32 36	June 1	June 5	Oath.
U.M'g.Co.	G. A. S.	"	22 30	10	17	"
D. B.	D. H.	Writ.	5 00	24	30	"
C. B.	E. S.	Exon.	13 01	July 6	July 10	"
S. W. C.	N. J.	"	33 33	9		Creditor.
"	S. C.	"	53 38	10		"
A. B.	R. B.	"	17 40	19	Aug. 28	Oath.
A.G.&Son.	A. D.	Writ.	25 00	22	July 27	"
F. N.	H. B.	Exon.	96 58	26	30	"
S. W. C.	P. R.	"	2 13	27	Aug. 1	"
B. G.	T. G.	"	2 42	29	2	"
A.G.&Son.	A. D.	"	19 83	30	4	"

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to their outward appearance." We shall conclude this notice of the Connecticut Prison by the insertion of a letter from the chaplain, dated Wethersfield, May 21, 1831:—

"My very dear friend,

"There is no want of variety of character among convicts. This variety is probably as great among the inmates of Prisons, as among an equal number of in-

Creditor.	Debtor.	Process.	Debt.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
W. B.	G. C.	Exon.	7 00	Aug. 5	Aug. 9	Oath.
S. W. C.	J. L.	"	1 51	5	5	Creditor.
J. C.	C. M.	"	10 52	5	5	"
J. M.	L. P.	"	20 00	12	16	Oath.
R. G.	E. A. McL.	Writ.	7 00	16	20	"
A.G.&Son.	A. H.	Exon.	6 54	19	23	"
S. & F.	J. B.	"	34 51	27	Sept. 6	"
W. H.	C. R.	"	3 00	30	7	"
E. S.	S. J.	"	2 50	Sept. 1	6	"
J. H. D.	C. R.	"	1 17	3	7	"
A. S.	J. G.	Writ.	10 00	7	13	Officer.
C. D. M.	J. B.	"	4 38	8	9	Creditor.
S. R.	J. S.	Exon.	4 31	10	14	Oath.
J. S.	G. W. R.	"	4 10	14	20	"
L. M.	G. B.	"	3 25	20	25	"
R. D.	A. C.	Writ.	6 00	23	24	Creditor.
S. C.	J. S. H.	Exon.	7 00	25	Oct. 2	Oath.
A. S.	J. C.	"	15 00	27	1	"
W. M.	A. T. C.	"	9 62	28	2	
J. T.	L. B.	"	2 67	Oct. 2	4	Creditor.
G. & T.	D. W.	"	26 20	2	8	Oath.
A. L. K.	M. M. I.	"	10 30	4	9	"
A. P.	H. W.	"	6 81	5	12	"
H. C.	E. S.	Writ.	1 50	1	4	Creditor.
J. A. D.	W. S.	"	2 74	7	7	"
J. & F. H.	S. J.	"	7 00	8	16	"
O. M. S.	J. F. W.	Exon.	25 90	12	16	Oath.
A. C.	J. M. S.	"	6 22	14	19	"
C. & B.	S. Z.	Writ.	9 37	16	18	Creditors.
G. & T.	E. P. P.	Exon.	11 69	16	21	Oath.
A.G.&Son.	J. L. H.	"	30 52	16	21	"
B. W.	T. C. P.	"	10 59	19	25	"
A.G.&Son.	F. A. E.	"	5 45	21	26	"
J. O. P.	E. D.	"	6 06	26	30	"
J. H. 2d.	F.R.&J.W	"	4 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Creditor.
J. O. P.	G. B.	"	2 46	8	12	Oath.
J. E. F.	J. G.	Writ.	14 00	9	9	Creditor.
H. W.	J. G. T.	Bond.	20 00	10	16	Oath.
E. B.	J. G. T.	Exon.	11 00	15	19	"
M.R.& Co.	W. H.	"	6 48	15	24	"
W. L.	L. B.	Writ.	25 00	17	18	Creditor.
D. K.	A. B.	Exon.	87 78	18	21	"
Z. & S. W.	E.T.& Co.	"	2,549 89	27		Limits.
M. W.	C. McM.	"	192 16	28		"
A. H.	R. T.	Writ.	5 00	30	30	Creditor.
H. T.	J. S.	Exon.	26	Dec. 9	Dec. 12	"
J. A. D.	T. H.	"	7 06	18	31	Oath.
J. G. M.	R. P.	"	17 26	20	25	"
M. W.	W. S.	"	27 50	27	30	Creditor.
W. Y.	G. B.	"	29 30	28	Ja. 2,'31.	Oath.

Whole number of cases, 97:—on execution, 72; on writ, 24; on bond, 1:—for less than $1, 1; for $5 and under, 30; for $20 and under, 68; for $50 and under, 84; for more than $50, 13:—discharged by an individual, 1; by a selectman, 1; by U. S. attorney, 1; by an officer, 1; by the creditor, 37; by the oath, 51; by payment, 0:—amount of debts in all except two cases, $2,644 28; amount paid, 00; time lost, 308 days.

Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in New London, Conn., in 1830.

Creditor.	Debtor.	Residence.	Process.	Debt.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
C. W. W.	W. M.	Lyme,	Exon.	7 67	Jan. 28	Feb. 9	Paid.
E. D. P.	D. L. C.	Providence, R. I.	"	60 00	April 22	April 22	Compromised.

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dividuals, who are any where else collected. I have met with some in this Prison, who manifest so little mental capacity, as to make it doubtful whether they ought to be held accountable for their actions. A director of the Prison pointed out one of the convicts to me, the other day, whom he supposed not to possess common sense. A base fellow, in Prison, who cannot read, told me, not long since, that he did not see any thing wrong, in one, who had nothing, to steal from another who had more than he needed. He professed to think, that it was as well as any way, to live as he had, i. e. by strolling about from place to place, to swear, break the Sabbath, get drunk, steal, &c. His soul, he supposed, would wither with his body in the grave.

Creditor.	Debtor.	Residence.	Process.	Debt.	Committed.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
S. H.	R. P. S.	Lyme,	Writ.	8 00	Feb. 10	Feb. 15	Compromised.
I. W.	T. R.	Randolph, *Mass*	"	70 00	16	22	Oath.
N. M.	J. B.	Groton,	"	10 00	Mar. 13	22	Creditor.
H. J.	B. W.	Lyme,	Exon.	20 10	16	27	Oath.
A. M. H.	T. W. P.	Montville,	"	134 89	17	April 10	Creditor's attorney
D. P. H.	E. P.	Salem,	"	21 32	April 17	26	" "
J. S.	P. H.	Groton,	"	30 00	May 20	July 2	Paid.
I. S.	J. W. B.	Stonington,	"	198 40	22	June 5	Compromised.
T. G.	E. B.	Groton,	"	31 27	25	1	Oath.
L. S. L.	"	"	"	22 81	June 17	22	"
J. B.	J.P.& R.B.	Waterford,	Writ.	20 00	May 31	4	Compromised
N. B.	J. H.	New London,	"	5 00	June 5	5	Creditor.
N. B.	A. M. H.	" "	"	3 00	10	10	"
D. T.	J. M. B.	Lebanon,	"	10 00	23	24	Bailed.
T. L.	E. H.	New London,	"	25 00	28	July 1	"
M. B.	"	" "	"	30 00	28	1	"
C. B.	"	" "	"	30 00	30	1	"
T. W. W.	J. M.	" "	"	50 00	30	9	Compromised.
G. P.	J. D.	Stonington,	Exon.	13 86	July 2	6	Oath.
T. W. W.	S. S.	New London,	Writ.	25 00	2	6	Compromised.
"	J. S.	" "	"	65 00	2	6	"
P. P. I.	E. C.	Montville,	Exon.	179 69	2	Sept. 6	"
T. W. W.	W. S. S.	New London,	Writ.	80 00	3	July 14	"
"	W. P.	" "	"	70 00	3	14	"
"	T. S.	" "	"	70 00	3	6	"
"	J. P	" "	"	20 00	7	14	"
C. P. W.	B. K.	Stonington,	"	15 00	9	19	"
"	H. O.	"	"	15 00	9	19	"
S. K. S.	I. H. C.	Groton,	Exon.	59 47	9	30	Paid.
G. C.	C. B. H.	Salem,	"	8 67	16	31	Oath.
W. A. W. & Co.	J. M.	Waterford,	"	17 42	22		Oath; supported till Apr. 10, 1831.
J. I.	J. D.	Colchester,	"	128 30	23	Aug. 30	Oath.
J. B.	E. B.	New London,	"	8 63	26	2	"
B. H.	R. H.	Lyme,	"	13 98	26	2	"
B. & N.	N. B. B.	Norwich,	"	152 98	16	July 21	"
N.&W.W.B.	S. J.	New London,	Writ.	60 00	16	Aug. 8	Compromised.
"	J. L.	" "	"	60 00	16	8	"
C. B.	G. H. R.	" "	"	500 00	27	July 28	"
N.&W.W.B.	D. W.	" "	"	10 00	28	Aug. 8	"
A. L.	A. B.	Groton,	Exon.	2 00	Aug. 3	9	Oath.
C. B.	W. P.	"	Writ.	90 00	5	11	"
N.&W.W.B	A. O.	New London,	"	50 00	7	11	Compromised.
E. S.& al.	J. S.	Lyme,	Exon.	23 02	11	16	Oath.
J. W	B. B. M.	Stonington,	Writ.	15 00	11	13	Bailed.
C. C.	J. A.	Norwich,	Exon.	19 55	12	16	Oath.
J. L.	H. J.	New London,	Writ.	10 00	19	20	Compromised.
C. L.	S. C.	" "	Exon.	6 33	20	27	Oath.
J. C.	J. M.	Waterford,	"	9 72	25	Ap.18,'31	Compromised.
S. B. M.	J. R.	Lyme,	"	20 38	Sept. 10	Sept. 15	Oath.
J. L.	H. J.	New London,	Writ.	5 00	14	16	Creditor.
J. J.	P. C.	" "	"	6 00	Oct. 14	Oct. 15	Compromised.
J. M. & al.	E. P.	" "	Exon.	18 00	18	22	Oath.
J. W. A.	A. D.	Saybrook,	Writ.	40 00	Nov. 9	Nov. 22	Creditor.
E. C.	J. F.	Montville,	Exon.	8 43	12	13	"
C. B.	T. G.	Norwich,	Writ.	50 00	20	24	"
A. O.	P.&H.A.R	Montville,	Exon.	234 47	20	Dec. 20	Compromised.

Whole number, 58:—from New London, 23; Groton, 7; Lyme, 6; Stonington, 5; Montville, 4; Waterford, and Norwich, 3 each; Saybrook, Salem, Lebanon, and Colchester, 1 each:—on execution, 27; on writ, 31:—discharged by compromise, 24; by oath, 17; by creditor, 7; by payment, 3:—amount of debts, $1,926 96; amount of debts paid, $92 14; time lost, 931 days.

There is another Prison in this county, at Norwich. The jailer of the Prison in New London thinks the above table does not contain more than one half of the whole number of cases in the county

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"I have been conversing with a convict to day, who saw so little in the happiness of heaven to suit his taste, as to lead him to say, that he had no wish to go there; neither did he wish to go to hell; hence he tried to flatter himself that he could find some third and middle place. I desired him to describe the place, and employment, in which he would like to spend his eternity. He did so. But it would give you too much pain and surprise were I to give you his description.

"Who invented profane swearing, or for what possible purpose it was first introduced among men, or has been continued in practice, I can scarcely conceive. Even the common style of swearing is enough to startle and distress a mind of any considerable purity and sensibility: but I have lately been made acquainted with examples of profaneness in speech, practised by those with whom convicts associate when out of Prison, altogether unlike any thing that I had ever before heard, read, or thought of, and which it seems hardly possible could flow from any higher source than the bottomless pit. I will not shock your feelings by giving so much as a single specimen of its awful character.

"I frequently meet with convicts who have been sailors. Some of them have been almost all over the world, and are able to bring to light a world of wickedness. I have reason to believe, that they mingle in the darkest scenes of iniquity, with about as much ease and frequency, in those cities which are called Christian, as they do in those which are pagan. A man who has followed the sea for thirteen years told me, that he never met with more wickedness in any place than in Liverpool.

"Convicts often hold to gross errors. This you have seen from what has already been said. A convict, who has been twice under sentence of death, says he has no belief in the Bible—once threw a Bible overboard, which he took with him to sea. He affirms, that as neither he nor any one whom he has seen, has ever been either to heaven or hell, he does not, and cannot know any thing about these places; and yet he is so credulous as to believe, that he has seen water turned into wine in New York, and a dead man raised to life at the Newgate Prison.

"Some believe that there is no hereafter, and more believe that there is no future punishment. A convict lately assured me that he had never broken more than one of his Maker's commands; and another, that he had always supposed, before he came to Prison, that sin consisted merely in the outward act. Some say that a man's conscience is the only hell; others, that the breath is the soul. Some have curious inquiries to make. I have known many a man show more solicitude to know who Melchisedek was, or where Cain got his wife, than to know what he should do that his soul might be saved.

"The reasons which convicts give for not doing their duty to God, indicate almost every variety in the state of their moral feeling. To the inquiry, 'Why do wicked men oppose God, and go on in sin, when they may know it is wrong, and see the consequences?' different individuals gave the following answers:—

"1. 'Their hearts love to.' 2. 'They do not consider.' 3. 'Their hearts are hardened, that they should not understand.' 4. 'They do not raise their thoughts high enough.' 5. 'They cannot change their own hearts; what can they do?' 6. 'Because it is previously determined how every one shall act.' 7. 'Many do the same.' 8. 'Either they think there is no future punishment, or else they think it is a great way off.'

"To the inquiry, 'Why will you not now give your attention to the subject of religion?' I was answered:—

"1. 'If I should, I fear it would interfere with some of my future plan 2. 'I mean to do it at some future time.' 3. 'I fear that I should not hold out to the end.'

"'Why do you not love God more than any other object?'

"*Answers.* 1. 'It is not natural.' 2. 'It is the hardest thing in the world.' 3. 'Because I love sin too well.'

"'Why will you not repent of your sins?'

"*Answers.* 1. 'I will try.' 2. 'I hope I may.' 3. 'I should be willing to repent, if I could.' 4. 'I do not know whether I could, if I had a mind to.' 5. 'My heart is too hard.' 6. 'I should be ridiculed if I did.' 7. 'I do not know how.'

"I sometimes hear rather curious remarks. A man in Prison told me that he once tried an experiment, to see if he could make one, whom he considered a Christian, angry. He succeeded, was gratified, and has been more satisfied to live without religion himself ever since. Another said, that he had always supposed that a real Christian never broke the moral law, after he became a Christian.

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"Paying a visit to a fine looking sailor, who had been in the U. S. navy, and who had just come to Prison, he remarked, 'This is a good place to overhaul the mind in.' To which I added, 'And tack about and make for a better harbor.' Each yielded assent to what the other said. Which was the most gratified, it is hard to say.

"The replies which I have received to questions proposed, have sometimes been quite gratifying. A black man, whose imprisonment is for life, was learning to read in the first chapter of Genesis. He came to the word *saw*. 'What is the meaning of the word *saw*, or *see?*' I asked. 'It means to believe with the eye,' was his reply. 'Do you find comfort in reading the Bible?' said I to another, who knew not his letters when he came to Prison. 'O yes,' said he; 'I read in one place, and find some words that I cannot make out; yet I get some of the meaning, and it seems so good because it is the word of God. I turn to another place, and read; and that seems good too, because it is the word of God. And it is all good, because it is all the word of God.' 'How do you know that the Bible is the word of God?' 'Why, I know that no man, unless he were taught of God, could tell of such things as the Bible does. A bad man would not talk so about sin; and a good man would not say he was taught of God, unless he was. Besides, something here (laying his hand upon his heart) tells me that the Bible is the word of God. It comes *home* to me. It tells me what I am just as I be.'

"The inquiries which are made by the convicts are often interesting. Said a man, who had been for some time distressed in his mind, to me one day, 'How does a Christian feel?' Said another, 'Were I never to commit any more sin, could my past sins on that account be forgiven?' 'Do such as oppose religion understand what it is?' Says another, 'It seems to me so reasonable, that I do not see how they could object to it, if they understood it.'

"Ignorance, and the want of proper parental culture, greatly prevail among convicts. On inquiry, I have found,

"1. That no convict, now in this Prison, has received a liberal education.

"2. Very few have ever come under the influence of Sabbath school instruction.

"3. Seventy-six are unable to write.

"4. One hundred and six, out of one hundred and forty-one, fail of spelling correctly, many words of one and two syllables.

"5. Thirty cannot read.

"6. Sixty, out of one hundred and fifty, were separated from their parents before they were ten years old, and thirty-six others met with a similar separation, before they had arrived at the age of fifteen.

"Eight or ten convicts are now in process of learning to read, with no book but the Bible, and with no teaching but what they receive through the grating of their cell doors. Some, in the course of two or three months, have made such advance in learning in this way, as to need very little further assistance. The progress of the one who commenced learning to read last, is as follows:—

"Began with the first letter in the Bible, May 1, 1831. He knew only a part of his letters. He never had been to school a day in his life.

"The first day, he repeated the letters in the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis.

"May 2. Learnt all the words of one syllable in first verse.

"May 3. Read first verse with some help.

"May 4. Read second verse by being helped to pronounce the words *without* and *form*, and to call the Italics in the word *was*.

"May 5. Read correctly the second verse.

"May 9. Read nearly right to the ninth verse.

"May 17. Read nearly right to the eleventh verse.

"May 18. Read, with little help, to the thirteenth verse.

"May 19. Read, with help in the words *fourth* and *abundantly*, to the twentieth verse.

"May 20. Read to the twenty-third verse.

"May 21. Read to the twenty-eighth verse, by being aided in a word or two.

"Several in Prison give as much proof of piety, as it is possible for persons to do in their situation. A few, of late, have, as they hope, found peace in believing. Their conviction of sin has been pungent. Night after night, they could scarcely sleep. Their expressions were like these:—'All the sins of my past life seem to stand before me. What I used to think little sins, now appear great sins. All that I do seems to be sin. I am afraid I shall never find peace.'

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"Morning and evening the Scriptures are read, brief explanations given, and prayer offered, in the hearing of the men, who are assembled in the open space east of the block of cells. The hearers are still and attentive. From these services they go in silence to their cells, where, undisturbed, they may give themselves to reading their Bible, reflection, and prayer.

"A religious service is observed every evening in the female apartment. A sermon is preached every Sabbath in each apartment, and the residue of the day is spent in going from cell to cell, to converse with the convicts. It takes about six weeks to perform a single circle of this kind of visitation. About two hours may be spent every day in the week, in going from cell to cell, to teach the ignorant to read. About the same number of hours each day are required to study the portions of Scripture which are read at the morning and evening service.

"Thus you see what is the character of the field in which I labor; how busy I may be; and how much patience, consolation, and direction of the Spirit, I need in its cultivation. Yours, in the bonds of the gospel of Christ.

"G. BARRETT."

NEW YORK

Imprisonment for Debt.—The governor introduced the subject in his last message to the legislature as follows:—

"Our laws relative to imprisonment for debt should be carefully examined, for the purpose of amendment. The notion of imprisonment in the nature of punishment for debt, is repugnant to humanity, and condemned by wisdom. Among the early Romans, the unfortunate debtor and his family became the slaves of his creditor; and the hoary veteran has exhibited the bleeding traces of his master's scourge, mingled with the scars of honorable wounds received while commanding in his country's service. This extreme barbarity was discontinued at an early period; yet the principle of punishment for debt, by depriving the debtor of his liberty, was retained by that nation through its subsequent period of refinement, and has been transmitted to this day, through all the enlightened governments of Europe. This trait of barbarism, notwithstanding all our reforms, still retains its place in our statute book.

"Imprisonment for debt should be tolerated so far only as it is necessary to enable the creditor to secure the property of his debtor. In respect to debts of large amount, ample provision, beyond the reach of the smaller debtor, seems to have been made; for it is provided, that whenever a person considers himself insolvent, he may, on application to a proper officer, and due notice to his creditors, assign over all his property, and obtain exemption from arrest or imprisonment.

"With such ample provision before us for the relief of those oppressed with large debts, the injustice of the provisions of the law in regard to the more helpless class, the extremely poor, is very striking. Imprisonment appears to be wanton, when inflicted upon a person without means to pay, and who depends upon his daily labor for the maintenance of his family. A defendant in execution from a justice's court, must in some cases remain in Prison thirty days, in others sixty days, before he is permitted to make oath that he has no means for the payment of his debt. It is this which fills our Jails. An easy remedy may be prescribed, by permitting a defendant on the trial, when his creditor is present, to show his inability to pay, assign over his property, and thereby exempt himself from imprisonment. This subject, I hope, will engage your early attention; and while you make ample provision for the security of creditors against frauds, and to punish fraudulent debtors criminally, that you will so modify the laws, as to dispense, as far as practicable, with imprisonment for debt."

In accordance with this recommendation, a committee of the legislature, of which Mr. Stilwell was chairman, made an elaborate report, accompanied with a bill, adopting the principle of no imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud; this fraud to be alleged and proved before an impartial tribunal by competent witnesses, and, when thus proved to be punished as a misdemeanor. The law passed both

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branches of the legislature by a large majority; but does not go into operation till March 1, 1832.*

The great evil which this law is intended to remedy, whether it shall prove effectual or not, is the incarceration, according to the best estimates we are able to make, of 10,000 persons annually;—incarceration, too, not according to the common form; but with no provision by

* AN ACT to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and to punish fraudulent Debtors.—Passed April 26, 1831.

The people of the state of New York, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. No person shall be arrested or imprisoned on any civil process issuing out of any court of law, or on any execution issuing out of any court of equity, in any suit or proceeding instituted for the recovery of any money due upon any judgment or decree, founded upon contract, or due upon any contract, express or implied, or for the recovery of any damages for the non-performance of any contract.

§ 2. The preceding section shall not extend to any person who shall not have been a resident of this state, for at least one month previous to the commencement of a suit against him; nor to proceedings as for contempts to enforce civil remedies; nor to actions for fines or penalties, or on promises to marry, or for moneys collected by any public officer, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in any professional employment.

§ 3. In all cases where, by the preceding provisions of this act, a defendant cannot be arrested or imprisoned, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff who shall have commenced a suit against such defendant, or shall have obtained a judgment or decree against him, in any court of record, to apply to any judge of the court in which such suit is brought, or to any officer authorized to perform the duties of such judge, for a warrant to arrest the defendant in such suit.

§ 4. No such warrant shall issue, unless satisfactory evidence be adduced to such officer, by the affidavit of the plaintiff, or of some other person or persons, that there is a debt or demand due to the plaintiff, from the defendant, amounting to more than fifty dollars, and specifying the nature and amount thereof, as near as may be, for which the defendant, according to the provisions of this act, cannot be arrested or imprisoned; and establishing one or more of the following particulars:

1. That the defendant is about to remove any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the court in which such suit is brought, with intent to defraud his creditors; or,

2. That the defendant has property or rights in action, which he fraudulently conceals, or that he has rights in action, or some interest in any public or corporate stock, money or evidences of debt, which he unjustly refuses to apply to the payment of any judgment or decree which shall have been rendered against him, belonging to the complainant; or

3. That he has assigned, removed or disposed of, or is about to dispose of, any of his property, with the intent to defraud his creditors; or,

4. That the defendant fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the obligation respecting which such suit is brought.

§ 5. Upon such proof being made to the satisfaction of the officer to whom the application shall be addressed, he shall issue a warrant, in behalf of the people of this state, either with or without seal, directed to any sheriff, constable or marshal, within the county where such officer shall reside, therein briefly setting forth the complaint, and commanding the officer to whom the same shall be directed, to arrest the person named in such warrant, and bring him before such officer without delay; which warrant shall be accompanied by a copy of all affidavits presented to such officer, upon which the warrant issued; which shall be certified by such officer, and shall be delivered to the defendant, at the time of serving the warrant, by the officer serving the same.

§ 6. The officer to whom such warrant shall be delivered, shall execute the same, by arresting the person named therein, and bringing him before the officer issuing such warrant; and shall keep him in custody until he shall be duly discharged, or committed as hereinafter provided.

§ 7. On the appearance of the person so arrested, before the officer issuing such warrant, he may controvert any of the facts and circumstances on which such warrant issued, and may, at his option, verify his allegations by his own affidavit; and in case of his so verifying the same, the complainant may examine such defendant on oath, touching any fact or circumstance material to the inquiry, and the answers of the defendant on such examination, shall be reduced to writing and subscribed by him; and the officer conducting such inquiry, shall also receive such other proof as the parties may offer, either at the time of such first appearance, or at such other time as such hearing shall be adjourned to; and in case of an adjournment, such officer may take a recognizance, with or without surety, at his discretion, from the defendant, for his appearance at the adjourned hearing.

§ 8. The officer conducting such inquiry shall have the same authority to issue subpœnas

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law of bedding, fuel, or food to protect the subjects of it from cold and hunger;—and this, in a multitude of cases, for very small sums, as proved by the following facts from authentic documents:—

Mr. S. Mott, the jailer of the county of Cayuga, states, in a letter to Mr. Oliphant, the editor of the Free Press published in the village of Auburn, that the number of debtors committed to the Prison under his

for witnesses, which is now conferred by law on any officer empowered to hear applications of insolvents, for the purpose of exonerating their persons from imprisonment, and shall have the same power to enforce obedience to such subpœnas, and to punish witnesses refusing to testify; and witnesses wilfully disobeying any such subpœna, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in the seventh article of title first and chapter fifth of the second part of the revised statutes.

§ 9. If such officer is satisfied that the allegations of the complainant are substantiated, and that the defendant has done, or is about to do, any one of the acts specified in the fourth section of this act, he shall, by a commitment under his hand, direct that such defendant be committed to the jail of the county in which such hearing shall be had, to be there detained until he shall be discharged according to law; and such defendant shall be committed and detained accordingly.

§ 10. Such commitment shall not be granted, if the defendant shall either

1. Pay the debt or demand claimed, with the costs of the suit and of the proceedings against him; or,

2. Give security, to the satisfaction of the officer before whom the hearing shall be had, that the debt or demand of the plaintiff, with the costs of the suit and proceedings aforesaid, shall be paid within sixty days, with interest; or,

3. Make and deliver to such officer an inventory of his estate, and an account of his creditors, and execute an assignment of his property as hereinafter provided, on which the same proceedings shall be had as upon a petition of such defendant in the manner hereinafter directed, except that no notice to the plaintiff shall be requisite; and no adjournment shall be granted for more than three days, except at the instance of the defendant; and a discharge shall be granted in the like case, and with the same effect; or,

4. Enter into a bond to the complainant, in a penalty not less than twice the amount of the debt or demand claimed, with such sureties as shall be approved by such officer, conditioned that such defendant will, within thirty days, apply for an assignment of all his property, and for a discharge, as provided in the subsequent sections of this act, and diligently prosecute the same until he obtains such discharge; or,

5. If such defendant shall give a bond to such plaintiff, in the penalty and with the sureties above prescribed, conditioned that he will not remove any property which he then has, out of the jurisdiction of the court in which such suit is brought, with the intent to defraud any of his creditors; and that he will not assign or dispose of any such property, with such intent, or with a view to give a preference to any creditor for any debt, antecedent to such assignment or disposition, until the demand of the plaintiff, with the costs, shall be satisfied, or until the expiration of three months after a final judgment shall be rendered in the suit brought for the recovery of such demand.

§ 11. Any defendant committed as above provided, shall remain in custody in the same manner as other prisoners on criminal process, until a final judgment shall have been rendered in his favor, in the suit prosecuted by the creditor at whose instance such defendant shall have been committed, or until he shall have assigned his property and obtained his discharge, as provided in the subsequent sections of this act; but such defendant may be discharged by the officer committing him, or any other person authorized to discharge the duties of such officer, on such defendant paying the debt or demand claimed, or giving security for the payment thereof, as provided in the tenth section of this act, or on his executing either of the bonds mentioned in the said section.

§ 12. Any person committed as above provided, or who shall have given the bond specified in the fourth subdivision of the tenth section of this act, or against whom any suit shall have been commenced in a court of record, in which such person, by the provisions of this act, cannot be arrested or imprisoned, may present a petition to a justice of the supreme court, a circuit judge, any judge of a county court, or any supreme court commissioner in the county in which such defendant resides or is imprisoned, praying that his property may be assigned, and that he may have the benefit of the provisions of this act.

§ 13. On presenting such petition, such defendant shall deliver an account of his creditors, and an inventory of his estate, similar in all respects to the account and inventory required of a debtor, by the sixth article of title first and chapter five of the second part of the revised statutes; and shall annex to the said petition, account and inventory, an affidavit, which shall be taken and subscribed by him, before the officer to whom such petition is presented, similar in all respects to the oath required by the fifth section of the sixth article of the aforesaid title and chapter.

§ 14. Fourteen days' previous notice of the time and place at which, and of the officer

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care, during the year ending January 8, 1831, was four hundred and eighty-eight. Of these two hundred and five were for less than five dollars each; four hundred and forty-six, i. e. all except forty-two, for less than twenty-five dollars each, and not one for a sum exceeding fifty dollars. Thirty-nine persons were committed to the Jail in Auburn, in the year above mentioned, for sums not exceeding one dollar each.

to whom, such petition will be presented, together with a copy of such petition, and the account and inventory thereto annexed, shall be served personally on the plaintiffs by whom such defendant shall be prosecuted, their personal representatives, or their attorney; and proof of such service shall be made at the time of presenting such petition.

§ 15. Any creditor of such petitioner may oppose such application, and may examine the petitioner, his wife or any other witness, in the manner prescribed in the third article of the aforesaid first title and fifth chapter, and shall be entitled to the like process to compel their attendance and testimony; and such witnesses shall, in all respects, be subject to the provisions of the seventh article of the said title, for their neglect to obey subpœnas, or to testify.

§ 16. Upon sufficient cause shown by the petitioner, or by any creditor, the officer to whom such petition is addressed, may adjourn the hearing thereof, not exceeding thirty days; and if, at any hearing of such petition, the opposing creditor shall fail to satisfy such officer that the proceedings on the part of the petitioner are not just and fair, or that he has concealed, removed or disposed of, any of his property, with intent to defraud his creditor, such officer shall order an assignment of all the property of such petitioner, in the same manner as provided in the fifth article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes, except such as is therein exempt; which assignment shall be executed with the like effect as declared in the said article, and shall be recorded in the same manner.

§ 17. Such officer shall appoint one or more assignees, to whom such petitioner shall assign all his estate; and upon producing to such officer, evidence that such assignment has been recorded, and a certificate of the assignees, that all the property of such petitioner, specified in his inventory, has been delivered to them, or that he has given satisfactory security for the future delivery of the same, such officer shall grant to the petitioner a discharge, which shall exonerate him from being proceeded against by any creditor entitled to a dividend of the estate of such petitioner, as hereinafter provided, under the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth sections of this act, for any fraud committed or intended before such discharge.

§ 18. The assignees to whom such assignment shall be made, shall be vested with all the rights and powers over the property so assigned, which are specified in the eighth article of the first title of chapter five of the second part of the revised statutes, and shall be subject to the same duties, obligations and control, in all respects, and shall make dividends; and vacancies in their number shall be supplied as therein directed.

§ 19. The general provisions applicable to proceedings under the several articles of the said first title, and which are contained in the seventh article of the said title, shall be deemed to apply to the proceedings herein directed, so far as the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act; and the officers and assignees performing any duties under this act, shall be entitled for their services, to the same fees and compensation as are provided by law for similar services, under the fifth article of the aforesaid title of chapter five, and as are provided by law for services in criminal cases.

§ 20. Every person imprisoned on civil process, at the time of this act taking effect as a law, in any case where, by the preceding provisions of this act, such person could not be arrested or imprisoned, shall be entitled to be discharged at the expiration of three months after this act shall take effect as a law, unless the creditor at whose suit such person shall be imprisoned, shall, within the time aforesaid, make application and complaint to some judge of the court in which such suit was brought, or to some officer authorized to perform the duties of such judge, as specified in the third and fourth sections of this act; and upon such application being made, if a warrant is not issued as herein provided, such imprisoned person shall be entitled to be discharged from imprisonment; and if such warrant be granted, the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as herein before provided; and the removal of the defendant from any jail in which he may be imprisoned by any warrant in such proceedings, shall not be deemed an escape.

§ 21. Every person imprisoned, as in the last preceding section specified, may give a notice to the creditors at whose suit he is imprisoned, and present a petition and inventory, as specified in the twelfth and thirteenth sections of this act; and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as herein before provided, and a discharge granted on such petition as therein directed, shall entitle such petitioner to be discharged from his imprisonment.

§ 22. Whenever any complaint shall be made under the third, fourth and fifth sections of this act, and the same shall be dismissed, the party making the same shall be liable for all fees to officers, and for all costs and expenses which the defendant shall have incurred.

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Twenty-five were committed to the same Prison, whose debts together amounted to fourteen dollars and ninety-nine cents. Of the last mentioned twenty-five persons, two were committed to Prison for six cents each. In one of the cases of imprisonment in the Jail in Auburn, in which the debt was six cents, the costs were five dollars and twenty-five cents; the expense of the county, eight dollars and thirty-eight cents;

§ 23. Whenever, in this act, the removal, concealment or disposal of any property is declared to be the ground of any complaint or proceeding, and where any bond is required in reference to such concealment, removal or disposal, the same shall not be deemed to apply to any property which shall be expressly exempted by statute from levy and sale under execution.

§ 24. Whenever a bond, given under the tenth section of this act, shall become forfeited by the non-performance of the condition thereof, the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover thereon the amount due to him, on the judgment obtained in the original suit instituted against the defendant giving such bond.

§ 25. The foregoing provisions of this act shall not extend to suits or proceedings before justices' courts, for the recovery of any debt or demand of fifty dollars or less.

§ 26. Any person who shall remove any of his property out of any county, with intent to prevent the same from being levied upon by any execution, or who shall secrete, assign, convey, or otherwise dispose of any of his property, with intent to defraud any creditor, or to prevent such property being made liable for the payment of his debts, and any person who shall receive such property with such intent, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and where the property so removed, secreted, concealed, assigned, conveyed, received, or otherwise disposed of, shall be worth fifty dollars or less, such offence may be tried by a court of special sessions of the peace in the manner directed in the third title of chapter second of the fourth part of the revised statutes, and in such case, the punishment for such offence shall be limited as prescribed in the said title.

§ 27. Whenever any person shall have been convicted of a misdemeanor under the last preceding section of this act, the same proceedings may be had for the appointment of trustees to take charge of the estate of such person, as are authorized by the second article of the first title of chapter five of the second part of the revised statutes; and the trustees so appointed shall possess all the powers, rights, and authority, be entitled to the same compensation, and be subject to the same duties, obligations and control, in all respects, as trustees appointed under the said second article: and in addition thereto, if such trustees suspect that the person so convicted has concealed about his person or otherwise, money or evidences of debt, upon making oath of the same before any judge of a county court, and on such judge being satisfied that such suspicions are well founded, he may issue a warrant authorizing and commanding any sheriff or constable to search the person of such defendant, and any place occupied by him, or any trunk or other article owned or possessed by him, for such money or evidences, and to deliver what shall be so discovered to such trustees.

§ 28. When it shall appear to any officer authorized to entertain any proceedings under this act, that any misdemeanor or perjury has been committed by any party or witness, it shall be his duty to take the measures prescribed by law to cause the offender to appear at the proper court having jurisdiction of the offence, to answer for the same.

§ 29. No person shall be excused from answering any bill in equity seeking a discovery in relation to any fraud prohibited by this act, or from answering as a witness in relation to any such fraud: but no such answer shall be used in evidence in any other suit or prosecution.

§ 30. No execution issued on any judgment rendered by any justice of the peace, upon any demand arising upon contract express or implied, or upon any other judgment founded upon contract, whether issued by such justice or by the clerk of the county, shall contain a clause authorizing an arrest or imprisonment of the person against whom the same shall issue, unless it shall be proved, by the affidavit of the person in whose favor such execution shall issue, or that of some other person, to the satisfaction of such clerk or justice, either

1. That the person against whom the same shall issue, had not resided in this state for the space of thirty days immediately preceding the commencement of the suit upon which such judgment was rendered, or immediately preceding the rendition of such judgment, if the same was rendered upon confession without process; or,
2. That such judgment was for the recovery of money collected by any public officer; or
3. For official misconduct or neglect of duty; or,
4. For damages for misconduct or neglect in any professional employment.

§ 31. No warrant shall issue against a defendant in any case in which by the provisions of the last preceding section, an execution on the judgment recovered could not be issued against his body; and whenever a warrant in such case shall issue, the like affidavit shall be required as for the issuing of an execution by the provisions of said section.

§ 32. Whenever, by the provisions of the last preceding section, no warrant can issue

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the loss of time to the debtor, sixty days, thirty-five of which were in close confinement.

In the city of New York, the society for the relief of debtors confined for small debts, procured the release of fifteen persons, whose debts together amounted to $132 only.

In the county of Columbia, the keeper of the Prison, Mr. Holly, ex-

and the plaintiff shall be a non-resident of the county, and shall give the like proof of the fact, and tender to the justice the security now required by law to entitle him to a warrant, the justice shall issue a summons, which may be made returnable not less than two nor more than four days from the date thereof, and shall be served at least two days before the time of appearance mentioned therein; and if the same shall be returned personally served, the same proceedings shall be had, and no longer adjournment granted, than in case of a warrant at the instance of a non-resident plaintiff.

§ 33. Whenever, by the provisions of the thirtieth section of this act, no warrant can issue, and the defendant shall reside out of the county, he shall be proceeded against by summons or attachment, returnable not less than two nor more than four days from the date thereof, which shall be served at least two days before the time of appearance mentioned therein; and if such defendant be proceeded against otherwise, the justice shall have no jurisdiction of the cause.

§ 34. In addition to the cases in which suits may now be commenced before justices of the peace by attachment, any suit for the recovery of any debt or damages arising upon any contract, express or implied, or upon any judgment, for fifty dollars or less, may be so commenced, whenever it shall satisfactorily appear to such justice that the defendant is about to remove from the county any of his property, with intent to defraud his creditors, or has assigned, disposed of, secreted, or is about to assign, dispose of, or secrete, any of his property, with the like intent, whether such defendant be a resident of this state or not.

§ 35. Before any attachment shall issue in such case, or in the cases provided for in article second, title fourth, chapter second, part third, of the revised statutes, the plaintiff shall by his own affidavit, or that of some other person or persons, prove to the satisfaction of the justice, the facts and circumstances to entitle him to the same, and that he has such a claim as is specified in the last preceding section against the defendant, over and above all discounts which the defendant may have against him, specifying, as near as may be, the amount of such claim or the balance thereof; and such plaintiff, or some one in his behalf, shall also execute in the cases provided for by this act, a bond in the penalty of at least one hundred dollars, with such sureties, and upon such condition as is required in section twenty-ninth of said article; and so much of said article as requires any other or different proof for the issuing of an attachment, than that required by this section, is hereby repealed.

§ 36. Every attachment issued by virtue of this act, or of the provisions contained in the said second article, shall be served in the manner now provided in said article, except that, if the defendant can be found in the county, the copy of such attachment and inventory shall be served upon him personally instead of leaving the same at the place now prescribed in said article; and the return of said officer, in addition to what is now required, shall state specifically whether such copy was or was not personally served upon the defendant.

§ 37. If such attachment was issued in one of the cases provided for by this act, and shall be returned personally served upon the defendant, the justice shall, on the return day, proceed to hear and determine the cause in the same manner as upon a summons returned personally served.

§ 38. If such attachment was issued in one of the cases provided for by this act, and at the return day it shall appear by the return, that property was attached, and that a copy of such inventory and attachment was not personally served, and the defendant shall not appear, the plaintiff may take out a summons against the defendant; and if such summons shall be returned that the defendant cannot be found after diligent inquiry, or that the same has been personally served upon the defendant, then, in either case, the justice shall proceed to hear and determine the cause in the same manner as upon a summons returned personally served.

§ 39. A judgment obtained before any justice, in any suit commenced by attachment, when the defendant shall not be personally served with the attachment or summons, and shall not appear, shall be only presumptive evidence of indebtedness, in any suit that may be brought thereon, and may be repelled by the defendant; and no execution issued upon such judgment, shall be levied upon any other property than such as was seized under the attachment issued thereon; nor shall any defendant, in such case, be barred of any set-off which he may have against the plaintiff.

§ 40. A defendant, against whose body, by the provisions of this act, an execution cannot be issued from a justice's court, shall not be required, in order to obtain an adjournment of a cause, to give a bond with the condition now required by law, but instead thereof, the condition of such bond shall be, that no part of his property liable to be taken on execution shall be removed, secreted, assigned, or in any way disposed of, except the necessary sup-

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amined the records with the secretary, by which it appeared that there had been committed to the Jail in Hudson, during one year ending September 29, 1830, one hundred and sixty-five persons; of whom one hundred and twenty-six were for debts of less than twenty dollars each. The jailer not only stated the sums for which they were committed, but the proportion of *rum* debts. Of thirty-nine committed for more than twenty and less than one hundred dollars, four were rum debts; of forty-two committed for more than ten and less than twenty dollars each, ten were rum debts; of forty-eight committed for more than five and less than ten dollars, twenty were rum debts; of twenty-one committed for more than one and less than five dollars, six were rum debts; of fifteen committed for less than one dollar each, eight were rum debts. Out of the whole number of cases, i. e. one hundred and sixty-five, FORTY-NINE WERE RUM DEBTS.

In the county of Monroe, and in the town of Rochester, seventy-seven

port of himself and family, until the plaintiff's demand shall be satisfied, or until the expiration of ten days after such plaintiff shall be entitled to have an execution issued on the judgment obtained in such cause, if he shall obtain such judgment; and if the condition of such bond be broken, and an execution on such judgment be returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, the plaintiff in an action on such bond shall be entitled to recover the amount due on such judgment.

§ 41. Sections one hundred and thirty-seven, one hundred and thirty-eight, and one hundred thirty-nine, of title fourth, chapter second, and part third of the revised statutes are hereby repealed.

§ 42. When judgment shall be rendered against the defendant, no more than two summonses, and the service of the two summonses, shall be included in the cost of such judgment.

§ 43. All the provisions of said title fourth, not hereby expressly repealed, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared to be in full force, and to apply to the provisions of this act, so far as the same relate to proceedings in courts before justices of the peace.

§ 44. All persons imprisoned at the time this act shall take effect as a law, by virtue of any execution issued upon a judgment recovered before any justice, upon any contract, express or implied, shall be discharged from such imprisonment, as in the next section provided, unless the plaintiff, in such execution shall, on or before that day, file with the jailer an affidavit, stating such facts as would authorize an execution against the body of the defendant, according to the twenty-ninth section of this act.

§ 45. To entitle such imprisoned debtor to such discharge, he shall present to the jailer or sheriff in whose custody he shall be, an affidavit setting forth that the execution, by virtue of which he is imprisoned, issued upon a judgment obtained on a contract, express or implied; or obtained on a judgment founded on such contract; and thereupon he shall be discharged, and the sheriff shall not be liable to any action for such discharge.

§ 46. Any person imprisoned on any process issued out of any court, who shall be entitled to be discharged from such imprisonment under the provisions of this act, may bring a writ of habeas corpus or certiorari for that purpose, in the manner provided in the ninth chapter of the third part of the revised statutes.

§ 47. The provisions of this act, from the twenty-ninth section inclusive, shall apply to executions, warrants, and other process issued by the marine court in the city of New York, by the assistant justices for wards in the said city, and by the justices of the justices' court of the city of Albany and of the city of Hudson, and to all proceedings in the said courts and by the said justices, in the like cases and in the same manner as herein provided in respect to justices of the peace.

§ 48. This act shall take effect as a law on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; but the secretary of state shall immediately cause a sufficient number of copies of this act to be printed by the state printer to supply every justice of the peace in the state, and every town clerk and sheriff with a copy, which shall be transmitted by him to the clerks of the different counties, and by them distributed to the officers entitled thereto; the expense of which printing and transmission to the county clerks, shall be paid out of the treasury in the manner provided by law.

STATE OF NEW YORK. } This bill having been approved and signed by the governor
Secretary's Office. } of this state on the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, I do hereby certify that the same became a law on that day.

A. C. FLAGG, Secretary.

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persons were committed to Prison in 1830, whose whole amount of debts was one hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty-six cents.

Besides these, there were one hundred and forty-eight more, whose debts, though they exceeded two dollars each, none of them exceeded five dollars.

And there were twenty-three persons committed to the same Prison, whose debts together amounted to fourteen dollars and seventy-three cents;—three for twenty-five cents each; one for twelve cents; one for ten cents; and one for six cents. In the last case, i. e. the case in which the debt was six cents, the costs on execution were five dollars, and the constable's fees one dollar and forty-six cents.*

State Prison at Sing Sing.—The committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the causes of the difficulty between Mr. Hopkins and Capt. Lynds, the one a commissioner and the other the keeper of this Prison, reported in favor of Capt. Lynds. Another officer, viz. Mr.

* *Cases of Imprisonment for Debt in Rochester, Monroe County, New York, in* 1830.

628 debtors were committed to Jail on justices' executions during the year 1830.

The amount of debts for which they were committed, was	6,399 20
Costs in execution	755 56
Constables' fees for committing	638 52
Whole amount of debts, costs, and constables' fees	$7,793 28

Of the above number, 43 paid their debts and costs while in custody, and were discharged; 101 were discharged by the plaintiffs in the suit; 301 took the poor debtor's oath, and were discharged agreeably to the statute; and 183 remained on the Jail liberties January 1, 1831. 130 of the above number were unable to procure bail, and consequently were confined within Prison walls.

The following List exhibits the Number of Debtors confined in the same Place and Time, for Debts less than One Dollar, and the Costs made on the same.

Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.
0 58	3 00	0 50	1 12	0 75	2 45	0 31	2 17	0 25	4 82
10	1 89	75	2 27	82	1 23	06	6 46	46	1 79
50	1 39	90	1 24	37	1 03	02	1 79	31	2 17
50	1 54	25	1 76	81	2 53	84	1 13	12	2 21
75	1 13	75	81	25	1 39	56	2 11		
$3 43	$8 95	$3 15	$7 20	$3 20	$8 63	$2 39	$13 66	$1 14	$10 99

Cases of Imprisonment for Debt, in the same Place and Time, on Sums from One to Two Dollars, inclusive.

Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.	Debt.	Cost.
2 00	1 15	1 00	2 23	1 30	88	1 26	1 48	1 50	1 44
1 80	1 16	2 00	1 21	1 00	1 70	1 00	2 48	1 08	1 39
1 75	1 82	1 84	2 19	1 59	1 61	1 62	91	1 00	1 72
2 00	1 85	2 00	1 55	1 29	1 47	1 80	91	1 46	1 31
1 16	1 12	1 13	1 81	2 00	1 10	1 50	1 41	1 38	2 09
1 50	1 20	1 25	2 68	1 83	1 64	1 51	1 33	1 07	1 35
1 34	2 12	1 12	82	1 56	1 51	1 25	84	1 50	[illegible] 13
2 00	88	1 44	2 26	1 50	1 40	1 38	1 16	1 37	[illegible] 35
1 50	1 30	1 00	1 61	1 68	1 35	2 00	1 79	2 00	9 59
1 43	1 22	1 58	99	1 00	1 30	2 00	2 24	2 00	[illegible] 19
1 31	3 03	2 00	1 73	2 00	2 33	1 14	1 71	1 25	1 38
1 78	2 44	1 79	1 58	1 78	1 50	2 00	2 09	1 75	4 12
2 00	2 56	1 72	2 11	1 25	1 06	1 00	1 05	1 55	1 75
1 04	1 28	2 00	4 24	1 44	2 01	2 00	1 31	1 00	1 57
1 00	1 39	1 50	1 27	2 00	1 58	1 00	1 25	1 14	1 27
1 93	1 97	1 60	1 69	2 00	1 42	2 00	1 50	1 28	1 31
$25 54	$26 49	$24 37	$29 97	$25 22	$23 86	$24 46	$23 46	$22 33	$28 26

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Marshall, now employed as deputy keeper, whose character was involved, is also, in the opinion of the committee, exculpated from blame. The commissioners for building the Prison, Messrs. Hopkins, Tibbets, and Allen, are now disconnected with the Prison, and three gentlemen, Messrs. Van Courtland, MacDonald, and Fisher, have been appointed inspectors.

The former keeper, Capt. Lynds, has left the Prison, and Mr. Wiltsie, the deputy keeper, has been appointed keeper in his place, and Mr. Marshall has been appointed deputy keeper. Dr. Hoffman and Mr. Dickinson are continued as physician and chaplain. Under the new organization, the discipline of the institution is highly commended by the inspectors. The health is shown by the report of the physician to be very favorable; the hospital cases having been only two, out of one hundred, and of these a great proportion consisted of those who were sick when brought to the Prison. The deaths during the year, out of about eight hundred, the whole number of convicts, have been sixteen, or about two per cent.; of whom only seven died of diseases contracted in the Prison. The duties of the chaplain have been performed in a manner highly satisfactory to the officers charged with the inspection, and they accordingly recommend that the chaplain's support be provided wholly by the state, and not, as in former years, partly by this Society. We shall close the notice of the Prison at Sing Sing with Mr. Dickinson's report as chaplain, which is as follows:

"*To the Inspectors of the Mount Pleasant State Prison:*

"Gentlemen,

"Agreeably to your request, I submit the following communication:

"As your report will probably be the only medium through which the moral condition of this Prison will reach the public, it would not perhaps on this account be considered out of place to enter into a more detailed statement of facts. But while there is evidence that the means of moral and religious improvement have not been used without effect, I shall not venture to dwell on such as chiefly lie between the creature and his Creator, conscious that results must remain in a great measure bound up in secrecy until the revelation of the last day.

"My communication, therefore, will consist in the main of *means and duties.*

"Besides the regular chapel service, it has been my practice on the Sabbath, to lecture in the hospital, and also to administer private instruction.

"Evening worship is maintained in the hospital, and in both halls of the Prison separately. This exercise is attended with encouraging marks of usefulness. In the gloom and stillness of evening, when darkness begins to gather in every cell, when there is nothing to interrupt reflection, but every circumstance auspicious, this is the time, if ever, that a man will be wrapped up in deep, serious contemplation.

"Hitherto the instructions usually given in Sunday school have been confined to the chaplain, owing chiefly to the difficulty of procuring judicious and responsible teachers; but we have it in prospect very soon, and I might say it has already begun, to receive the aid of others, and to enjoy all the advantages of a Sunday school. During the past year, sixty or seventy were found incapable of reading. On manifesting an anxiety to learn, they have received my almost daily attention. Spelling-books were procured by the agent; and their improvement in general has been what might be expected of those who were anxious to learn. Some have laid aside the spelling-book; and in a short time, it is hoped all will be able to read the Scriptures.

"There have several cases occurred of a deep and pungent sense of crime as committed against God—apparent humiliation, and other exercises which can only be accounted for satisfactorily by ascribing them to a divine influence. These are characterized by *ready submission*, an acknowledgment of the justice of their punishment, a cheerful enjoyment of religious privileges; and, what is worthy of

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remark, they have scarcely ever given the slightest intimation of a desire of deliverance or pardon from Prison.

"Many, during the last year, have committed a very considerable portion of Scripture to memory.

"There are several interesting facts connected with this subject, that cannot be embraced in the narrow limits of this communication. The duties to be discharged in this great moral waste, are equally *arduous* and *responsible*. Among a class of men so diversified in point of intellect, as well as of guilt and moral sense, there is room for the most cautious and faithful application of divine truth. And it is due to the agent, as well as officers of the Prison generally, to add, that every desirable facility has been given in the discharge of my official duties."

House of Refuge in the City of New York.—This (the first of the kind in this country) most noble and extensive institution, three miles north of the City Hall, is pursuing its delightful way, as in former years. We condense from the sixth and last report the following important information. The managers say, in the body of their report, "that they are constrained to repeat their belief, that it is the consumption of ardent spirits, and the influence of the theatres, which contribute more than all other causes to the numbers sent to the Refuge." They say, also, that "of one hundred and forty-four inmates committed during the past year, sixty only were children of American parents; while eighty-four were children of foreigners. Of these, forty-one were of Irish, and twenty-three of English extraction." "Since the opening of the institution, six years ago, eight hundred juvenile delinquents have been received, and six hundred and fifty of these have been disposed of in different ways." The managers add, "that they can already point to hundreds of cases in which idle and dissolute, and even criminal, children of both sexes, have been reclaimed, snatched as it were from the steep leading to inevitable destruction, and moulded into well-behaved, sober, moral, industrious and modest young artisans, farmers, seamen, seamstresses, &c.; some of them already grown up, married, and respectably settled in life." Again, "some of the finest young seamen in the navy have been taken from the Refuge. Others have been entered in the whaling business, to the entire satisfaction of their employers, and with profit to themselves. There has been general good conduct among these, and some of them are at the present time engaged as officers in that hardy and lucrative service. Others are seamen engaged in different branches of commercial enterprise; and one of the reformed inmates of this institution, has recently sailed from one of our ports, the second mate of an Indiaman. Many are now engaged, under very favorable circumstances, as apprentices in the art of husbandry. The term of service of some has expired, and they have grown up respectable young men. One of these has married and settled down a good citizen. Some of the number have become respectable mechanics. One of these (a very hard, but ultimately a very interesting case) became decidedly devout while in the Refuge. His whole temper and disposition were changed to mildness and docility. He was bound out to a trade—has acquired it—and, having married a respectable girl, is now established and engaged in the successful prosecution of a lucrative business. Several cases have occurred where young girls, guilty of different offences have been thoroughly reclaimed from the paths of iniquity. Of these, some have been bound to service at distant places in the country, where their deportment was in all re-

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spects so excellent, that they have married respectably, and are now discharging the duties of affectionate wives and mothers. And the reports from great numbers of others of both sexes, whose periods of service have not expired, are of the most gratifying and even animating description. With these facts before us, is there not much cause for rejoicing that Providence has in such numerous instances smiled upon the labors of this institution ?"

We shall close our notice of this institution with a letter from the superintendent to the managers, with his account of the character of the only subject who died during the last year, out of nearly two hundred youth and children, and with copious notes from the appendix to the report of the managers, exhibiting vastly important statistical information concerning the establishment.*

* There were in the house when the last report was made—boys, 128; girls, 38. Total, 166.
Of those previously disposed of, there have been returned—boys, 20; girls, 5. Total, 25.
Received during the past year—boys, 113; girls, 31. Total, 144. Grand total, 335.
Of whom there have been indentured—boys, 105; girls, 23. Total, 128.
Returned to friends—boys, 8; girls, 3. Total, 11.
Returned to the alms-house—boys, 5; girls, 2. Total, 7.
Of age—girls, 6.
To the General Sessions—boys, 1.
Deceased (sick with consumption when received)—boy, 1
Now in the house—boys, 141; girls, 40. Total, 181.
Committed by the following authorities, viz:—Boys—Commissioners of the alms-house, 31—Police of New York County, 54—Special Sessions of do., 1—General Sessions of do., 10—Erie County Sessions, 3—Albany County Sessions, 3—King's County Sessions, 7—Herkimer County Sessions, 1—Auburn State Prison, 2—Sing Sing State Prison, 1. Total, 113.
Girls—Commissioners of alms-house, 17—Police of New York, 11—Court of Special Sessions, 1—Albany County, 2. Total, 31.
Of the above number, are children of American parentage, 60—Irish, 41—English, 23—German, 7—Scotch, 3—Italian, 1—French, 1—Unknown, 8. Total, 144. The parents of sixty-three of the above children are *Intemperate.*
Indentured during the past year:—Boys—to farmers, 30—sea service of various kinds, 31—blacksmiths, 6—cloth manufacturers, 10—hair dresser, 1—cabinet maker, 1—pianoforte maker, 1—bellows maker, 1—paper maker, 1—shoe makers, 4—sugar manufacturers, 12—whip manufacturer, 1—tailors, 2—saddler, 1—comb manufacturer, 1—mason, 1—hatter, 1. Total, 105.
Girls—domestic service, tailoresses, &c., 23.

WORK DONE BY THE BOYS.

Cane Chair Bottom Manufactory.—Cane chair bottoms, 351 dozen plain maple seats—994 dozen plain solid fronts—143 dozen curled and bird's eye fronts—18 dozen curled sewing chair fronts—24 dozen curled solid front, raised back and box seat—17 dozen large seats and backs caned for arm chairs. Total, 847 dozen. 39 settee seats.

Brush Manufactory.—1000 dozen shoe brushes—200 dozen scrubbing brushes—600 dozen hair brushes—500 dozen cloth brushes—100 dozen horse brushes—50 dozen hat brushes—50 dozen flesh brushes—10 dozen nail brushes—10 dozen table brushes—2000 lbs. bristles, assorted and combed—1400 lbs. bristles picked—1400 lbs. bristles washed and bleached—1000 dozen shoe brushes finished—200 dozen scrubbing brushes finished—600 dozen hair brushes finished—500 dozen cloth brushes finished—100 dozen horse brushes finished—50 dozen hat brushes finished—50 dozen flesh brushes finished—10 dozen table brushes finished.

Shoe Shop.—The boys make and mend all the shoes used by the subjects in both houses. New shoes made for the use of the house the past year, 400 pair. Mended, a large quantity.

Carpenter's Shop.—Soap and candle boxes, 20,175.

Other Work done by the Boys.—Tilling the ground; working in the gardens. All the cooking for the male house has been done by them: they whitewash and cleanse their own apartments, and mend all their woollen clothes; pick wool; cut roots and sarsaparilla; clean and sort gums and drugs for apothecaries, &c. &c.

WORK DONE BY THE GIRLS.

Shirts made, 300—pantaloons, 702—roundabout jackets, 527—chemises, 106—frocks, 151—aprons, 82—waistcoats, 45—petticoats, 44—night-caps, 116—vandykes, 104—pillow-cases, 104—sheets, 209—pillows, 8—pillow-ticks, 16—bolsters, 1—stockings run, 439 pair—stockings footed, 16 pair—spreads made and quilted, 18—brown rollers, 125—diaper towels, 12—brown towels, 12—pantaloons mended, 2,176—shirts mended, 2,628—bed-ticks mended, 114—blankets mended, 360—sheets made for hospital, 24—pieces washed, 46,800.

SCHOOL REPORT.

From the 1st of January to December 31, 1830, one hundred and forty-four children have entered school. 71 of the above number could not read. 20 of the 71 did not know a letter; they were from 8 to 16 years of age: average, 11 years 6 months. 51 were in the second, third and fourth classes; they were from 10 to 16 years of age: average, 12 years 6 months. 45 entered the first reading classes, viz. sixth and seventh; 28 in the more advanced, or eighth and ninth. 33 of the 144 are all that knew any thing of arithmetic. 22 of the 33 were in Addition.

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Letter from the Superintendent.

"You ask, gentlemen, the causes of the commitment of our inmates. I would first refer you to the number of intemperate parents ascertained—doubting not, but, if the truth was known, there are many more of this class than the parents of the sixty-three I have mentioned. The consequence is, the children are neglected, and suffered to run about the streets, to form acquaintance and connexion with older and idly-trained boys and girls. They next begin to pilfer—sleep out nights, around the market places, &c.; and, as their depravity naturally leads them from one step of vice to another, they begin to find the power of money, not only to gratify their appetites, but by degrees are led to different places of amusement, which in their nature are very seducing. Indulgence does but create stronger dispositions to obtain the means for attending circuses, theatres, &c., and we rarely receive a child of any years, who is not quite familiar with either the one or the other or both. We have one of the strongest instances of the infatuation produced by theatrical amusements, now in the House, that we recollect to have witnessed. He is a youth of highly respectable parentage, and his father had the means and disposition to give him a liberal education. Much pains and expense were incurred to qualify him for college, and he actually entered one of those seminaries, where he spent part of two sessions. But while quite young, he was taken to the theatre, by a person unknown to his parents, and continued to attend there for a length of time, before it was discovered by them. When it became known to them, they set their faces strongly against it;—but such was his propen-

During the past year, the promotions have been as follows:—20 have been promoted from the 1st to 2d class; 19 from 2d to 3d class; 28 from 3d to 4th class; 31 from 4th to 5th class; 36 from 5th to 6th class; 47 from 6th to 7th class; 31 from 7th to 8th class; and 21 from 8th to 9th class.

Of those who entered the arithmetic classes, there have been an equal number of promotions.

In the ninth class there are twenty-one children,* who read history and study geography.

Forty-two write on paper; one hundred and ten write on slates.

With this exhibit of the improvement of the children, the teacher remarks, that the regular and stated employment of the children, eight hours per day, does not appear in any wise to militate against as successful a prosecution of their studies, during the time allotted them, as is observed in our public schools.

The Sabbath school is also under the sole care of the teacher; and it is gratifying to say, the attention given to the reading and searching the Holy Scriptures, affords reason to hope, that many of our children will hereafter (as many already have done) date their acquaintance with that "salvation" which is no where taught, save in the "lively oracles," to Sabbath school instruction received in the House of Refuge.

It appears due in this place to advert, with thankfulness, to the very liberal donations which have been made from time to time, by the Young Men's Bible Society of New York, auxiliary to the American Bible Society: nor should the monthly visits of the friends of Sabbath schools, who are careful to present us with their monthly rewards, for the encouragement of such children as are diligent in searching the Scriptures, be forgotten.

THE AGES OF THE CHILDREN RECEIVED INTO THE REFUGE SINCE IT WAS OPENED, JAN. 1, 1825, TO JAN. 1, 1831.

	Years of age, - - -	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys.	from 1825 to 1826,	1	1	2	4	5	6	6	13	14	7	5	1	1	
	1826 to 1827,		1	4	7	4	6	9	20	25	10	11	5	9	3
	1827 to 1828,			4	8	13	14	13	16	11	12	8	4	1	
	1828 to 1829,		3	5	11	12	18	13	32	12	11	5			
	1829 to 1830,			3	10	7	17	6	25	23	10	5	1	2	1
	1830 to 1831, 113—average age, 12 years 2 months.														
Girls.	from 1825 to 1826,	1	1				2	4		3	4				
	1826 to 1827,				3	2	4	3	4	5	6	7			
	1827 to 1828,	1		1		4	5	7	6	5	9	3			
	1828 to 1829,	3		3	1	3	7	10	3	5	5	3			
	1829 to 1830,		2	4	2	4	4	5	5	10	4	1			
	1830 to 1831, 31—average age, 12 years.														

The number of children received into the Refuge since it was opened, January 1, 1825, to January 1, 1831, that have been in places of confinement, viz.:—In *Bridewell*—57 have been once; 26 twice; 14 three times; 3 four times; 5 five times; and 1 ten times. In *Penitentiary*—13 have been six months; 3 twelve months; 4 eighteen months; 1 thirty months; 2 thirty-six months. In *State Prison*—4.

Character of the Parents of Children received into the Refuge.—Parents in Bridewell, 35; Penitentiary, 16; State Prison, 2; intemperate, 464; houses of ill fame, 9; parents allowing children to steal, 10; parents receiving the avails of stolen goods, 8.

Since the opening of the House of Refuge, there have been committed and received into "eight hundred and thirty-four children. Boys, 628—Girls, 206. Total 834.

* This exhibits the state of the schools, male and female

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sity thitherward, that, in the first instance, if means could not be obtained, he would sell his school books—then his mother's silver spoons, and books from his father's library; and, when these were not obtainable, would change away his best clothes for inferior ones, to obtain the difference, for the purpose of gratifying himself in these amusements. It had such an influence upon him, as to become a perfect infatuation. He would not attend to his literary pursuits, and would stop at nothing to obtain money, that he might indulge his passion. To prevent greater disgrace, his friends interfered, and had him sent here. We have not discovered that this youth is beset by any other propensity. And had it not been for this, there is no probability that his parents' hearts would have been wounded in so tender a point, and one of our colleges would doubtless now have had one more respectable and promising young man enrolled upon its catalogue. And while we look over our large family, we see many under our care, who, had they been blessed with sober and industrious parents, would doubtless have made such children as we all should have been proud of, had they been sons of our own. We consider the inculcation and practice of industrious habits, a powerful means of restoring to a good state of feeling, this young class—connected with those moral and religious precepts taught in the Bible. Notwithstanding I do not see visibly, always, the fruits of religious instruction; still, knowing from the influence of a kind father's precepts and example upon my own mind, I pursue my labors cheerfully, believing the impressions will be lasting and powerful in more mature age.

"Of the larger and more hopeless class, we have sent them long voyages to sea, where they will arrive to manhood in this honest and industrious calling—hoping that on their return, those bubbles and toys, that in their youth glistened in their eyes like the diamond, will have lost their charms. Some, it is true, have disgraced themselves, and brought sorrow to the hearts of the managers of this institution, who devote much of their time, by day and by night, for the interest of these unfortunate juvenile delinquents, without fee or reward, other than the satisfaction they must experience, at having done all in their power to reclaim and to save them, by placing them in a way to obtain a respectable and honest livelihood. Yet, on the other hand, they are cheered to see, now and then, a hearty and hardy tar return from his voyage, and pass even his own relatives to come up with his certificate of good conduct from his captain or merchant, first to greet his kind benefactors at the Refuge. I now recollect two boys, who once afforded but little hope, who are now mates of ships out of this port, one of whom is intrusted with large amounts of valuable property, and is considered to be a young man of strictest integrity.

"As to the children occasionally returned upon our hands, while we are compelled to say some are unworthy of the stations they were placed in—yet with all the vigilance and industry of our indenturing committee, who spare no pains to obtain information not only of the respectability, but fitness of the families of persons applying to them for apprentices from the Refuge, yet sometimes children are unhappily located—or more is expected from them than it is reasonable to require from children of their age. A striking instance at this moment occurs to my mind. A gentleman of respectability obtained a little girl.—His family became so dissatisfied with her, that the gentleman put her out to board for a short time until he could make application to the indenturing committee, and have an opportunity of returning her to the Refuge, which he did with an appearance of strong dislike, &c. All were fully satisfied that his complaints were without just grounds, and after retaining her a few months, another favorable opportunity offered to send her to the West. After she had been out several months the second time, the gentleman's brother came a few days since, nearly three miles, to tell us how highly his brother and family were pleased with the little girl, and that she was the admiration of the neighborhood.

"From one neighborhood in Massachusetts, we have lately had an account from five boys who are all doing well, and were very much beloved. From one place in Connecticut, six of our boys are all doing well; and, gentlemen, I could fill a little volume with interesting facts, like the foregoing, as we always keep an account of parentage, former life, conduct in the House, reports from their masters after being indentured, and even after they are free, married, and settled in business, with great care and precision, and have now more than eight hundred of these histories of cases that have fallen to our care."

This letter from the superintendent is closed with a brief notice of

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the life and death of the only youth who died in the Refuge during the year.

"His name was John Gillen—between 11 and 12 years of age. He had naturally a good disposition—but his former habits were such as might be expected from a child living in one of the most abandoned parts of the city—without father or mother, or any other care-taker than an aunt, who wished him away from her, unless he could bring her some money. He was sent here by the commissioners, on the 8th of August, 1830. About five months previous to his death, he was taken with the scarlet fever, which terminated in the consumption. During his illness, he was frequently admonished of his approaching dissolution, and of the necessity of a preparation to meet the change; and occasionally prayers were offered up with him, and he was pressed to look to his Redeemer for mercy, which, for some time, he was daily in the practice of. He appeared to die in a very happy frame of mind. A few minutes before his death, he was asked if he thought he should go to heaven. He answered, 'I wish I was there now,' and requested the children standing round his bed to sing the following lines:

'O how happy are they,
Who their Savior obey,
And have laid up their treasure above!
Tongue can never express
The sweet comforts and peace
Of a soul in its earliest love,' &c.

"He made an effort to join in singing; but his strength would not allow. After they sang three verses, he strove to say something; but was too far gone, and immediately breathed his last, without a struggle or a groan."

Establishment for the Criminal and Pauper Population of the City of New York, on Blackwell's Island.—This establishment is near the south end of the island on the East River, about three miles from the City Hall, and is in full view of the steam boats passing into the sound. The island contains about one hundred acres of fertile land, and an inexhaustible quarry of free-stone, thus securing a profitable employment either in agriculture or quarrying stone, to its future inhabitants, the tenants of the old crowded Alms-house, and most destructive Penitentiary. The buildings on the island, as far as they are erected, are on the principle of furnishing to each tenant a solitary dormitory. A centre building for the accommodation of the keeper, and the north wing, containing between two and three hundred dormitories, corresponding with the south wing, which was erected when our last Report was written, have been building during the last year. These wings, containing the dormitories, are so arranged as to afford the keeper from the centre building a perfect supervision of both. If the remaining buildings for the accommodation of 2,000 paupers and criminals, should be as well constructed for the purpose of securing solitary confinement at night, and constant and convenient supervision, New York would be furnished with one of the most convenient, economical, and salutary establishments for its poor and vicious inhabitants, so far as location with reference to health, beauty, convenience and profitable employment, and the construction of the buildings with reference to separation, supervision, and wholesome and salutary discipline and instruction, are concerned, to be found in the United States. We have not been without some apprehension, that the important principles on which the buildings are constructed thus far, would be departed from, before all the buildings are finished. But rather than have it so, we would almost be willing that this Society should remove the whole weight of its influence, if it would be sufficient to prevent it, to the city of New York; such is

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our conviction of the importance and utility of solitary dormitories for the criminal and pauper part of our population; and of having an Almshouse and Penitentiary in the city of New York—the great centre of influence in our land—properly constructed.

Asylum for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics.—By a late report to the legislature, it appears that there were in 1825, in the state of New York, 819 lunatics; 1421 idiots; total, 2240; or one to every seven hundred and twenty-one souls. Of the lunatics, only 263 were able to pay for their own support. "The other five hundred and fifty-six," say the committee of the legislature, "were insane paupers, either confined in private families, poor-houses, or jails; or roaming at large, a terror to others, and supported as paupers or by charity." For this mass of insanity and wretchedness, the state of New York has one incorporated Asylum at Bloomingdale, for the accommodation of two hundred, principally used for those who can support themselves, and a private Asylum at Hudson for fifty more of the same class; leaving about the same number without any *public* provision for their support, as they are of the destitute and friendless class. This state of things is one, in the opinion of the committee, which calls loudly for legislative and immediate provision. The committee accordingly appeal to the example of Massachusetts, which, say they, "with a population two thirds less than that of New York, and with poor and imprisoned lunatics less in the same proportion, and an incorporated Asylum nearly as large as that at Bloomingdale, is exhibiting the laudable example of providing in an effectual manner, for the safe keeping and cure of her pauper lunatics, in an establishment recently commenced for this purpose, on an extensive plan, at Worcester." The committee pass in rapid review the principal lunatic asylums in America and in Europe, naming among other vastly important and interesting facts, that *the Connecticut Retreat at Hartford, is the most successful in the United States, in the proportion of its cures*, and one of the most successful in the world. The committee refer the public to Statistical Notices of the Lunatic Asylums, by T. R. Beck, M. D., published in the transactions of the Albany Institute, vol. 1. No. 3. We have obtained, and now present, in a condensed form, this valuable and important information in the notes below;* for it is a cause which this Society has kept in view with the most intense interest, in consequence of the number and condition of

* *From Statistical Notices of Lunatic Asylums, by T. Romeyn Beck.*

Lunatic Asylum in connexion with the New York Hospital.—Admitted from January 31, 1795, to July 21, 1821, 1584.—Discharged, recovered, 700; relieved, 241; discharged from various causes, as by request, or eloped, 427; incurable, 11; died, 153; transferred to the Bloomingdale Asylum, July 21, 1821, 52; total, 1584.—*Causes.* These are not given in the printed reports, with the single exception, that for some years the cases originating in intemperance are mentioned. Thus in 1814, there were 17 from that cause; in 1815, 9; in 1816, 4; in 1817, 5; in 1818, 27; in 1819, 26; in 1820, 27; in 1821, 32—13 males and 19 females; total for eight years, 147, out of about 670 cases, or upwards of one fourth of the whole number.

Bloomingdale Asylum.—The numbers to the end of the year 1828, will stand thus:—Admitted, from the 27th July, 1821, to the 31st Dec. 1828, 1043.—Discharged, recovered, 436; much improved, 81; improved, 116; relieved, 7; by request, 198; improper objects, 3; eloped, 22; unimproved, 32; died, 59; remaining, Dec. 31, 1828, 89; total, 1043.—From intemperance in 1822, 33 cases; in 1823, 22.

Lunatic Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital.—The following table is the result of a very careful examination of the records of the hospital since its commencement to the 26th of April, 1825, by Mr. W. G. Malin, clerk of the institution:—

Whole number of cases admitted during the above period,		3187
Of these, there are designated as insanity strictly,	3245	
And delirium tremens, or insanity caused by intemperance,	242	

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the lunatics we have seen in Prison. Some of the descriptions of the scenes which we have witnessed, contained in the former Reports of this Society, have contributed something, we doubt not, to the public interest in favor of the Asylum at Worcester, and through that, and in other forms, to the movement in the state of New York. The committee, Messrs. Paige, Savage, and Gansevoort, who have introduced this sub-

Cases of Insanity from February 11, 1752, *to April* 26, 1828.

Total.		Cured.	Relieved.	Removed by Friends.	Eloped.	Died.	Remained.
Males,	2118	910	452	444	188	364	60
Females,	1069	344	250	224	42	162	47
	3487	1254	702	668	230	526	107

Friends' Asylum for the Insane, near Philadelphia.—Admitted from the opening of the Asylum in May, 1817, to the month of March, 1825, 158.—Discharged, recovered, 53; much improved, 23; improved, 17; without apparent change, 9; died, 21; remaining in the house, 35; total, 158.

Connecticut Asylum.—Whole number admitted from April 1, 1824, to April 1, 1829, 196; from intemperance, 22.—Recent cases discharged, 96; remaining, 1; total 97. Chronic cases discharged, 83, remaining, 16; total 99. Whole number, 196.—Recovered, recent cases, 86; chronic cases, 14; total, 100.—As to duration of disease, of 97 recent cases, 86 recovered; of 99 chronic cases, 14 recovered.

Brief Comparison of the above Results, with those deduced from the Experience of the principal Lunatic Asylums in Europe.

Proportion of Cured.

	Admitted.	Cured.	Centesimal Proportion, o No. cured in every 100.
New York Lunatic Asylum, (from 1795 to 1821,)	1,584	700	44.19
Bloomingdale Asylum, (7½ years,)	1,043	436	41.80
Pennsylvania Hospital, (from 1752 to 1828,)	3,487	1,254	35.96
Friends' Asylum near Philadelphia, (8 years,)	158	53	33.54
Connecticut Asylum, (5 years,)	196	100	51.01
Mean,			41.30

According to Dr. Casper, who has examined the returns from the principal hospitals and asylums in England and France, the mean of cures is as follows:

In France, out of 100 insane, 44.81 are cured.
In England, out of 100 insane, 37.40

There may however be some fallacy in these general deductions, and I therefore add distinct returns from various institutions.

	Admissions.	Cured.	Per cent.
The Cork Lunatic Asylum, (1798 to 1818,)	1,431	751	52.49
Salpetriere and Bicetre, Paris, (1801 to 1821,)	12,592	4,968	nearly 30.00
Aversa near Naples, (1814 to 1823,)			29.70
Senevra Hospital, Milan, (1802 to 1826,)			58.00
Charenton, Paris, (1826–7–8,)			33.00
Bethlem, London, (1817 to 1820,)			54.00
St. Luke's, London, (1800 to 1819,)			46.00

Proportion of Cured in Recent and Old Cases.

		Admitted.	Cured.	Per cent
Bloomingdale Asylum,	Recent cases,	581	341	58.69
	Old cases,	422	76	18.00
Connecticut Asylum,	Recent cases,	97	86	88.66
	Old cases,	99	14	14.14
These may be compared with the result at the				
Retreat near York, (1796 to 1819,)	Recent cases,	92	65	70.65
	Old cases,	161	47	29.19
Dr. Burrows's Private Asylum,	Recent cases,	242	221	91.32
	Old cases,	54	19	35.18
Glasgow Lunatic Asylum,	Recent cases,			50.00
	Old cases,			13.00

Mortality.

	Admissions.	Deaths.	Proportions.
New York Lunatic Asylum,	1,584	153	1 in 10¼
Bloomingdale Asylum,	1,043	59	1 in 17⅔
Pennsylvania Hospital,	3,487	526	1 in 6⅔
Friends' Asylum,	158	21	1 in 7½
Connecticut Asylum,	196	8	1 in 24½

According to Burrows, the mortality at the Wakefield Lunatic Asylum, (England,) is 1 in 4,

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ject to the consideration of the legislature, sustained it by an elaborate report, and recommended the erection of a spacious hospital in the state of New York, to accommodate at least three hundred and fifty poor and imprisoned lunatics, have our sincere and hearty thanks. We hope to be able to render them some assistance in the accomplishment of their most humane and noble design, by the facts which are presented in detail, and extensively circulated in this Report. We console ourselves with the belief, that the noble design already conceived, will be speedily executed. We deeply feel its necessity, from what we have seen of the sufferings of lunatics in Prison. The extreme destitution, the cold, dark, damp, and filthy cells and vaults in which they are found; the association of crime with this most afflictive malady of the mind; the proportion who become incurable in consequence of this perfect lunacy of condition as well as of disease;—this is an outline, admitting of a filling up, which the state of New York will not need but in part, before its enterprise and noble spirit accomplish the object.

NEW JERSEY.

Imprisonment for Debt.—On this subject we know of nothing worse, in the whole length and breadth of the land, than in New Jersey. The number committed to Prison for debt, according to the population; their filthy and neglected condition while incarcerated; the small sums for which it is done; the expense to some of the counties of this most fruitless mode of collecting debts; the leaving of debtors in Prison without any provision by law for their support;—these things cannot so remain. The laws of New Jersey, says a humane sheriff of one of the counties, provide food, bedding and fuel for criminals; but for debtors, nothing is provided but walls, bars, and bolts. A member of the legislature in New Jersey described the condition of a Jail in that state, where he had attempted to go among the criminals and debtors, in one

Lancaster Lunatic Asylum, 1 in 4; Senevra, (Milan,) 1 in 23; Cork Lunatic Asylum, (Ireland,) 1 in 3; Glasgow Asylum, (Scotland,) 1 in 10; Friends' Asylum at York, (England,) 1 in 5.
According to Esquirol, the mortality in Paris is 1 in 13; Aversa, (Naples,) 1 in 4.

Proportion of Insane to the whole Population of the State.—According to the census of 1825, the state of New York contained a population of 1,616,458. The number of lunatics was 819; the number of idiots, 1421; total 2240, or 1 in 721.
In Scotland, the proportion is 1 in 400; in Paris, 1 in 350; in London, 1 in 600; in England and Wales, 1 in 2000.—*Burrows.*

P. S.—*Pennsylvania Hospital*, for the year from April 26, 1828, to April 25, 1829. Of two hundred patients in the hospital, there were cured, 24; relieved, 32; discharged by request, 30; discharged, 1; died, 7; remaining, 106; total, 200.

McLean Asylum at Charlestown, Mass.—Total received at the Asylum, from October, 1818, to December 31, 1823—males, 180; females, 106; total, 286—Discharged, improved, 73; cured, 66.
Boarders remaining, April 1, 1826, 57; 31 males, 26 females. Received March 31, 1827, 41; 23 males, 21 females. Total in the Asylum, 101; 54 males, 47 females.—Removed, March 31, 1827—eloped, 1 male: dead, 6; 2 males, 4 females: by request, 11; 5 males, 6 females: improved, 3; 1 male, 2 females: much improved, 2 females: recovered, 26; 16 males, 10 females: total removed, 49; 25 males, 24 females.—Remaining, April 1, 1827, 52; 29 males, 23 females.
Boarders remaining, April 1, 1827, 51; 28 males, 23 females. Received, March 31, 1828, 71; 42 males, 29 females. Total in the Asylum, 122; 70 males, 52 females.—Unfit, 1 male: died, 3 females: not improved, 7; 2 males, 5 females: improved, 3; 1 male, 2 females: much improved, 9; 4 males, 5 females: recovered, 27; 18 males, 9 females: total removed, 50; 26 males, 24 females.—Remaining, first of April, 1828, 72; 44 males, 28 females.
Boarders remaining, January 1, 1828, 57; 33 males, 24 females. Received to December 31, 77; 48 males, 29 females. Whole number during the year, 134; 81 males, 53 females.—Boarders removed, December 31, 1828; unfit, 3; 1 male, 2 females: dead, 5; 2 males, 3 females: not improved, 12; 9 males, 3 females: improved, 12; 5 males, 7 females: much improved, 10; 3 males, 7 females: recovered, 23; 18 males, 5 females: whole number removed, December 31, 65; 38 males, 27 females.—Remaining, January 1, 1829, 69; 43 males, 26 females.

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common mass of corruption, but the air was in such a state that he could not do it. Like a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who attempted to enter an apartment of the old Jail in Washington city, a few years ago, he was obliged to retreat. We wish the retreat to the halls of legislation, in the former case, as in the latter, may be attended with the same result—the passing of a law for the renovation of the whole system. We are not, however, apprized of any modification of the laws of New Jersey in regard to imprisonment for debt, during the last year. But from all we have heard in conversation, learned by letter, or observed personally, in regard to imprisonment for debt in New Jersey, we think the necessity for it is imperious.

State Prison at Lamberton.—Nothing is done effectually for the renovation of this establishment. The state is beginning, therefore, to suffer the alarming consequence, i. e. an unparalleled increase of convicts. While New York, on the one side, and Pennsylvania, on the other, are adopting systems of Penitentiary discipline, calculated to deter from crime and produce reformation; New Jersey remains between them, with a perfect school and lure for vice. Governor Vroom says, in his last message to the legislature, "The number of prisoners, according to the last report, was ninety. In 1828 the number was eighty-seven. It is now one hundred and nine; showing an increase beyond all former example. May not this extraordinary increase be occasioned, in a great measure, by the situation of our Prison? Are we not holding out inducements to the commission of crime within our state? And will not the evil continue to increase? And if so, is it not time to commence an efficient reformation?"

PENNSYLVANIA.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The Philadelphia Gazette contained almost a whole broad-side of its paper, during the last winter, and during the session of the legislature, of cases of imprisonment for debt, which had taken place in the city of Philadelphia, within a few months previous; and in no one of the cases, did the sum for which the debtor was committed to Prison, exceed one dollar. The whole number of cases mentioned was forty. The names of the parties were given in full; and the names of the justices who committed them; the amount of debt; the amount of costs; and the length of time they remained in Prison. The whole amount of debts in the forty cases, was $23 40½—or an average of 58½ cents each. Green lay in Jail from May 6 to June 5, thirty days, for a debt of 72 cents; Stullman lay in Jail from May 31 to June 30, thirty days, for 40 cents; Reysart lay in Jail from July 23 to August 8, sixteen days, for 25 cents; Cox lay in Jail from August 2 to September 2, thirty-one days, for 75 cents; Butler lay in Jail from August 7 to September 7, thirty-one days, for 68 cents; Mable lay in Jail from August 7 to August 9, two days, for 2 cents; Black lay in Jail from July 22 to August 23, thirty-two days, for 2 cents. The seven persons above mentioned, lay in Jail one hundred and seventy-two days, in the city of Philadelphia, in the summer of 1830, for seven debts, amounting together to $2 84. Of the whole seven, one only paid the debt, and that was a debt of 25 cents. It was ascertained

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that six could not pay; and of these, five lay in Jail at least thirty days each.*

The number of cases of imprisonment for debt, in the beautiful city of Philadelphia, where William Penn lived so many years ago, and the world has been improving ever since, in its own eyes at least, in fifteen months, ending November 30, 1830, for less than five dollars each, was five hundred and eighty-four.† This was more than one third of all the

* *Abstract of Cases of Imprisonment on Execution for Debt under* 100 *cents, from the Prison Records of the Debtors' Apartment of the City and County of Philadelphia, between May* 1 *and September* 24, 1830.

Names.	Aldermen or Justices issuing Execution.	Debt.	Costs.	Committed.	Time and Manner of Discharge.
1 Donke *vs.* Hazeil,	Justice Loughead,	0 62½	1 62½	May 1	May 3.
2 Ash *vs.* Gilligan,	Alderman Badger,	1 01	1 69	4	5. Paid.
3 Horner *vs.* Green,	Justice Boileau,	0 72	1 37	6	June 5.
4 Thompson *vs.* Wilson,	Alderman Badger,	0 00	2 53	7	May 15. Paid cost
5 Weems *vs.* Madden,	Justice Hooten,	0 19	1 62	8	9.
6 Cope *vs.* Freeman,	" Boileau,	0 57	1 55	11	22.
7 Hunter *vs.* Waters,	" Black,	0 50	1 56	15	15.
8 Minner *vs.* Simpson,	" Eneu,	0 50	1 60	22	22. Paid.
9 Harman *vs.* Stullman,	" Walker,	0 40	1 93½	31	June 30.
10 Cooper *vs.* Hopper,	Alderman Binns,	0 75	1 50	21	26. Paid.
11 Fernon *vs.* Davis,	Justice Boileau,	0 75	1 37	June 12	12. Paid.
12 Hurst *vs.* Jones *alias* Moore,	" Loughead,	0 37½	1 62½	12	21.
13 Lonaback *vs.* Foy,	" Boileau,	0 50	2 23	18	18. Paid.
14 Flowert *vs.* Roberts,	Alderman Christian,	1 00	2 00	24	25. Paid.
15 Worrell *vs.* Fry,	Justice O'Neal,	0 40	2 18	28	28.
16 Evans, Esquire, *vs.* Maggo,	" Harvey,	0 50	1 55	July 5	July 6.
17 Hayland *vs.* Morris,	" Johnson,	0 50	1 56	6	7.
18 McBride *vs.* Morris,	" "	0 25	1 56	7	7.
19 Woolper *vs.* Hartley,	" Bryants,	0 77	1 49	12	13.
20 Taylor *vs.* Foster,	Alderman Binns,	0 62½	2 48½	15	15.
21 White *vs.* Buchanan,	Justice Belair,	0 68	1 80	16	16. Paid.
22 Tolbert *vs.* Lane,	Alderman Badger,	1 00	1 50	19	20.
23 McBride *vs.* Black,	" Binns,	0 02	1 62	22	Aug. 23.
24 Fox *vs.* Hughes,	Justice Benner,	0 55	1 37½	22	July 22.
25 Unrule *vs.* Reysart,	" Beaver,	0 25	2 67½	23	Aug. 8. Paid.
26 Frowert *vs.* Kuhl,	Alderman Geyer,	1 00	1 50	31	July 31.
27 Burton *vs.* Cox,	Justice Loughead,	0 75	1 75	Aug. 2	Sept. 2.
28 " " "	" "	0 75	1 62	2	2.
29 Wagner *vs.* Jones,	" Weyart,	0 50	2 17	3	Aug. 10. Paid.
30 Ramage *vs.* Scheffer,	" Loughead,	0 62½	2 18	4	9.
31 Bruner *vs.* Jones,	" Weyart,	0 47	2 62	3	10. Paid.
32 McCready *vs.* Butler,	" Loughead,	0 68	1 56	7	Sept. 7.
33 Keller *vs.* Mable,	" Black,	0 02	1 62	7	Aug. 9.
34 Clawges *vs.* McCarney,	" Evans,	0 60	1 47½	11	17.
35 Burd *vs.* Lamb,	" Loughead,	1 00	1 50	17	17.
36 Browne *vs.* Julius,	" Coats,	0 87½	1 94	21	Sept. 3. Paid
37 Lenox *vs.* Thomas,	Alderman Badger,	1 00	1 50	Sept. 1	2.
38 Hackett *vs.* Hitchins,	Justice Black,	0 50	1 56	6	12.
39 Erwin *vs.* White,	" Weyart,	1 00	1 67	21	Oct. 4.
40 Bodett *vs.* Carr,	" Loughead,	0 19	1 50	24	3.

Whole amount of debts, $23 40½; costs, $70 20; total, $93 60½.

† *Imprisonment in the Debtors' Apartment of Philadelphia County, for about fifteen months preceding November* 30, 1830.

Causes of Discharge.	Under 5 dols.	Under 10 dols.	Under 20 dols.	Under 30 dols.	Under 40 dols.	Under 50 dols.	Under 100 dols.	Under 500 dols.	Under 1000 dls.	Total.
By bread act,	94	58	34	12	4	4	12	5	1	224
By 30 day act,	31	16	10							57
Bonded to take the benefit of insolvent law,	198	138	110	49	25	30	25	6		581
By committing magistrate,	159	108	78	48	27	24	44	54	35	577
By payment,	102	41	14	6	4	5	6		2	180
	584	361	246	115	60	63	87	65	38	1619

1619 fellow beings imprisoned in less than fifteen months; and nearly five eighths of the whole number, viz. 945, for debts under $10; 584 under $5; and about 75 of these for claims amounting from 2 cents and under a single dollar only, in that short period; and observe that only about one seventh of these paid the debts, the design of imprisonment

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cases of imprisonment, during the period above mentioned. During the session of the legislature, a grave discussion in the public papers was held, to prove that imprisonment for debt, for any sum, is necessary and proper; and a writer in favor of it stated, that in one case of imprisonment for a debt for two or three cents, he had examined the case particularly, and ascertained that the circumstances were such, as to justify the arrest and incarceration of the body! All this was in the form of sober argument.

A public meeting was held in Philadelphia January 20, 1834, and a spirited memorial* was prepared for the legislature, praying for the abolition of imprisonment in cases where the debt does not exceed $5 33. The subject was discussed with some degree of animation during the session, and referred to the early consideration of the next legislature.

New Penitentiary in Philadelphia.—The system of discipline adopted in this institution (as described by the inspectors in their second

* *Extracts from the Memorial.*

"That imprisonment for debt, except in cases of manifest *fraud*, cognizable and punishable criminally, is contrary to the spirit of our free republican institutions. It is a discreditable remnant of barbarism, descended to us from the dark ages of antiquity, which ought long since to have vanished on the advance of civilization and the light of knowledge.

"At successive times, various legislative enactments have been made, affording protection and relief to the honest and unfortunate debtor, and for the purpose of adapting this humane policy to the exigencies of an increasing population.

"In accordance with it, all the *female* portion of society in the commonwealth are protected from arrest for debt; and it is universally conceded that it has not been attended with any disadvantageous result, although opposed as ruinous to their credit.

"By existing laws, the person of the debtor is exempted from imprisonment, on *giving security* for his appearance as an insolvent debtor. The right, however, to *arrest* and *imprison* the debtor's person still exists, and operates chiefly upon the poor, in cases where the debt is under the sum of *five dollars and thirty-three cents*, from which amount there is no appeal, or stay of execution, allowed by law.

"The following authentic Table is compiled from the records of the debtors' Prison:—

"*Statement of the Number of Persons imprisoned in the Debtor's Apartment of the City and County of Philadelphia, with the Amount of Debt and Manner of Discharge, from November* 1, 1827, *to November* 1, 1830, *inclusive.*

Causes of Discharge.	Under 5 dols.	Under 10 dols.	Under 20 dols.	Under 30 dols.	Under 40 dols.	Under 50 dols.	Under 100 dols.	Under 500 dols.	Under 1000 dls.	Total.
By bread act, the creditor failing in weekly payment,	154	104	65	21	14	11	15	9	2	395
By 30 day act for the relief of poor debtors under $15,	84	37	16							137
Cases bonded for the benefit of the insolvent laws,	402	253	202	80	47	51	53	22	3	1113
By committing magistrate, or the plaintiff,	261	266	141	77	43	39	82	71	58	1038
By payment of debt and costs,	181	63	32	15	10	8	7		2	318
	1082	723	456	193	114	109	137	102	65	3001

The cases under $100 are embraced by the jurisdiction of magistrates

"This statement exhibits 3001 commitments on mesne and final process, but chiefly on the latter. It will be perceived that a very limited proportion of these persons appear to have been confined under process of our courts of civil jurisprudence. No fewer than 1805 cases of imprisonment for debt under $10, are distinguished among the poor and unfortunate objects of inquiry, and of these only 244 appear to have been enabled to effect their liberation on payment of debt and costs, after suffering the pain, privations and baneful effects of imprisonment. It therefore appears that the object of the imprisonment of debtors, to insure payment of the debt, has failed in 2682 cases out of 3001; and that of these there are 1561, out of 1835, under the sum of ten dollars; and 901, out of 1082, under five dollars."

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report to the legislature) consists of "*solitary confinement at labor, with instruction in labor, in morals, and in religion.*" This system the inspectors say, and in this they are supported by the physician and warden, does not produce "*insanity nor bodily infirmity.*" Were the system adopted in this institution "*absolute solitude, without labor or moral and religious instruction,*" they also say, "*they would feel little hesitation in recommending its repeal as cruel, because calculated to undermine the moral and physical powers of the prisoner, and to disqualify him from earning his bread at the expiration of his sentence; as impolitic, because, when persisted in beyond a very limited time, it tends to harden rather than reform the offender, while it produces great expense to the public, the prisoner contributing by labor in no way to his support.*" The system, however, of solitary confinement day and night, modified by labor, and moral and religious instruction, the board highly approve, and thus describe:—

"When a convict first arrives, he is placed in a cell and left alone, without work, and without any book. His mind can only operate on itself; generally, but few hours elapse before he petitions for something to do, and for a Bible. No instance has occurred, in which such a petition has been delayed beyond a day or two. If the prisoner have a trade that can be pursued in his cell, he is put to work as a favor; as a reward for good behavior, and as a favor, a Bible is allowed him. If he have no trade, or one that cannot be pursued in his cell, he is allowed to choose one that can, and he is instructed by one of the overseers, all of whom are master workmen in the trades they respectively superintend and teach. Thus work, and moral and religious books, are regarded and received as favors, and are withheld as a punishment.

"Intemperance and thoughtless folly are the parents of crime, and the walls of a Prison are generally peopled by those who have seldom seriously reflected; hence the first object of the officers of this institution is, to turn the thoughts of the convict inwards upon himself, and to teach him how to think; in this solitude is a powerful aid. Hence this mode of punishment, bearing as it does with great severity upon the hardened and impenitent felon, is eminently calculated to break down his obdurate spirit; and when that important object of Penitentiary discipline has been gained, (and in any Prison it frequently is,) and when the prisoner has once experienced the operation of the principles of this institution on a broken spirit and contrite heart, he learns, and he feels, that moral and religious reflection, relieved by industrious occupation at his trade, comfort and support his mental and physical powers, divest his solitary cell of all its horrors, and his punishment of much of its severity. The impression thus made, instead of being destroyed by the sneers of ruffians, is cherished and fixed by the officers of the Prison.

"No prisoner is seen by another, after he enters the walls. When the years of his confinement have passed, his old associates in crime will be scattered over the earth, in Prison, or in the grave, and the reformed prisoner looks forward from this Penitentiary with a hope, that he may pass his life, after the expiration of his sentence, undiscovered by the community of convicts, and that should he find a spot where he may earn his livelihood by honest industry, and acquire a new character, and friends who are ignorant of his crime, there will be a probability he may escape exposure to the new world he has formed around him, and may not be deprived of his employment, and again be driven by necessity to crime, in order to obtain the means of his subsistence.

"Great terror is known to have been impressed upon the minds of the convict community by this institution; and the small number of prisoners sent from the Eastern District, including a vast majority of the population of the state, together with the careful manner in which, it has been ascertained, the most knowing rogues avoid committing those offences which would subject them to its discipline, may be regarded as powerful reasons for extending its operation to those Penitentiary offences not at present comprehended within the statute.

"Such is the general industry of the prisoners, resulting from solitude, that, except in three or four instances, it has been deemed inexpedient to task them; and so efficient a coadjutor is solitude, that little time is required to teach the convict a

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trade. The first prisoner, a negro boy of twenty years of age, brought up on a farm, made a shoe on the fourth day after the commencement of his instruction in the trade, which passed with others, and was paid for by the contractor.

"It appears by the warden's report, that the expenses of the Penitentiary, during the whole time it has been in operation, up to the first of December, 1830, have been more than equaled by the amount of the profits on the labor of the convicts; a balance of $393 72 appearing to the credit of the institution. As it is a state Prison, the salaries of the officers are paid by the commonwealth, and are not included in this estimate. A few old and invalid prisoners, without trades, have not supported themselves by their labor.

"Many years' experience in the practical operation of the penal laws and Prison discipline on the part of most of the inspectors, and the particular knowledge of the board in the actual operation of this institution upon the moral and physical powers of the prisoners, and upon the public interests, have established a conviction of the humanity and excellence of this system of Penitentiary punishment, and that its permanent establishment, and extension to all crimes and misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment at hard labor, under the existing laws, as soon as an adequate number of cells can be provided, will be consistent with the purest principles of philanthropy, and calculated to advance the interests, and sustain the elevated character of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The reports of the physician and warden we insert entire in the notes below.*

* *Extract from Dr. Bache's Report.*

"The prisoners thus far have been favored with a good share of health. Some have acknowledged an improvement in their health, while others have evidently been rendered less robust. These contrary effects are to be explained, by adverting to the different conditions in which the prisoners arrive. If, however, the average condition of the health of the prisoners received up to this time, be considered, it is the opinion of the physician, that it is better than when they arrived. This belief is supported by the condition of the three prisoners that have been discharged. Two of them preserved to the last moment the good state of health with which they were received, and the third was much improved in this respect, by his own acknowledgment.

"Several mild cases of intermittent fever have occurred, but in prisoners who had been affected with the disease, not long before their arrival. Only two cases of serious indisposition have occurred, and but one death. The fatal case was that of a prisoner of intemperate habits, who arrived in a diseased state, having but recently suffered from a severe fit of illness in the Arch Street Prison.

"In the questions which have been addressed to the prisoners, the physician has directed his inquiries particularly to two points; namely, the length of their imprisonment before conviction, and their habits in regard to the use of ardent spirits. The imprisonment before conviction, has been found to embrace a period, varying from a few days to an entire year. If it be important for the good of society, and the sake of the criminal, that he should serve out the sentence of the law in separate confinement, it must be equally so for the untried prisoner, on the supposition of his guilt, and for a much stronger reason in case of his innocence. Until this evil be removed, the moral operation of separate confinement on the prisoner after conviction will be lessened in its effects.

"In regard to the other point, the physician has found that, out of fifty-eight prisoners received up to this time, thirty-four, or nearly two thirds, acknowledge themselves to have been either habitually or occasionally intemperate. This fact shows the close connexion which subsists between the vice of drunkenness and the commission of crime.

"The effects of the separate confinement on the mind have been attentively watched. No instance has occurred of the production of mental disease. Its moral effects are encouraging, and are in strong contrast with the contaminating influences arising out of the association of criminals.

"Upon the whole, the physician feels justified to conclude, from his experience in this Penitentiary, that this plan of the separate confinement of criminals, if in some instances injurious to the constitution, is much more favorable to the health and lives of the prisoners, than confinement in Prisons on the old plan.—All which is respectfully submitted.

"January 1, 1831. FRANKLIN BACHE, *Physician E. P.*"

Second Report of the Warden.

"In my report last year, I confidently stated my belief, that if the state would provide the necessary stock and implements, the prisoners, whose term of confinement extended to two years or upwards, would be enabled to defray the expenses of their maintenance. I feel happy in being able to state, that one year's experience has completely confirmed this

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The crimes for which the convicts were sent to this Penitentiary, were, for manslaughter, one; for robbing United States mail, one; for rape, one; for highway robbery, two; for passing counterfeit money, three; for robbery, four; for forgery, eight; for murder, eight; for burglary, fifteen; for horse-stealing, fifteen.

The remarks of the inspectors, in their report to the legislature, in regard to the number committed for murder, appear to be entitled to particular consideration.

"It will be perceived," say they, "that eight prisoners, certainly a large proportion of the convicts, are committed for *murder in the second degree*, and it may not be inappropriate to the objects of this report, to offer some remarks resulting therefrom,

belief. Even more has been realized; for every prisoner, with four exceptions, who has been here even six months, is now earning his maintenance. These exceptions are, first, the prisoner known as number 19, who was brought here ill, and whose illness continued almost without cessation until the time of his decease. Secondly, number 8, who was an invalid at the time of his reception, and continues so. Thirdly, number 34, who is upwards of sixty years of age, and infirm; and fourthly, number 35, who is also infirm, and seventy-two years of age.

"Most of the new inmates who are now learning trades, cannot of course earn much, and hence at the present time, in examining their accounts, a balance will be found against the counties which have sent them; but as there is every reasonable prospect that they will, during the next year, more than make up this deficiency, I would respectfully suggest to the board of inspectors the propriety of not sending to those counties the bills for this deficiency. I am the more induced to recommend this course, from the fact, (presented by an examination of our receipts and expenditures, including an account of stock on hand, up to the first of December,) that the establishment, from its commencement to that period, more than supported itself. The salaries of the officers, being paid by the state, are not included in this statement.

"It may be remarked, that all those engaged at shoemaking, and most of the weavers, have learned their respective trades since they came here, and of course will continue to improve in dexterity. Again, the expense of the present small number of convicts is much greater in proportion than that of a large number; and it is my opinion, that the Penitentiary, when it will be occupied by three hundred prisoners, or upwards, with an adequate capital, can be made fully and entirely to pay all its expenses, including the salaries of its officers. The short time we have been in operation induces me to believe, that the nett profits of a Prison conducted on the plan of separate confinement will be greater than those which might result from joint labor. The docile and obedient conduct of the convicts, and the great care of managing them, have fully realized my highest anticipations. By the physician's report, it will be seen, that they have generally enjoyed good health; and I sincerely hope and believe, that some of them have experienced benefit from the religious instruction they have received, aided by those reflections which solitude so naturally produces.

"By the document marked A., it will be seen, that forty-eight state, and one United States prisoners, have been received into the Penitentiary during the year 1830. Three have been discharged by expiration of their sentences, and one (number 19) has died: nine being the number in Prison on the first of January, 1830, leaves us fifty-four; thirty-five of these are employed in the weaving department; nine in the shoemaking; two tailors; one blacksmith; one carver; one cook; four wool-pickers; one cabinet maker.

"A few weeks only have elapsed since the discharge of the two first prisoners; during this short period, their conduct has been exemplary.

"If the judges of the several courts in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania could be induced to visit and carefully examine this establishment, I believe their sentences, in many instances, would not be so light as at present, for I am induced to suppose, that this mildness is based on the supposition, that our system of discipline is excessively severe.

"To an old convict, accustomed to be sentenced to five or ten years, a sentence of one appears a trivial punishment, and a novice cannot always be taught in that period a business that will be of service to him. The cases of numbers 38 and 39 may be mentioned in support of this opinion; lads of eighteen and nineteen years of age, sentenced to one year only, might, if their sentences had extended to three years, have been taught shoemaking or weaving, and thus have been enabled to support themselves when discharged.

"Many difficulties were predicted by those opposed to the system of separate labor, some of which I hope it will not be considered irrelevant for me briefly to notice. And first, it was said that the expense of maintaining the convicts would be so heavy, that the counties would not be willing to defray it. The examination of our accounts, as before mentioned, shows, that the labor of the convicts has fully paid all the expenses of their support.

"Secondly, that the punishment was so severe, that men could not endure it, and that

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and to assign some reasons why, in recommending the extension of this system of punishment, the board has confined its recommendation to those offences at present subject to *imprisonment at hard labor*, and consequently excluding *murder in the first degree*.

"In Pennsylvania, no crime is punishable with death, but murder perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by some other kind of wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or perpetrated in the commission of certain crimes which were formerly capital. Such murder is of the first degree. The reluctance with which professed criminals appear to resort to blood in Pennsylvania, may probably be traced to this source; we find them almost always, when detected in the perpetration of crimes, submitting to their captors without resorting to murder as the means of escape, having engaged in the transaction without deliberately, because necessarily, determining to subject themselves to the danger of the gallows. Deliberate murder in cold blood is generally committed for gain, or as the means of escape from the con-

it would destroy them mentally and physically. The report of the physician completely refutes these allegations, and my own observations convince me, that if we are in error, the system is too mild, particularly where the term of imprisonment is only for a year. In relation to the supposed injurious effects of the discipline on the minds and bodies of the prisoners, I can safely assert, that the very reverse has been the case in every instance, and I believe the life of number 19, who died, was prolonged by the treatment he received here.

"One fact, which is as true and general as it is remarkable, is, that in every instance, where the prisoner has been brought to see the errors of his past life, and thus has been led to a state of repentance, his cell has appeared to lose all its horrors, and several instances have already occurred, where the prisoner has expressed his thankfulness, and acknowledged that it was good for him that he was brought here.

"The majority appear resigned, if not happy; and most of them are industrious. It is to the wicked, determined, and inveterate villain, that the severity of our system is the most apparent. Do not these facts answer another objection, that solitary confinement does not act equally on all minds? That it does not act equally on all, is manifest; but it acts the most powerfully, and with the most severity, on those towards whom the exercise of additional severity is obviously indispensable; and I am inclined to believe, that those who have most vehemently condemned its severity, will, before many years, censure its mildness.

"Thirdly, that the prisoners would be deprived of all religious instruction except such as they might receive privately in their cells, inasmuch as they could not be brought into a room together. During the past year, service has been performed, mostly once a week, by the minister, preaching in the corridor, to all the convicts in the establishment, without their being removed from their cells, or seeing or communicating with each other, and the various impressions thereby produced have been similar in appearance to those in any other assembly of the same number. In what manner can man be placed, where the words of the gospel would be more impressive than in their situation?—sitting alone, without seeing or being seen by any human being; nothing to abstract their thoughts, or divert them from the truths delivered to them; alone when they hear, and left alone, when the minister has finished, to ponder and reflect.

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"The law requires, that the board of inspectors shall, on or before the first of January in every year, make a report in writing to the legislature. It also provides that the accounts of the several counties, from which there may be balances due, shall be 'transmitted to them on or before the first Monday in February;' evidently intending to afford time to make up the accounts of the establishment to the first of the year.

"If the legislature would adopt the period of the first of February, for receiving the report, it would be much more convenient.

"In conclusion, I feel bound to say, that every day of my experience only more and more fully convinces me, that separate confinement, with labor, and moral and religious instruction, is the most perfect and most beneficial system for the management of convicts known to me; embracing in its details all the advantages, and avoiding most of the evils, which are inherent in every other plan which has occupied my attention."

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"The law requires, that the board of inspectors shall, on or before the first of January in every year, make a report in writing to the legislature. It also provides that the accounts of the several counties, from which there may be balances due, shall be 'transmitted to them on or before the first Monday in February;' evidently intending to afford time to make up the accounts of the establishment to the first of the year.

"If the legislature would adopt the period of the first of February, for receiving the report, it would be much more convenient.

"In conclusion, I feel bound to say, that every day of my experience only more and more fully convinces me, that separate confinement, with labor, and moral and religious instruction, is the most perfect and most beneficial system for the management of convicts known to me; embracing in its details all the advantages, and avoiding most of the evils, which are inherent in every other plan which has occupied my attention."

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viction of a crime subject to the same kind of penalty; and it is a fact worthy of notice, that in no instance has the crime of a prisoner of this class, now in confinement, resulted from a thirst for gain, or from a desire to escape from the penalty of another offence. These offenders appear to have yielded to the impulse of ungovernable passion, and intemperance from drink, (infirmities and vices which no human law can effectually control,) and personal quarrels and rencounters have resulted in murders. It is therefore respectfully submitted to the wisdom of the legislature to determine, whether the reduction of the grade of murder in the first degree, to the class of Penitentiary offences, may not tend to multiply those deliberate murders, heretofore infrequent in Pennsylvania, by removing the terror of death as a punishment, and counterbalancing any addition to the term of imprisonment, by the increased chances of success and escape resulting from murder."

Remarks might have been added concerning the shortness of time for which some were sent for murder, compared with the length of time for which others were sent for horse-stealing and burglary. One man for murder was sent for four years, and another for two years; while for horse-stealing one was sent for four years, and for burglary two were sent for nine years each, and two for ten years each.

But while there appears in a few cases to be a disproportion between the punishment and the offence, there is in all the cases taken together, evidence of mildness and lenity in the operation of the criminal code of Pennsylvania. Of the fifty-eight cases sent to the new Penitentiary, there were none for life; five for twelve years; one for eleven years; three for ten years; two for nine years; three for eight years; one for seven years; seven for five years; three for four years; five for three years; seventeen for two years; one for fifteen months; one for thirteen months; and ten for one year. Sentences of fifteen and twenty years, and even for life, have not been unfrequent for similar offences in the United States.

The system, as a whole, adopted in the new Penitentiary, is so far approved in Pennsylvania, as to induce the legislature, at the last session, to appropriate $120,000 for the erection of four hundred additional cells within the walls, for the purpose of providing a place for all convicts from the Eastern District condemned for more than one year, and to break up, as soon as may be, the old Prison on Walnut street.*

* AN ACT to enlarge the Buildings of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District, and for other Purposes.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the inspectors of the state Penitentiary for the Eastern District in the county of Philadelphia, be authorized and required, and they hereby are authorized and required, to construct and erect within the outer walls of said Penitentiary, upon such plan as they may deem most expedient, buildings which shall contain at least four hundred cells, suitable for the confinement of convicted criminals, in solitary imprisonment at labor; and to enable them the more effectually to perform the duties now enjoined, all the rights, powers, and privileges heretofore given to the commissioners for building said Penitentiary, are hereby transferred to, and vested in, the said inspectors: *Provided however,* That nothing herein contained shall divest the said board of commissioners of any right or power that it may be necessary for them to retain, in order to arrange and settle any of their former engagements and transactions as to real estate or otherwise; and they are hereby authorized and directed, after the final settlement of their accounts, to pay over any balance that may remain in their hands, to the board of inspectors of the Eastern state Penitentiary, to be applied in the erection and furnishing of cells hereby directed to be built.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That for the purpose of defraying the expense of erecting said buildings, the county commissioners of the county of Philadelphia be, and they hereby are, authorized to loan, out of the county funds of said county, to the aforesaid inspectors, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, in such sums and at such times as the said inspectors may require the same, for the purpose aforesaid;

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New County Prison in Philadelphia.—Provision has been made by law, and authority given to raise one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting a new county Prison in the city of Philadelphia, on the plan of solitary confinement; said Prison, when finished, to contain three hundred dormitories, and to receive all persons now sent to the Walnut street Prison for less than one year, and all persons from the Arch street Prison; so that these nurseries of crime, and places of unutterable abomination, may be broken up.*

for the amount of which said sums of money loaned as aforesaid, certificates of state stock, in proper form, shall be issued to the county commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, for the use of the said county; which said stock shall be transferable in the same manner as other state stock, and, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and not before, shall bear an interest of five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and be redeemable thirty years after the passage of this act; and the said county commissioners are hereby authorized to raise the aforesaid sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, by loan, in any mode or manner in which money for the ordinary purposes and expenses of said county, may by law be raised or obtained.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every person who shall be convicted, in any court in the Eastern District of this commonwealth, of any crime committed after the first day of May next, whose punishment under the present existing laws, would be imprisonment in the Jail and Penitentiary house of Philadelphia for one year, or any term exceeding one year, shall be sentenced by the proper court to suffer punishment by separate or solitary confinement at labor in the state Penitentiary for the Eastern District, for such times respectively, as the provisions of the aforesaid laws now authorize and direct such convicted criminals to be sentenced to be confined in the aforesaid Jail and Penitentiary house of Philadelphia; and the persons so sentenced as aforesaid, while confined in the said state Penitentiary, shall be treated in all respects, in the manner which the act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled an act to reform the Penal Laws of this commonwealth," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, directs that persons convicted under the provisions thereof, shall be treated during their imprisonment in the said state Penitentiary.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every person who shall be convicted in any court in the Eastern District of this commonwealth, of any crime committed after the first day of May next, whose punishment, under the present existing laws, would be imprisonment in the Jail and Penitentiary house of Philadelphia for any term less than one year, shall be sentenced by the proper court to receive his or her punishment in the county Jail of the proper county.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That criminals, sentenced as directed in and by the third section of this act, shall be removed to the aforesaid state Penitentiary at the expense of the proper county; subject, nevertheless, to be detained and confined in the Jail and Penitentiary house of Philadelphia, until a sufficient number of cells shall be finished in the said state Penitentiary, to enable the inspectors thereof conveniently to receive the said criminals.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the inspectors of the Jail and Penitentiary, on the first Monday in April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, or as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, shall remove all the convicted criminals who may then remain in said Jail and Penitentiary, to the aforesaid state Penitentiary for the Eastern District, there to be imprisoned, kept, and punished, according to law and their several sentences, until duly discharged: *Provided*, The said state Penitentiary shall be prepared for the reception of said prisoners, as hereinbefore provided for.

FREDERICK SMITH, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WM. G. HAWKINS, *Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved, the twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

GEORGE WOLF.

* AN ACT to provide for the Erection of a New Prison and a Debtors' Apartment within the City and County of Philadelphia, and for the Sale of the County Prison in Walnut Street, in said City.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That a Prison for the city and county of Philadelphia, capable of holding at least three hundred prisoners, on the principle of the separate confinement of the prisoners, shall be erected at such place within the city or county of Philadelphia, as the commissioners, hereinafter mentioned, shall fix and appoint, to be called the Prison of the city and

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MARYLAND.

***Imprisonment for Debt.*—A law was passed, at the last session of the legislature, exempting all persons, who have resided in the state four months, from imprisonment, when the debt shall not exceed $30. There were imprisoned in the city of Baltimore, alone, for less than $20 each, during the year 1829, seven hundred and twelve persons.**

county of Philadelphia, the expense whereof shall be defrayed in the manner and out of the funds hereinafter provided.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That immediately after the passing of this act, the court of common pleas of the county of Philadelphia, and the mayor's court of the city of Philadelphia, shall each appoint three respectable citizens, residing in the city or county aforesaid, to be commissioners for the erection of said Prison, whose duty it shall be, to select and purchase a suitable site, within the city or county of Philadelphia, for the same, the title whereof shall be vested in the county of Philadelphia; to make all necessary contracts for the building of the said Prison, taking good security in the name of the said commissioners, for the faithful performance of the said work, in a good and workmanlike manner: and in case of the death or resignation of any of the said commissioners, before the completion of their trust, the said courts shall respectively appoint suitable persons to fill the vacancy, according as the same may occur.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Prison aforesaid shall be constructed on such plan as the said commissioners, or a majority of them, may adopt: *Provided always*, That the principle of the separate confinement of the prisoners be preserved and maintained.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said commissioners to borrow, from any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at such times as they may think proper, as may be necessary to defray the expenses of erecting the said Prison; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to issue a certificate or certificates, under their hands, to the lenders, in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, for the payment of the sum lent, with interest, not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly; which certificates shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be severally transferable by the lenders or their legal attorney, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsement thereof, at the office of the commissioners, and in the presence of one of them, or such officer as they may appoint for that purpose; and for the security of the persons who may become holders of the loans hereby authorized, the Jail and Penitentiary house of Philadelphia, commonly called the Walnut street Prison, and the Prune street Apartment, and the lots of ground on which they are erected, bounded by Walnut, Sixth, and Prune streets, in said city, shall be, and are hereby specifically pledged; and the said loans shall be paid off out of the proceeds of the sale of the said Walnut street Prison and Prune street Apartment, and the lots thereunto belonging, as is hereinafter provided.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, to provide from time to time, and pay over to the said commissioners, sufficient sums of money to meet the interest which may become due half-yearly on said loans; and for that purpose, they are hereby authorized and required to raise money in any mode or manner in which money for the ordinary purposes and expenses of said county may by law be raised or obtained.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to select and purchase a suitable site in the city or county of Philadelphia, and erect thereon a building to be called the Debtors' Apartment of the city and county of Philadelphia, the title to be vested in the county of Philadelphia; and the expense of erecting the same shall be provided for and defrayed by the county commissioners of said county, on warrants drawn on them by the commissioners for building the said Prison; and the said county commissioners are hereby authorized to raise the money necessary therefor, in any mode or manner in which money for the ordinary purposes and expenses of said county may by law be raised or obtained.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so soon as the said new county Prison and Debtors' Apartment shall be erected and prepared for the reception of prisoners, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the Prison of the city and county of Philadelphia, to take charge of the same, and to remove, or cause to be removed thereto, all persons who may then be confined in the Prison on Arch street in the said city; and the officers who have then in charge the debtors and persons confined as witnesses to be removed to the Debtors' Apartment, and the others, to the new Prison of the city and county aforesaid; and such provision shall be made in the arrangements of the said Debtors' Apartment, as that persons confined as witnesses shall have no communication with debtors; and

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The law of the last session will probably save from imprisonment, in a single year, not less than twelve hundred persons, in the state of Maryland. This law is contained in a single section, and expressed in a few words of obvious meaning; and will, in all probability, prove a more effectual remedy for the great evils of imprisonment, than some of the laws of other states of many sections, of similar import, but of doubtful and difficult interpretation and easy evasion.

thenceforth, all persons who, by the existing laws of this commonwealth, are liable to be confined in the Arch street Prison, as also all persons who may be confined for debts or as witnesses, shall be respectively sent to the new Prison of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the Debtors' Apartment, there to be kept, treated, and governed, according to such rules and regulations as the said inspectors, who have the charge thereof, with the approbation of the court of common pleas and quarter sessions of said county, and the mayor's court of said city, may from time to time ordain and establish: *Provided always*, That the same be not inconsistent with, or contrary to, the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, and the provisions of this act.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every person who shall be convicted, after the completion of said new Prison, in any court of criminal jurisdiction in the city or county of Philadelphia, of any crime, the punishment of which would be imprisonment in the Jail and Penitentiary house of Philadelphia, for a period of time under one year, shall be sentenced by the proper court to suffer punishment in the new Prison aforesaid, by separate confinement at labor for and during the term of their sentence, and shall be fed, clothed and treated as nearly as may be practicable, in the same manner as is provided by law in relation to persons confined in the Eastern state Penitentiary, in solitary confinement at labor.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the commissioners appointed under the provisions of this act for erecting the new Prison aforesaid, be and they are authorized to grant, bargain, and sell the Jail and Penitentiary house of Philadelphia, commonly called the Walnut street Prison and Prune street Apartment, together with their lots of ground whereon the same are erected, bounded by Walnut, Sixth, and Prune streets, in the city of Philadelphia, altogether, or in parts or parcels, at such time or times, and upon such terms and conditions, as they, or a majority of them, may determine; to make and execute a good and sufficient deed or deeds for the same, conveying a fee simple to the purchaser or purchasers: *Provided*, That the said Prison shall remain in its present state until the prisoners shall be removed therefrom to the new Penitentiary for the Eastern District, in such manner as shall be provided for by law.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners for erecting said Prison, and they are hereby required, as soon as they receive the moneys arising from the sale of the said Walnut street Prison and Prune street Apartment, and the lots thereunto belonging, to pay off and discharge the loans they may have obtained under the provisions of the fourth section of this act, and all other debts by them contracted in relation to their duties, and to pay the residue to the commissioners, who are hereby authorized to apply the same to the ordinary purposes of said county.

SECT. 11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said commissioners shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services, nor shall it be lawful for them or either of them to be concerned as principals, agents, or otherwise, in any contracts connected with the building of said Prison or Debtors' Apartment, or derive any profit or advantage from the same; but they are authorized to employ a clerk, whose duty it shall be to take care of the books and papers, and perform such other duties as may be directed by them; which clerk shall receive for his services, such compensation as the commissioners may direct, not exceeding six hundred dollars per annum, payable out of the moneys to be raised by loan under the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners, to submit their accounts annually to the auditors of the county of Philadelphia, who are to examine and report them as is provided by law in relation to the accounts of the county commissioners.

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the commissioners aforesaid, previous to making any contract for building the said Prison, or for furnishing materials for the same, shall first give notice, by public advertisement, in two or more of the daily papers, and continue the same at least three weeks, for the purpose of procuring the said materials on the most economical terms.

FREDERICK SMITH, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WM. G. HAWKINS, *Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved, the thirtieth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

GEORGE WOLF.

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Penitentiary in Baltimore.—The new building for the accommodation of nearly 400 convicts in separate cells is occupied, the discipline improved, and the earnings of the convicts exceed all expenses of their support. The amount of earnings above the expenses of the establishment are thus stated by the directors in their annual report:—"This document presents a nett gain for the nine months comprising the service of the present board, of $9,639 66, (or, inclusive of the annual instalment on the loan of 1822, of $10,639 66.)" A loss of stock of $5,322 72 in the first quarter, deducted from the last sum, leaves $5,316 94, the gain of the whole year, after defraying the ordinary expenses for the salaries of the officers, maintenance of the convicts, payments of interest on loans, &c. &c.

The new board of directors have introduced the business of weaving woollen goods, in the female department, for the purpose of affording full occupation to the women. The board say also, that,

"They have not neglected the primary object of the institution, the reformation of criminals. They have devoted strict attention to regulations for the improvement of discipline, and have been gratified by a happy coincidence of their results with their own anticipations.

"The fact, confirmed by the whole history of crime, that neglect of education in its relations to mental cultivation and the means of procuring honest subsistence, is among the most fruitful sources of vice, early impressed upon the board the propriety of a general system of instruction, which might comprehend the whole mass of the convicts. They accordingly caused them to be arranged into classes, suitably organized in regard to capacity, to be provided with teachers selected from among the most intelligent of the convicts, and furnished with the necessary books and means of general education in various departments appropriate to their respective talents. They assigned to them the upper story of the western wing as a school room, where they should assemble every Sabbath day, and devote all parts of it not employed in the usual religious exercises, to the pursuit of various useful attainments. The whole being under the superintendence of the keeper and other of the officers, the utmost order and decorum prevail, and the steadiness and care with which the object has been pursued, have resulted in corresponding improvement.

"The advantages of this regulation are not confined to the intellectual benefits derived from it by the convicts, but are evinced in an entire destruction of the improper indulgences and corrupt association, to which exemption from labor formerly afforded them more opportunity on Sunday than any other.

"The moral improvement of the culprit, and not the vengeance of the law, is the grand object of Prison discipline, to accomplish which end at the least possible expense to the state, is the great desideratum. The experience of this institution amply proves, that the prisoners can be so employed as to defray the expenses of the establishment; and it has recently been ascertained, that, after performing an amount of labor commensurate with the cost of their support, there are large portions of time, which must remain unemployed, or very ill-employed, unless properly directed to pursuits, which will increase the intellectual powers, and thus prevent the mind from sinking into apathy, and cherishing the perverted conceptions already existing. The experiment, although imperfectly tried, warrants the assertion, that convicts are not only capable of intellectual culture, but that they gladly resort to the means of instruction, as a relief from corroding reflections; and that this diversity of employment, so far from infringing upon the amount of labor, gives them more alacrity, and consequently incites to greater industry; that since the institution of our school, there has been less vice and immorality, and that the aspect of the prisoners is greatly improved; the dark scowl of despondency or desperation having changed into the more confiding look of hope, and the more cheerful expression of contented employment. There are now few blank, vacant visages; all exhibit the marks of active thought. We are confident, that the only plan for effectuating the designs of penal law, is to blend productive labor with useful education."

The crime, the sex, the color, the nativity, the length of sentence,

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the number discharged by expiration of sentence and pardon, the number of deaths, and the increase of convicts, are stated in the note below.*

House of Refuge in Baltimore.—An act of incorporation has been obtained from the legislature for this institution, and its prospects in regard to funds, and its hold upon the public mind are such, that great expectations are cherished of its speedy establishment, and its ultimate success.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

New Penitentiary.—It is finished, and ready to be occupied.

VIRGINIA.

Penitentiary in Richmond.—Governor Floyd says in his message of December 9, that "By reference to the report of the superintendent of the Penitentiary, herewith communicated, the condition of that Prison will be found to be much improved; and so far as subsequent convictions warrant the belief, the late enactments have, aided by the new arrangement, contributed much to the suppression of vice throughout the state. For the arrangement, the neatness, and internal management of the institution, much is due to the superintendent, whose ability, attention, and judgment, deserve the highest commendation."

GEORGIA.

Penitentiary at Milledgeville.—Provision was made by law at the last session of the legislature for the erection of as many solitary cells as there are convicts. The governor says in his last message, "Much useful information has been collected and published by the Prison Discipline Society of Boston. It might be useful to direct the purchase of a considerable number of its Reports."

TENNESSEE.

The New Penitentiary at Nashville is finished and occupied. It is built on the general plan of the Prisons at Auburn and Wethersfield.

* For stealing, 90; for felony, 8; for murder, 2; for murder in the second degree, 1; for assault with intent to murder, and breaking out and escaping from the Penitentiary, 2; for assault with intent to murder, 1; for manslaughter, 2; for house-breaking, 1; for horse-stealing, 4; for assault with intent to rob, 2; for assault and battery, 1; for attempt to commit rape, 1; for receiving stolen goods, 1; for enticing slaves to run away, 1.

Whole number committed, 117; of whom 58 were white males, 1 white female; 43 black males, and 15 black females.

Of the whole number committed, 102 were Americans, and 15 foreigners. Of the Americans, 83 were from Maryland.

Of the sentences, sixty were for 2 years; seven for 3 years; seven for 4 years; twenty-eight for 5 years; six for 6 years; four for 7 years; one for 8 years; two for 10 years; one for 15 years; and one for 25 years.

Of the whole number, 75 were discharged by expiration of sentence; 15 by pardon; and 13 by death. The number of prisoners at the commencement of the year, was 356; at the close of the year, 370.

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KENTUCKY.

Imprisonment for Debt.—It has been abolished in Kentucky for nine years, and the practical men acquainted with the former and present systems, so far as we have been able to learn their opinion, greatly prefer the latter, and we hear nothing of the slightest movement in the public mind towards a return to the former system.

State Prison at Frankfort.—This institution is managed in a manner peculiar to itself. The keeper, Joel Scott, takes it of the state for a term of years, and in his contract agrees to support it, on condition of receiving the proceeds of the labor of the convicts, and binding himself to pay to the state one half of the excess of the income above the expenses. In five years he has made, according to his statement, several thousand dollars for the state and himself. A committee of the legislature examined the institution, during the last session of the legislature, and made a favorable report, both in regard to its finances and discipline. They found a balance to the credit of the institution of $44,227 79; and they say, "The institution is at this time in a prosperous condition, and doing remarkably well; the profit as reported is much larger than our most sanguine expectations; and the institution is managed in that prompt and energetic manner, which must ensure success and profit to the state, if not the benevolent purposes for which it was originally instituted. The morals and education of the convicts appear to be under the peculiar care of the keeper; he has in his employ persons who teach them, regularly, on each Sabbath day, the great and leading principles of education, morality, and religion; and, indeed, every thing that can render such miserable creatures comfortable or happy, is done by the keeper." The keeper mentions in his report, accompanying the report of the committee, the prevalence of a severe sickness in the Prison during the year, and the urgent necessity of having a hospital in case of another similar occurrence. We give several extracts from his report in the note below, showing the nature and extent of the sickness; the diminution in the whole number of convicts; the manner in which those who remain are employed; the crimes for which they were sentenced; the general conduct of the prisoners; the state of the Sabbath school; the unavailing effort to obtain sufficient moral and religious instruction; and the removal of the deputy keeper, to be the principal keeper in the new Penitentiary in Tennessee.*

* "The fever commenced in September, and prevailed about eighty days, during which time from three to fourteen prisoners were prostrate at once, and two young men fell victims of the fever. A prisoner about seventy years old has died of a lingering decline. Another, who has been addicted to intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors, has died from that cause. A negro man, who had long been afflicted with a disease of the liver and kidneys, has died, after being confined about nine months; making in all, five deaths since my last report. In conclusion of this subject, permit me to say, that a hospital has been in great demand during the last year, particularly during the prevalence of the fever. At present, the prisoners are all well, except one convalescent man.

"Since my last report, forty-one convicts have been received; the sentences of thirty have expired; three have been pardoned; five have died; and one is out by escaping. In September last, the number of prisoners was one hundred and three. At present the number is ninety-two.

"They are employed about as follows:—ten bagging-spinners; three bagging-weavers; six weaving broadcloth, jeans, and carpetings; one sleigh-maker; one brush-maker; six

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ILLINOIS.

The New Penitentiary in Illinois is building on a small scale, and on the general plan of the Prison at Auburn.

OHIO.

The subject of building a new Penitentiary was much agitated, during the last session of the legislature in Ohio. The keeper of the old Prison at Columbus made an able report in favor of it, in which many of the evils of the old system are clearly stated as the results of his own experience, and much of the important information in regard to the new Penitentiaries in the Eastern States was embodied. We give copious extracts from this report, because we deem it important to preserve a document which affords abundant encouragement to the state of Ohio to build a new Penitentiary, and equal encouragement to the Prison Discipline Society to prosecute its object as in years past.*

shoe-makers; twelve wagon and plough-makers; sixteen blacksmiths; five chair-makers; two coopers; one engineer; one fireman; one miller; ten hatters; four wool-carders; two wool-spinners; two cloth-dressers; six stone-cutters; and three cooks. The prisoners are sometimes shifted from one trade to another, as occasion requires.

"During the last two years, the convictions have been, for felony (the particular offence not being named), 36; for horse-stealing, 14; for house-breaking, 3; for stealing money, 6; for swindling, 2; for manslaughter, 5; for kidnapping, 1; for passing counterfeit money, 5; for house-burning, 2; for forgery, 2; for highway robbery, 3; and for maiming, 1.

"The conduct of the prisoners has been so good as almost entirely to supersede the necessity of severe corporeal punishment. I have caused the rules of the Prison to be printed, and have had a copy posted up in every cell, in order that the prisoners may read them, until they are perfectly understood.

"As to the Sabbath school for the prisoners, I found that the benevolent design of the institution was defeated, and that it was impossible to do any good with all the prisoners confined in the school room at once. Therefore I held a council with the visiting committee, and we agreed that it was best to lock up those who were old, and some of those most advanced in learning. At this time about thirty of the youngest and most illiterate are attending school, some of them highly pleased, and learning fast. I should be pleased if I could inform you that the prisoners had been well supplied with religious instruction during the last year. My efforts to obtain preaching so far have been unsuccessful, under the present regulations, that the prisoners have not heard more than fifteen or twenty sermons during the last year. In remedy of this defect, I hope that your wisdom will devise some plan, with which I shall most cheerfully coöperate.

"Of the other officers of the Penitentiary, I have the pleasure to say, that to their diligence and skill, the credit of my success is largely to be ascribed. I have to regret the loss of my worthy assistant, Mr. John McIntosh, who has accepted the office of keeper of the Tennessee Penitentiary."

* "Although I have effected some changes, which suggested themselves to me as being proper, yet, in the general arrangement and prosecution of business, I have been compelled to adhere to the same course which had been pursued by my predecessor. And I am fully convinced that an unceasing vigilance, and an active round of business and duty, can effect no radical change in the results of the *present* institution. This conviction is forced upon me, not only from personal experience in the affairs of this, but from an examination of the reports of other Prisons, of similar construction, in which are to be found nearly the same general outlines of management.

"The number of sick constantly in the hospital from the first of March until the latter part of August, would average from ten to twelve; from this time until the fire, the business of the shops became greatly interrupted, in consequence of an increase of sickness, there being from thirty to forty daily in the hospital, and from fifty to sixty who were unable to work.

"On the night of the eighth of October, a fire was discovered in the roof of one of the shops in the middle yard of the Prison. Before we were able to stop the fire, nearly all the shops were burnt or torn down. The probability is, that it was communicated by a slow match, that had been well timed, and set by some of the prisoners.

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We have now finished the notice which we proposed to take of the progress, during the last year, of Prison Discipline.

In view of what has been done, we feel grateful, and determined to persevere.

In regard to Imprisonment for Debt, by the laws which have been passed in a single year, in all probability, from TWELVE TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS will be saved from imprisonment for small debts. By these laws, personal liberty, public morals, and common humanity, are in some measure relieved; but while so many are saved from imprisonment, let us not forget the far greater number who will be incarcerated in those states where no such laws have been passed, and where the remedy is applied only in a small degree.

In regard to our State Prisons, we can now begin to look upon many of them with complacency, as places of separation at night, supervision, silence, order, neatness, hard labor, economy, and good government;

"If I had been clothed with authority, I am persuaded that I should not have acted with a due regard to the interest of the state, in causing to be erected permanent shops upon the present limited ground-work. It is entirely too contracted to admit of buildings sufficiently large, for even the present number of prisoners; it is therefore evident that the increased, and rapidly increasing, number of convicts, requires that either the present yard be extended, or that a new Prison be erected.

"Of this Prison it may be positively asserted, as well as of all others in which the practice of lodging a number together at night is established, that reformation is impossible. As soon might you expect to turn from his wanderings an unfortunate youth, by introducing him into the companionship of a den of thieves, as into a Penitentiary in which opportunities for social intercourse, either by day or night, is admitted. The old offender takes delight in relating to his companions his cunning devices, his daring exploits, and his hairbreadth escapes; and the young, ever ready to seize upon the marvellous, rather than to nurture wholesome maxims, commit to memory lessons of depravity, as the foundation of their practice and future destiny. It has been very justly observed, that 'our Penitentiaries are so many schools of vice. They are so many seminaries to impart lessons and maxims calculated to banish legal restraint, moral consideration, pride of character, and self-regard. They have their watch-words, their technical terms, their peculiar language, and their causes and objects of emulation. Let us ask any sagacious observer of human nature, acquainted with the internal police of our Prisons, to suggest a school where the commitment of the most pernicious crimes can be taught with the most effect; could he select a plan more fertile in the most pernicious results, than the indiscriminate society of knaves and villains of all ages and degrees of guilt?' 'It is in the cells that every right principle is eradicated, and every base one instilled. They are nurseries of crime where the convict is furnished with the expedients and shifts of guilt, and, with his invention sharpened, he is let loose upon society in a ten-fold degree a more daring, desperate, and effective villain!'

"Of the reformatory character of those Prisons in which solitary confinement at night forms a part of the system, much gratifying intelligence has been communicated. In relation to the Auburn Prison, the Prison Discipline Society remark: 'At Auburn we have a more beautiful example still, of what may be done by proper discipline in a Prison well constructed. It is not possible to describe the pleasure which we feel in contemplating this noble institution. With this plan of building, and the system of discipline and instruction introduced at Auburn, the great evils of the Penitentiary system are remedied.' A comparative advantage of the new Prisons, or those of solitary confinement at night, with rigid discipline and hard labor during the day, over those conducted upon the old plan, may be seen in a brief reference to the recommitments. They are, 'in the New York Penitentiary, almost one to two; in the state Prison in New York city, almost one to four; in Philadelphia Penitentiary, in 1817, more than one to three; in the New Hampshire and Auburn Penitentiaries, the recommitments are less than one to twenty. In New York city, they boast of having one or more prisoners from Auburn; and a police officer in the vicinity, testifies that they do not get one from Auburn, where they get ten from other Prisons.' Of the one hundred and sixty-five convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary, fifteen have been recommitted; and we have heard of from fifteen to twenty, who have left this Prison, being in the Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pittsburg Prisons. In 1827, the Auburn Prison contained five hundred and seventy convicts, of whom only seventeen were in a second time.

"There can be no doubt, but that the instilling of moral and religious sentiments into the minds of Prisoners, during the hours of relaxation from labor is, under favorable circum-

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and, connected with all these improvements, we see, in each of the reformed Prisons, the Bible, the resident chaplain, the chapel, the Sabbath school, the private admonition, counsel and instruction; in one word, in some good degree, what we may suppose the Lord Jesus Christ would require a community, calling itself Christian, to make its Prisons.

In regard to Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, our country has given a noble example to other nations. The Houses of Refuge in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have constantly under their paternal roofs almost five hundred youth and children. How incalculable must be the good, in a course of years, resulting from this most noble charity! We should deem it an object worthy of a life, to add another to the number of these institutions. That in Baltimore we hope soon to see in operation.

In regard to our County Prisons, little or nothing has been done in the way of reform; and we freely acknowledge, that we have no heart to pull down the old county Prisons and build greater, while the princi-

stances, productive of perceptible and lasting good. Hard, indeed, must be the heart of that man, who, in his gloomy cell, with no other monitor but his Bible and his conscience, would not receive, with thankfulness, the visits and admonitions of a pious friend. The worthy individual who, for some time past, has acted in a ministerial capacity in this institution, still continues his laudable endeavors to impart to the prisoners beneficial instruction. And it is deeply to be regretted, that the zeal which he evinces in the cause of reformation, and his devout endeavors to secure to his unfortunate auditors an eternal welfare, should not be accompanied with corresponding good. But how can it be otherwise, than that that system of discipline which fails to restrain men in their evil propensities towards the community, should be equally inoperative in enforcing upon them an obedience to the positive commands of their God?

"The number of prisoners received at this institution during the past year, is seventy-six; the average length of whose sentence is five years, and for the prosecution and transportation of whom, there has been drawn from the treasury seven thousand dollars. At the termination of the coming five years, there will be, in all probability, four hundred prisoners, allowing that each one is made to serve out the full period of his sentence. Of this number, only one hundred could be kept at employ in the present Prison, if the work-shops were again erected to their full size; leaving a balance of three hundred men to be schooled in idleness and villany, at an enormous expense to the state.

"Will it be said, that, to avoid the evils attending a crowded state of the prisoners, the governor will, as he has heretofore been compelled to do, for the same cause, pardon them? The pardoning power has been so exercised as to limit the average sentence to less than two years. Four fifths of those who enter the Prison are destitute of trades. For the seventy-six prisoners received the last year, as has been before observed, was paid $7,000. Add to this sum the amount necessary for the payment of officers; for the furnishing of victuals, clothes, and fuel for the convicts; and every thing necessary to keep them in employ and security; *compel* them to learn trades, at which they shall work during the day only; pardon them at the expiration of two years; and what amount can it be expected they will have earned for the state?

"A few remarks as regards the pecuniary affairs of the Prisons of some of the other states. In thirty-six years after its commencement, the Connecticut Prison, whose number of convicts has never exceeded one hundred, was an expense to the state of $214,611 33; averaging yearly near $6,000. 'In 1817, '18, and '19, the average expense was $12,192 annually.' 'In the state Prison in New York city, the total expense to the state in twenty years, from 1803 to 1823, was $331,302 32.' 'In five different years, during this period, the expenses were $30,000 or more, each year; nearly equal to the annual expense of the public schools in Boston, in which are instructed about seven thousand children.' The annual expense of the New Jersey state Prison, containing an average of seventy prisoners, is about $4,000. This Prison is situated a mile from the capital of the state, upon the Delaware river, thirty miles from Philadelphia; and is afforded with every facility to procure raw materials, and for the exportation of her manufactured articles. Yet of this Prison, the governor of New Jersey, in his late message, remarks: 'It is greatly to be feared that no ingenuity or effort will enable the establishment to support itself upon the present plan.' 'In the old county Prison in Philadelphia, used as a state Prison, it is understood that the annual expense is about $30,000.' The old Prison at Newgate (Connecticut) cost the state annually, for ten years previous to its abandonment, $3,000; while the new Prison at Wethersfield has produced $3,220, for the last year, above every expense—making a dif-

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pal cause of any such necessity arises from the fact, that about three to one of all the persons committed in them are for debt, and about two thirds of these are for debts under twenty dollars, and from one half to two thirds of the whole number, on writ, without judge, jury, or witness. The country at large does not appear to be disposed to enlarge its county Prisons, and adopt the improved principles of Prison discipline, viz. solitary confinement, rigid discipline, and hard labor, and this, too, at a great expense, for the sake of persons incarcerated for small debts. The public opinion of the country, and the legislation of the country, so far as we are able to judge, are tending to a different result, as the laws of the last winter sufficiently prove. As soon, therefore, as the county Prisons are delivered in any reasonable measure from poor debtors, imprisoned for small sums, especially on mesne process, we shall see what needs to be done in the way of altering, enlarging, or rebuilding county Prisons. But it appears to be a great waste to expend time and money in building new and large county Prisons, for the accommodation of those, many of

ference to the state of $11,629; which in three years will defray the whole expense of building the new Prison.' 'The Prison at Auburn, during the last year, with five hundred and seventy inmates at its close, earned for the state, after deducting every expense, $5,336 97.'

"The amount drawn from the treasury for the support of the Ohio Penitentiary, since its establishment, is $167,000; the institution is now in debt $4,000; which, added to the first sum, makes $171,000, with which the institution stands charged. As an offset to this charge, may be placed $10,000 in debts, the full amount of what the $18,000, due the institution, is actually worth; tools and machinery to the amount of $2,500; raw materials on hand, to the amount of $2,800; manufactured articles, $5,000; labor on the canal, $5,000. The aggregate of these sums, deducted from the $171,000, leaves a balance against the establishment of $145,700. The fifteen years which the Prison has been in operation, divided into the whole sum which stands to its charge, will exhibit an annual expenditure of $9,713 dollars. The difference between this amount and the various reported amounts, is probably owing to the difference between the estimated value of the manufactured articles, and the prices for which they have been sold; and to the improvements which have been made from time to time, not being taken into this account, as the establishment cannot be considered worth more now than at its beginning. Are there any who still persist in the belief that the Ohio Penitentiary can be made to support itself? Admit, for a moment, that the labor of each prisoner can be made to defray the costs of his prosecution and delivery at the Prison, and all the expense attending his confinement, can the one hundred who are kept in employ, be expected to support, in addition to themselves, the sixty-five who must be nourished in idleness? It will be discovered, from this statement, that Ohio has, on an average, from the commencement of the institution until the present time, expended nearly $10,000 annually. Admitting that crime continues to increase in proportion to the increase of population, we must expect to expend, for the coming five or ten years, from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, each year, for support, repairs, &c. The question that will suggest itself to the consideration of your honorable body, is, Will it be policy for Ohio to continue to expend this sum for the support of an institution, that evidently tends to make a great portion of our convicts worse men than they were at the time of entering the Prison? or whether it would not be better to expend, in one year, $30,000, the labor of the convicts, and the debts due the institution, and build a Prison that would be sufficient to contain five hundred prisoners, and one where that discipline could be introduced, which would not only free society from the depredations of the convict while in Prison, but one that would have a beneficial effect upon him after being discharged?

"For a more minute and satisfactory description of the plan upon which the Wethersfield and Auburn Prisons are constructed, together with their internal police and general management, I beg leave to refer the legislature to the reports of those Prisons, and to the invaluable Reports of the Prison Discipline Society, whose labors give promise of more good, in establishing a perfect system of Prison government, than has been derived from any other source; also to the letter of Judge Powers, former keeper of the Auburn Prison, which was read in the legislature of Pennsylvania, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members; with all of which we have been kindly furnished.

"There were, on the first of March, 147 prisoners. There have been received, since that time, 57: discharged by expiration of sentence, 10; by pardon, 25; escaped, 4: leaving in the Prison, the 15th of November, 1830, 165.

"*Columbus*, Dec. 8, 1830. B. LEONARD, *Keeper O. P.*"

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whom public opinion and the laws are likely so soon to relieve in another way. If persons can be found disposed to do it, we envy not their benevolence, or the happiness and utility resulting from it. To illustrate this idea: A county Prison, properly constructed for the accommodation of the thousand or twelve hundred persons saved from imprisonment, in the state of Maryland, in a single year, by the very brief and small law of the last winter, prohibiting the imprisonment of persons for less than $30, would cost, probably, not less than one hundred thousand dollars. The interest on this sum would not only pay as much as has been heretofore paid in consequence of the old process of collecting, but probably pay the whole amount of the debts; for it is a fact, proved by the records of all the Prisons, and the acknowledgment of all the lawyers and sheriffs whom we have consulted, that in a very small proportion of all the cases of imprisonment for debt, is *any thing* PAID; and a great proportion of all the cases of imprisonment is for small debts. We shall therefore labor for the present to prevent the imprisonment of persons, at least for small debts, rather than labor to enlarge or rebuild the county Prisons, for their solitary confinement and more severe discipline.

In regard to Asylums for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics, Massachusetts has taken the lead, in this new department of benevolence; New York is preparing to follow the example; and we are confident, that nothing is necessary to cause a beautiful sisterhood of these needful institutions, but a knowledge of the facts proving their necessity.

In regard to Establishments for the Pauper Population, particularly of large Cities, we believe many important principles concerning their construction, discipline, employment, and instruction, have been, and may be, derived from the improved Prisons.

In view of the whole field of labor fairly embraced by the Prison Discipline Society, it is large enough, and sufficiently interesting, to encourage patient and persevering labor without deviation or despondency

Thanking the Lord, therefore, for the mercies of the last year, we consecrate ourselves anew to his service, in this department of benevolence.

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Gray, Francis C.
Greenleaf, Jonathan, by a Friend
Homes, Henry
Hubbard, Samuel
Jackson, Charles
Jackson, James
Jackson, Patrick T.
Lawrence, Amos
Lowell, John
Munson, Israel
*Phillips, William
Prescott, William
Shattuck, George C.
Tappan, John
Ticknor, George
Tuckerman, Edward
Ward, Artemas
White, Stephen
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Burgess, Ebenezer

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Dwight, Henry

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Worcester, Mass.
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Porter, Ebenezer
Woods, Leonard

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*Jay, John
Jay, William

Beverly.
Oliphant, David

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Beecher, Lyman
Bowdoin, James
Brooks, Peter C.
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Codman, Catharine
Codman, Charles R.
Dwight, Edmund
Eliot, William H.
Gray, John C.
Green, Gardiner
Green, Samuel
Hill, Henry
Homer, George J.
*Jones, John Coffin
Lowell, Charles
Lawrence, Abbot
Marvin, T. R.
McLean, Ann
Otis, Harrison Gray
Parker, Ebenezer
Parkman, Francis
Potter, Alonzo
Rand, Asa
Randall, John
Ropes, William
Shaw, Robert G.
Vose, Thomas
Warren, John C.
Wigglesworth, Thomas
Winthrop, Thomas L.
Wisner, Benjamin B.
Worthington, William

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carrol, D. L.

Cambridge, Mass.
Quincy, Josiah

Canandaigua, N. Y.
Eddy, Ansel G.

Catskill, N. Y.
Cooke, Thomas B.
Day, Orrin

Charleston, S. C.
Bethune, G. W.
Corning, Jasper

Charlestown, Mass.
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Danvers, Mass.
Cowles, George
Oakes, Caleb

Dorchester, Mass.
Codman, John

Geneva, N. Y.
*Axtell, Henry

Gloucester, Mass
Jewett, David, by a lady

Hampton, N. H.
Harris, Roswell

Haverhill, Mass.
Keely, George
Phelps, Dudley

Ipswich, Mass.
Kimball, David

Marblehead, Mass
Hooper, Nathaniel
Reed, William

Milton, Mass.
Tucker, Nathaniel

Newbury, Mass.
Wright, Henry C.

Newburyport, Mass.
Banister, William B.
Bartlett, William
*Brown, Moses
Dimmick, Luther F.
Proudfit, John
By a donation in books from Charles Whipple, to constitute the following persons Life Members.
Davis, Mary A.
Greenleaf, Mary C.
Hodge, Mary D.
Thompson, Sarah

New Haven, Conn.
Brewster, James

New York City.
Allen, Stephen
Brewster, Joseph
Broadhead, Dr.
*Chambers, William
Cox, Samuel
Eastborn, Mantor
Falconer, Archibald
How, Fisher
Hedges, Timothy
Mason, Cyrus W.
McAuley, Thomas
Milnor, James
Patton, William
Perrit, Pelatiah
Schrœder, J. F.
Stevens, J. C.
Spring, Gardiner
Tappan, Arthur
Varick, Richard
Woolsey, William W.

Peterboro', N. Y.
Smith, Gerrit

Philadelphia, Penn.
Allen, Solomon
Carey, Matthew
Henry, Alexander

Pittsfield, Mass
Newton, Edward A.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Cuyler, Cornelius

Salem, Mass.
Cleveland, J. P.
Emerson, Brown
Williams, William
Worcester, Zervia F.

Schenectady, N. Y.
Smith, Peter

Thomaston, Me.
Rose, Daniel

Troy, N. Y.
Tucker, Mark

Utica, N. Y.
Lansing, D. C.
Stocking, Samuel
Varick, Abraham

West Haverhill, Mass.
Cross, Abijah

Williamstown, Mass.
Griffin, Edward D.

Wiscasset, Me.
Hooker, Edward W.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

From June 1, 1830, *to June* 1, 1831.

Amherst, Mass.

Adams, J. S. & C.	1
Baker, Osmyn	1
Bickinson, Edward	1
Humphrey, Heman	2
Snell, E. S.	2

Auburn, N. Y.

Mills, Henry	4 75
Pease, E.	2
Seymour, James S.	2
Seymour, James S.	30
Smith, B. C. by officers of the Prison,	30
Spencer, S.	2
Steele, Richard	2

Andover, Mass.

Contributions,	16
Abbott, Sarah	1
Andover,	8
Badger, M.	2
Cooper, Margaret	1
Farrar, Samuel	2
Newman, Mark	2

Augusta, Me.

Tappan, Benjamin	2

Bridgeport, Conn.

Beach, James B.	2
Cash	1
Hall, Josiah B.	1
Hewitt, Nathaniel	2
Hubbel, Josiah	50
Lyon, A.	50
Sterling, S. & G.	1
Sterling, David	2

Baltimore, Md.

Armstrong, James	2
Bixler, David	2
Boyd, I. & Co.	2
Breckenridge, John	2
Brown, John W.	2
Brown, Jarvis	2
Brune, F. W.	2
Carroll, James	2
Carroll, Harry D. G.	2
Colt, R. L.	5
Crawford, H. & W.	2
Cushing, Joseph	2
Dawson, Robert	2
Donations, sundry	38
Ellicot, A. & I.	2
Fisher, Martyn	2
Forman, Joshua	2
Fowler, S. L.	2
Freize, G. R.	2
Goulder, R.	2
Hall, T. W.	2
Harrison, W. G.	2
Howard, James	2
Howe, Samuel	2
Hudson, D. W.	2
Janvier, Thomas	2
Keerl, George H.	2
Lilley, Alonzo	2
Mayhew, W. & Co.	2
McDowell, George	2
McDonald, William	2
Mesteer, S. & W.	2
McKim, W. D.	30
Mowton,	2
Owens, Joseph	2
Parnel, E.	2
Poultney, Evan	2
Reynolds, William	2
Ruderstein, John M.	2
Sellman, James C.	2
Shultz, I. & Co.	2
Tyerson, Isaac	2
Wilson, J.	2
Wyman, Cobb, & Co.	2

Boston.

Annual Meeting contribution	58 27
Balance from old account	268 50
Adams, Chester	2
Adams, William	2
Adams, Z.	2
Appleton, Nathan	20
Appleton, Samuel	100
Anderson, Rufus	2
Andrews, E. T.	2
Badlam, Stephen	2
Bancroft, Jacob	2
Bartlett, Levi	2
Beecher, Edward	5
Blanchard, Joshua P.	2
Blasland, William	2
Brewster, Osmyn	4
Brooks, Peter C.	20
Brown, Nathaniel	2
Brown, Charles	2
Bumstead, Josiah F.	10
Bumstead, Jos. F.	5
Bumstead, Josiah	6
Bussey, Benjamin	100
Butler, James	2
Channing, Walter	2
Clapp, Joshua	2
Cobb, Nathaniel R.	100
Contributions in Rev. Mr. Malcom's Church	26 83
Cornelius, Elias	2
Cummings, Daniel	2
Cutler, Pliny	10
Curtis, Charles P	2
Dana, Ephraim	2
Daniell, Otis	2
Davis, Thomas A.	2
Derby, Elizabeth	5
Doane, G. W.	20
Dwight, Edmund	20
Edwards, Henry	2
Edwards, Henry	10
Eliot, Samuel A	70
Emerson, G. B.	3
Eustis, W. T.	2
Evarts, Jeremiah	2
Fairbanks & Loring	4
Fairchild, Joy H.	2
Flagg, Josiah	5
Fletcher, Richard	2
Gilbert, Samuel	2
Gray, Francis C.	70
Grant, Moses	2
Greene, David	3
Green, Nathaniel	2
Greenleaf, J. by a Friend	90
Grosvenor, Lemuel P.	2
Grosvenor, C. P. part of the contribution at the Annual Meeting	10
Gulliver, John	2
Gurney, Nathan	2
Hadley, Charles	2
Hale, Enoch	2
Haskell, Amos	2
Haskell, Andrew	2
Haskell, Edward	2
Head, George E.	2
Hill, Henry	5
Hobart, Albert	2
Homes, Henry	10
Homes, Henry	20
Homer, G. J.	20
Howard, Benjamin	2
How, Hall J.	2
How, James	10
How, James	5
Hubbard, Samuel	70
Hubbard, Samuel	10
Hubbard, W. J.	2
Jackson, Ward	2
Jackson, Charles	70
Jackson, James	70
Jackson, P. T.	70
Jackson, L.	2
Johnson, Samuel	2
Lawrence, Amos	60
Lee, Ann	25
Lincoln, Ensign	2
Lincoln, Heman	2
Loring, Barnabas T.	2
Loring, C. G.	2
Loring, Josiah	2
Low, Isaiah	2
Lowell, Charles	10
Manning, William	2
Marvin, T. R.	2
Means, James	5
Mears, Elijah	2
Munroe, Edmund	10
Munroe, Edmund	10
Munson, Israel	70
Newell, Montgomery	2
Nickols, Thaddeus	2
Noyes, Daniel	5
Noyes, Daniel	2
Odiorne, George	2
Palfrey, J. G.	2
Park Amasa	2
Parker, John	50
Parker, M. S.	2
Perkins, Benjamin	2
Pierpont, John	2
Potter, Alonzo, by W. B. Reynolds	20
Prescott, William	80
Rand, Asa	5
Reynolds, William B.	5
Reynolds, Edward	5
Richardson, J. C.	2
Robbins, Chandler	2
Rogers, Edmund	2
Russell, Aaron	2
Safford, Daniel	10
Sawin, E.	2
Scudder, Charles	2
Shattuck, G. C.	70
Stone, William W.	2
Sullivan, John	2
Sullivan, John W.	2
Swett, Samuel G.	2
Stoddard, Charles	2
Stoddard, Charles	10
Sumner, Bradford	2
Tappan, Charles	2
Tappan, Charles	5
Tappan, John	20
Tappan, John	5
Tappan, John	70
Tenney, Samuel	2
Thacher, Peter C.	2
Ticknor, George	75
Train, Samuel	5
Train, Samuel	10
Tuckerman, Edward	10

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Tufts, James	2	
Twombly, Alexander	2	
Vinal, Otis	2	
Walker, Ezra	1	
Ware, Mark	2	
Warren, Richard	2	
Waterston, Robert	2	
White, Stephen	70	
Whiting, Marcus	2	
Wigglesworth, Edward.	2	
Wigglesworth, Thomas	5	
Willis, Horatio M.	2	
Willis, Nathaniel	10	
Willey, Newton	2	
Williams, J. D.	30	
Williams, Willard	2	
Winthrop, Thomas L.	10	
Wisner, Benj. B.	5	
Woodman, George	2	
Worcester, J. E.	2	
Brunswick, Me.		
Newman, Samuel P. part of the contribution at the Annual Meeting	2	
Cambridgeport, Mass.		
Chaplin, James P. by William J. Hubbard,	10	
Canandaigua, N. Y.		
Granger, Francis	5	
Greig, S.	5	
Howell, N. W.	3	
Johns, Evans	3	
Hubbel, Walter	3	
Sundry persons	4	
Charlestown, Mass.		
Austin, William	7	
Doane, John	2	
Fay, Warren	2	
Fenner, J. P.	4	
Flint, S.	2	
Kidder, Samuel	2	
McIntire, E. P.	2	
Skilton, M.	2	
Tufts, Amos	2	
Warren, Isaac	2	
Chittenango, N. Y.		
Sherman, David A.	1	
Columbus, Ohio.		
Leonard, B.	5	
Danbury, Conn.		
Contribution	4	
Hoyt, E. T.	2	
Hoyt, Russell	2	
Ives, Isaac	2	
Rood, A.	2	
Sweedy, S.	2	
Wildman, N.	2	
Danvers, Mass.		
Cash		50
Contribution	9	32
Cook, H.	2	
Cowles, George	2	
Cook, Mrs.	1	
Frothingham, I.	2	
Smith, Caleb	2	
Sprague, J. G.	2	
Sprague,	1	
Derry, N. H.		
Pilsbury, M. C.	5	
Fairfield, Conn.		
Hunter, J. H.	2	
Hull, David	2	
Sherman, R. M.	2	
Sundry persons	3	
Sundry persons, towards constituting J. H. Hunter a Life Member	6	
Farmington, Conn.		
Andrus, Asa	2	
Camp, Jos. K.		50
Coles, Horace	1	
Coles, George		50
Hart, Simeon	1	
Hooker, Edward	1	
Pitkin, Charles	2	
Porter, Noah	1	
Woodbridge, W. C.	2	
Fitchburg, Mass.		
Putnam, Rufus A.	2	
Geneva, N. Y.		
Donations		
Bogert, James	2	
Cook, C. A.	2	
Dwight, Henry	40	
Hall, Moses	1	50
Sundry persons	1	75
Georgia.		
Hussey, A.	2	
Goshen, Conn.		
Beach, John		50
Beecher, David	1	
Cash	1	25
Hart, Henry		50
Lyman, M. & H. N.	2	50
Norton, Abraham	1	
Hackensack, N. J.		
Anderson, John		50
Bogert, C. C.		25
Cassedy, George	2	
Cristie, D. I.		37½
Cash		25
Campbell, A.	2	
Hague, James		50
Haverhill, Mass.		
Duncan, J. H.	2	
Ipswich, Mass.		
Choate, John	2	
Lawrenceville, N. J.		
Axtell, Henry	2	
Green, Richard	2	
Henderson, Anna	1	
Phillips, Lewis	2	
Phillips, Dr.	1	
Smith, John	2	
Massachusetts Legislature,		
For Reports	120	
Marblehead, Mass.		
Contribution	6	32
Middle Haddam, Conn.		
Alsop, J. W.	1	
Cash		73
Foot, Horace	2	
Talman, Mr.		50
Middletown, Conn.		
Barnes, J.	2	
Contribution	12	52
Friend	3	
Hubbard, Nehemiah	2	
Shaler, Mrs.	2	
Southmayd, E. G.	2	
Stanley, G. W.	2	
Ward, Mrs. & W. D.	3	
Whittlesey, C.	2	
Woodman, Henry	2	
Morristown, N. J.		
Boykin, John	1	
Cash, and Report sold	1	62
Chester, Alfred	2	
Condit, Lewis	2	
Cook, James	2	
Conklins, Mrs.	1	
Day, David	2	
Dickenson, L.		50
Ford, G. H.	2	
Hawkins, Mrs.	1	
Johnson, Peter A.	2	
Johnson, S.	1	
Lindsley, W.	1	
Mills, Lewis	2	
Schenck,	1	
Scofield, James I.	2	
Newark, N. J.		
Hamilton, W. T. from 1st Church, to constitute him a Life Member	30	
New Brunswick, N. J.		
Baker, Samuel	1	
Bishop, James	1	
Bray, John	2	
Duryee, Richard	2	
Eastburn, Robert	1	
Janeway, J.	2	
Nevins, James S.	2	
Nelson, John	2	
Randolph, D. Fitz	2	
Richmond, Frederic	1	
Scott, John	1	
Scott, Mrs.	2	
Strong, Theodore	2	
Sundry persons	1	50
Newbury, Mass.		
Adams, Daniel	4	
New Castle, Del.		
Darack, J.	1	
Dickey, J. M.	2	
Janvier, C. & J.		75
Janvier, John		50
Janvier, Thomas	1	
Kean, M.	1	
Paynter, A.	1	
Roberts, James	2	
Rogers, James	1	
Stockton, T.	1	
Two persons	1	50
New Haven, Conn.		
Andrews, E. A.	2	
Baldwin, R. S.	2	
Brewster, James	2	
Bristol, William	2	
Candee, Leverett	2	
Catlin, W.	2	
Clark, Joseph N.	2	
Daggett, David	2	
Day, Jeremiah	2	
Dow, V. M.	2	
Dwight, Timothy	2	
Forbes & Son	2	
Goodrich, Chauncey A	2	
Hotchkiss, H. & L.	2	
Hotchkiss, Russell	2	
Hull, Sidney	2	
Hitchcock, S. K.	2	
Ives, Eli	2	
Jarman, F. T.	2	
Kimberly, Dennis	2	
Kingsley, James L.	2	
Knight, Jonathan	2	
Leffingwell, William	2	
Maltby, A. H.	2	
Munson, Eneas	2	
Pond, C. H.	2	
Pynchon, H. R.	1	
Salsbury, Mrs. J.	1	
Sherman, Roger	2	
Stillman, Benjamin	2	
Skinner, A. N.	2	
Townsend, W. F	2	
Townsend, Isaac H	2	
Townsend, Isaac	2	
Trowbridge, Henry	2	
Twining, Stephen	2	
Totten, Gilbert	2	

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White, Dyer 2
Whitney, Henrietta 2

Newtown, Conn.

Contribution 1 62

New York City.

Astor, John J. 12
Allison, M. 2
Baker, Cornelius 2
Baker, J. 2
Beck, John B. 2
Bennet, H. 1
Bruce, 2
Bliss, James C. 2
Burtis, Arthur 2
Brewster, Joseph 1
Brigham, John C. 2
Cash, 3 50 ; do. 10, 13 50
Chardon, 2
Cox, J. 2
Chester, W. W. 10
Chalmers, James 2
Cockran, Rupert 3
Curtis, Edward 2
Darling, Thomas 2
Davis, Charles A. 5
Dickinson, Austin 2
Durand & Durpee 3
Emery, D. E. 2
Edwards, Alfred 2
Friends, 13
Friends, 3 50
Garretson, H. 2
Green, William 2
Green, Timothy 2
Jennings, Chester 3
Haines, R. J. 5
Hall, Andrew 2
Mathews, J. M. by Ladies 30
McCartee, Peter 5
Meeker, David 2
McArthur, D. 2
Morrison, John 2
Nesmith, J. 2
Pendleton, J. 2
Pearson, J. G. M. 4
Peters, Absalom 2
Phelps, Anson G. 5
Pintard, John 2
Phyfe, W. H. 2
Platt, Zephaniah 2
Randolph, J. F. 2
Rankin, John 2
Sheffelin, H. H. 2
Staats, E. B. 2
Stuart, 2
Sundry persons 22
Trotter, Jonathan 2
Taylor, John 5
Twebank, Thomas 1
Thorne, R. V. W. 5
T. S. & G. S. 4
Vose, Reuben 2
Wendell, J. G. 1
Wheeler, H. 2
Willet, Marinus 2
Wolcott, F. H. 2
Wichelshausen, F. 3
W. V. N. 2

Norfolk County, 10

Northampton, Mass.

Clark, Lemuel 2
Clark, William, Jr. 2
Dewey, Charles A. 2
Hopkins, Jno. 2
Hubbard, Roswell 2
Parsons, Samuel 2
Phelps, S. 1
Strong, Lewis 2
Snow, Ralph 2

Tappan, Benjamin 2
Whitney, J. D. 2
Whitney, D. S. 2
Williams, Eliphalet 2

Orange, N. J.

Cash 1 37

Patterson, N. J.

Cattin, Jacob 2
Pennington, A. S. 2

Peterboro', N. Y.

Smith, Peter 50

Philadelphia, Penn.

Ashurst, Richard 5
Atwood, J. M. 2
Brown, J. A. 5
Blight, G. W. 2
Bull, Marcus 2
Chauncey, Charles 5
Cope, Thomas P. 2
Collection in Rev. Mr. Patterson's Church 13 03
Contribution 20 45
Davis, Nathaniel 2
Dickinson, James N. 2
Earp, Thomas 2
Elmes, Thomas 2
Ely, Ezra Stiles 30
Forbes, 2
Friend 2
Friend 2
Hart, John V. 2
Harding, John, Jr. 2
Haywood, L. 2
Henry, John S. 2
Keagy, J. M. 2
King, John 2
Livingston, Gilbert R. by Ladies 30
Lymington, A. 2
McAlpen, J. 2
McLelland, George 2
Newkirk, Matthew 2
Pollard, A. F. 2
Ralston, Robert 2
Richards, B. W. 2
Reports sold 6
Skinner, Thomas H. by Ladies 30
Smith, E. 2
Striker, J. B. 2
Sumner, B. 2
Sundry persons 17
Sundry persons 35 50
Veyin, C. 2
Wallace, William 2
Wierts, C. S. 2
Williams, Henry J. 2

Plymouth, Mass.

Robbins, Josiah, part of the contribution at the Anniversary 30

Portland, Me.

Cross, Nathaniel 2
Hyde, William 2
Owen, Joseph 6

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Cuyler, Cornelius, from Ladies in his society 30
Wilkinson, R. 2
Wilkinson, W. 1

Princeton, N. J.

Bayard, Samuel 2
Dehart, W. 2
Hodge, Charles 2
Potter, John 2
Van Doren, John 2

Rahway, N. J.

Oliver, Washington 2
Squier, Job 20

Randolph, Mass.

Alden, Ebenezer 2
Hitchcock, Calvin 2

Reading, Mass.

Damon, John 3

Rochester, N. Y.

Bush, O. N. 2
Champion, A. 10
Cook, E. 2
Cash 2
James, W. 2
Knox, W. B. 1
Lee, C. M. 2
Livingston, James R. 2
Marchant, I. 2
Peck, Everard 10
Reports sold 6
Sampson, A. 2
Smith, E. F. 1
Wakelee, Abner 2

Salem, Mass.

Adams, Joseph 2
Brown, Ephraim 2
Choate, Rufus 2
Coleman, Henry 2
Contribution 29 14
Dean, William 2
Huntington, Asabel 2
King, James 2
King, Jno. Glen 2
Lawrence, Eliza 3
Lawrence, J. B. 3
Lawrence, Charles 2
Merrill, Benjamin 2
Millet, Daniel 2
Parnelle, John 2
Peabody, Joseph 70
Peele, Willard 2
Phillips, S. C. 30
Pickman, Benjamin 10
Shepherd, Michael 2
Sprague, Joseph G. 2
Smith, George H. 2
Treadwell, Jno. W. 2
Tucker, Gideon 2
Whipple, Henry 2
White, D. A. 2

Shrewsbury, Mass.

Allen, George, part of the contribution at the Annual Meeting 2

Somerville, N. J.

F. Van Derveer 2
Frelingheyden, J. 2
Hedges, W. J. 2
Howell, Andrew 2
Striker, Peter I. 2
Vroom, Peter D. 2
Contribution 5 42

Springfield, Mass.

Bliss, George 3
Riley, Justus 2

Stratford, Conn.

Beers, Mr. 35
Lindsley, James H. 2
Robbins, Thomas B. 1

Westfield, Mass.

Fowler, James 2
Knapp, J.; Gillet, H.; and Talmadge, E. G. 5

Williamstown.

Griffin, Edward Dorr 30

Woodstock, Vt.

Backus, Samuel, part of the contribution at the Annual Meeting 9

Worcester, Mass.

Waldo, Daniel 100
Lincoln, J. W. 5

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, *in account with* CHARLES CLEVELAND, Treasurer. Cr.

To cash paid Amos Haskell, for folding, binding, &c.,	$153 27	By Balance from last year's account,	$268 50
" " " Grant & Daniell, for paper,	390 00	" cash received from contribution at the last Anniversary	104 27
" " " Perkins & Marvin, for printing,	103 45	" " " from sundry contributions,	133 61
" " " Nathan Hale, for printing,	104 65	" " " for Reports sold,	176 00
" " " Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, for stereotype plates,	476 63	" " " from 16 Life Members,	516 00
" " " Peirce & Williams, and Peirce & Parker, for printing,	21 50	" " " from 22 Life Directors,	1,615 00
" " " A. Hartwell, for wood cut,	10 00	" " " from annual subscriptions and donations,	1,686 06
" " " M. Latham, for collecting, &c.,	40 11		
" " " for use of churches,	11 00		
" " " incidental expenses,	42 71		
" " " Rev. Gerrish Barrett, agent and chaplain of the Prison at Wethersfield,	650 49		
" " " Rev. B. C. Smith, chaplain at Auburn,	218 14		
" " " Rev. Jared Curtis, chaplain at Charlestown,	300 00		
" " " postage, stationery, travelling expenses, and salary of the Secretary,	1,500 00		
Balance to new account,	477 49		
	$4,499 44		$4,499 44

Boston, May 21, 1831.

CHARLES CLEVELAND, Treasurer.

Boston, 21 May, 1831.—*We hereby certify that we have examined the above account, and find the same correct, with proper vouchers.*

JAMES MEANS,
CHARLES STODDARD, } Auditors.

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APPENDIX.

To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at Hartford, May, 1831.

The Directors of the Connecticut State Prison, in compliance with the requisitions of the Act for the establishment of said Prison, respectfully

REPORT,

THAT such has been the management of the Prison during the year past, on the part of those to whom its immediate charge has been entrusted, as to induce us to hope that the design of the legislature in its establishment has been, in a great measure, realized.

The warden's statement of the pecuniary concerns of the institution accompanies this report. From that it will appear, that the results of the year are highly favorable—the earnings of the Prison amounting, for the year, to the sum of $7,824 02, after defraying every attendant expense. We are confident that this result has not been produced by any fictitious estimate of property on hand. In confirmation of this opinion, we would remark, that since the close of the accounts, on the 31st day of March last, the property inventoried in the nail shop, at that time amounting to upwards of $1,300, has been reduced, by actual sales, more than $1,000 at a rate quite as favorable as the appraisal in the invoice.

Out of the earnings of the institution, the warden, by our order, paid on the 31st of March last, into the treasury, the sum of $4,000, which, with the sum of $2,500 from the earnings of the year ending March 31, 1830, makes the sum of $6,500 paid into the treasury during the year past; leaving, at the time of the last payment, a balance of cash on hand, applicable to the current expenses of the Prison, of $1,234 31.

The amount due from the Prison at the end of the year, was $2 75, omitted to be paid by mistake. The amount due to the Prison at the same time, a very great portion of which is well secured, was $4,852 86. The amount and nature of the other property belonging to the institution, together with the amount of the receipts and expenses in each particular department, will appear from the warden's statement.

The employment of the convicts continues much the same as during the last year, with the exception of the manufacture of nails. The demand for these in the market having become less active, it was thought advisable to su pend the manufacture of them for the present. The convicts who were occupied in this department, are now profitably employed in the smith's shop on contract, in the manufacture of shovels.

The tailor's shop has also been discontinued, excepting so far as it is necessary to make and repair the clothing of the convicts. It was thought that the few engaged in this business might be more advantageously employed in other departments of the Prison.

Since the enlargement of the Prison buildings, and proper accommodations have been provided for the females, that department of the institution has assumed a far more favorable aspect. The system of discipline which continues to produce the most salutary influence upon the male convicts, is now, with equal success, applied

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to the females. They are reduced to a state of order and industry, and, being placed under the constant supervision of a judicious matron and her assistant, it is probable they may be restored to liberty and the society of their friends, in some degree morally improved. A part of the females are employed in cooking for the Prison. By this arrangement, the cooking establishment within the main yard of the Prison, one of the greatest interruptions to a correct and thorough discipline, has been removed. The food, as cooked at present by the females, on account of the location of the new kitchen, is received by the convicts in a more palatable state, and at a much less expense of labor, than heretofore. The remainder of the females are employed either in sewing or in some branch of manufactures, and it is hoped that by this arrangement they will hereafter nearly or quite defray the expense attendant upon their imprisonment.

The number of convicts, on the first day of April, was, of males, 166; and of females, 16; making 182 in the whole; and showing an increase of 15 during the year—18 less than in the year previous.

The number of convictions have been 54—also 18 less than during the year preceding, while the number discharged has been the same, viz. 39. The number of convictions, it appears, is considerably less than took place during the year ending the 31st of March, 1830.

Whether this diminution be attributable to the recent modifications of the criminal code, or to other causes, the experience of one year cannot satisfactorily determine.

Owing to the increase of convicts, and the necessity, arising from the changes of employment heretofore alluded to, of bringing a greater number to labor in the same apartment, it was found the workshops were too small; that, having become crowded, they were not only inconvenient for mechanical operations, but it was found prejudicial to the health of the convicts. At the same time, more store-room within the Prison walls was found absolutely necessary to the due preservation of the public property. With the view of obtaining this desirable accommodation, as well as of remedying the growing evil of crowded workshops, we determined to raise the west workshop, in its whole extent, one story higher. By this comparatively cheap operation, two fine workshops—healthy, airy, and spacious—have been obtained in the second story; the carpenters' and smiths' shops sufficiently enlarged, while ample store-room is left within the walls. As it was found that this alteration could be made most economically in connexion with the enlargement of the Prison buildings, the expenditures occasioned by it are included in our accounts as commissioners, and in our report as such an estimate of the expense will appear.

The system pursued in the hospital department has been found, by experience, safe in its operations; by it the physician is always made the judge of the state of health of each of the convicts, as it is in their power at any time to bring themselves under his inspection. While, therefore, there is scarcely a possibility of a convict being able to avoid his daily task by feigning sickness, he is, on the other hand, equally safe against being forced to labor while suffering with disease.

Five deaths have occurred within the Prison during the year; one suicide, by a convict whose sentence was for life; one broken down by the infirmities of old age; one within a few weeks after his commitment, being, at the time he reached the Prison, greatly wasted by the disease which terminated his life; and two by diseases contracted at the Prison. A particular statement relative to the general health of the convicts will be found in the physician's report.

The moral condition of the institution has at all times received our unremitted attention. Whatever may be the pecuniary results of the system pursued, if its moral effects are not visible in the improved deportment of those upon whom it is made to operate, we may with safety pronounce it defective, and we ought to abandon it without hesitation. We are persuaded that the moral influence of the system is salutary;—of this there can be little doubt, when the present character and conduct of some of the convicts are compared with what they were when first brought under that influence. With a desire of rendering their moral improvement, if possible, still more extensive, we were led to the consideration of the propriety of attaching to the institution a resident chaplain. Upon investigation, we were induced to believe that the offices of warden and chaplain, heretofore united, might be advantageously separated. The person discharging the duties of warden might, indeed, without inconvenience, perform morning and evening service; but this comprises a small portion of the duty properly falling within the province of chaplain. We believed that by visiting the convicts in the solitude of their cells—by personally

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teaching the illiterate—and by explaining to all, individually, their moral and religious duties, vastly greater benefits would be conferred upon them, than could be derived merely from the customary services of the morning and evening, and of Sunday.

In this view of the subject, so convinced were we of the importance of a chaplain, that we were unwilling to delay any longer the employment of one, especially as the Prison Discipline Society had generously offered to contribute towards his support. We therefore approved of the appropriation, by the warden, of a sum at the rate of $200 *per annum*, to the maintenance of a chaplain until the present meeting of the General Assembly; that sum being the amount formerly appropriated by the legislature, for a similar purpose, at the old Prison. This arrangement we designed as temporary, intending to present the subject to your consideration at the present session.

The Rev. G. Barrett entered upon the duties of chaplain at the Prison in February last. Evening and morning, and on Sunday, he has regularly performed religious service in the Prison; and has availed himself of other convenient opportunities of communicating to the convicts religious instruction, and of teaching some to read, whom he found ignorant even of the alphabet. In his intercourse with them, he has been naturally led to inquire into the advantages of literary and moral instruction enjoyed by them previous to their imprisonment. He found seventy-six unable to write—thirty unable to read—sixty who were deprived of parental protection before they were ten years old, and thirty-six more who met with the same privation before they were fifteen. No convict has received a liberal education, and very few have ever been brought under the influence of Sunday school instruction. We make these statements to illustrate the necessity of employing a chaplain at the Prison.

Upon the subject of the general treatment of the convicts, and the discipline of the institution, we would remark, that the State Prison is designed to be, and emphatically is, a place of punishment. The feelings of humanity and mistaken mercy should not be suffered to interpose, to disarm its punishment of that rigor due to justice and the violated laws of the land. While a proper regard is had to the health of its inmates, their comfort should not be so far studied as to render it a desirable residence, even to those whose condition in society is attended with the severest privations. When this becomes the case, our criminal code becomes a bounty law for crime.

A portion of the convicts are subject to a moral influence, by which they are readily induced to conform their conduct to what they know to be the established and necessary rules of the Prison. They look to the warden and other officers as their friends and benefactors—they admit the justice of their sentence; and any indulgence shown is received with gratitude, and generally operates as an inducement to more implicit obedience. From these a complaint is never heard.

On the other hand, there is a class of convicts, with whom a system of discipline approaching to severity is, in the end, humanity. They feel that the officers of the Prison are the executioners of the sentence of the law, which, for some cause or other, they uniformly persuade themselves is unjust, or at least too severe. They, therefore, naturally array themselves against their keepers, as against their oppressors. Every opportunity is watched to evade or to resist the regulations of the Prison; and were the slightest relaxation of those regulations permitted with this class of convicts, the consequence would be open defiance and rebellion. It is, therefore, the dictate of humanity to visit seemingly slight offences with what, under different circumstances, might be considered too great severity. We would not, however, have it inferred from this remark, that corporeal punishment is often inflicted. Indeed, it has been very rarely resorted to since the establishment of the Prison; but when found necessary, the provision of the statute confining the duty of inflicting it to the warden alone, has been strictly adhered to.

As to the food of the convicts, our object is, and ever has been, that an abundance, and that which is wholesome, should be provided, and nothing more. We do not believe that the legislature ever designed, or would for a moment countenance the idea, that luxury of living should be introduced within the walls of the state Prison, or that the appetites of the convicts should be consulted in the variety of the food provided for them. Fortunately this is a subject of the senses—the location of the Prison is so near, that every member of the legislature can personally satisfy himself as to the quantity and quality of the daily rations. These, as we have established them, are larger than are allowed at any similar institution in the country, and are very considerably larger than are allowed by the government in any branch of our national

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service. Should doubts, however, exist in the mind of any one as to the fact whether the convicts receive their daily allowance, we can only say that the officer who delivers the rations, makes a daily record of the quantity delivered, to the correctness of which he is required, at the end of each quarter, to make oath.

As to their clothing, the same general principles, as stated in reference to their food, have governed. A due regard to health and economy has been observed in its regulation, and it is believed that a great majority of the convicts are as well, if not better, clothed, while tenants of the Prison, than when depending upon their own exertions; and are in fact as well clothed as the laboring class of our community generally. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN RUSS,
M. WELLES,
S. H. HUNTINGTON, } *Directors.*

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be convened at Hartford, May Session, 1831.

The Warden of the State Prison would ask leave to lay before your Honorable Body a plain statement of the Receipts and Expenditures, together with a general view of the pecuniary concerns of the Prison, for the year ending March 31, 1831, inclusive.

INCOME—*from Smith Shop.*

Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1830,	$724 07		
Stock since purchased, repairs, pay of overseer, &c.,	628 95		
		1,353 02	
Received and charged for work done and articles sold during the past year, pertaining to smith shop,	1,567 61		
Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1831,	604 37		
		2,171 98	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of smith shop,			818 96

Coopers' Shop.

Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1830,	1,220 35		
Stock since purchased, repairs, &c.,	724 27		
		1,944 62	
Received and charged for articles sold during the past year,	2,345 63		
Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1831,	451 18		
		2,796 81	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of coopers' shop,			852 19

Shoe Shop.

Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1830,	146 57		
Stock since purchased, pay of overseer, &c.,	627 21		
		773 78	
Received and charged for work done during the past year, chiefly on contract,	4,628 34		
Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1831,	148 72		
		4,777 06	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of shoe shop,			4,003 28

Nail Shop.

Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1830,	1,563 42		
Stock since purchased, repairs, &c.,	1,499 25		
		3,062 67	

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Received and charged for nails sold the past year,	$2,211 66		
Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1831,	1378 85		
		3,590 51	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of nail shop,			527 84

Carpenters' Shop.

Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1830,	1,290 05		
Stock and tools since purchased, pay of overseer, &c.,	2,661 53		
		3,951 58	
Received and charged for articles sold and work done the past year,	5,971 31		
Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1831,	1,388 79		
		7,360 10	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of carpenters' shop,			3,408 52

Tailors' Shop.

Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1830,	9 75		
		9 75	
Received and charged for work done the past year,	20 77		
Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1831,	8 00		
		28 77	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of tailors' shop,			19 02

Chair Shop.

Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1830,	946 52		
Stock, tools, pay of overseer, repairs, &c.,	7,226 22		
		8,172 74	
Received and charged for articles sold the past year,	10,606 67		
Stock and tools on hand March 31, 1831,	1,814 01		
		12,420 68	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of chair shop,			4,247 94

Female Department.

Commenced this department on the principle of a shop, Dec. 1830.			
Furniture, tools, &c. purchased since, including the pay of matron, with her assistant and board,	157 70		
		157 70	
Received and charged for work done since,	148 62		
Furniture, tools, &c. on hand March 31, 1831,	54 55		
		203 17	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of this department,			45 47
Received for interest,	13 84		
Received and charged for laborers,	594 15		
Received of persons visiting during the past year,	634 97		
			1,242 96
Total amount of receipts,			$15,166 18

EXPENDITURES—*Provisions.*

Provisions on hand March 31, 1830,	740 97		
Provisions purchased since,	3,852 84		
		4,593 81	

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Sold hides, tallow, neat's tongues, &c.,	$596 79		
Provisions on hand March 31, 1831,	806 42		
		1,403 21	
Leaving for the amount consumed,			3,190 60

Clothing and Bedding.

Clothing and bedding on hand March 31, 1830,	1,055 11		
" " purchased since,	971 70		
		2,026 81	
" " on hand March 31, 1831,		1,306 92	
Leaving for the amount consumed,			719 89

Expenses.

Furniture and fuel on hand March 31, 1830,	625 58		
Since paid, warden's and deputy warden's salaries, chaplain, watchmen's wages, subsistence, fuel, and incidental expenses,	3,713 33		
		4,338 91	
Received and charged for articles sold,	269 27		
Furniture and fuel on hand March 31, 1831,	931 75		
		1,201 02	
Leaving for the amount consumed or expended,			3,137 89

Hospital.

Medicine on hand March 31, 1830,	24 47		
Medicine and hospital stores purchased since,	140 94		
Physician's bills,	175 50		
		340 91	
Medicine on hand March 31, 1831,		47 13	
Leaving for the amount expended,			293 78
Total amount of expenditures			7,342 16
Balance gain to the institution,			7,824 02
			$15,166 18

Recapitulation.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURES.	
Smith shop,	818 96	Provisions,	3,190 60
Coopers' shop,	852 19	Clothing and bedding,	719 89
Shoe shop,	4,003 28	Wages, subsistence, fuel, &c.,	3,037 89
Nail shop,	527 84	Hospital,	293 78
Carpenters' shop,	3,408 52		
Tailors' shop,	19 02	Total amount of expenditures,	7,342 16
Chair shop,	4,247 94	Balance gain to the institution,	7,824 02
Female department,	45 47		
Received for interest,	13 84	Total,	$15,166 18
Received and charged for laborers,	594 15		
Received from persons visiting the Prison,	634 97		
Total amount of income,	$15,166 18		

AMOS PILSBURY, *Warden.*

State Prison, Wethersfield, April, 1831.

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SCHEDULE A.

Statement of Property on hand.

		State Prison, March 31, 1830.		March 31, 1831
Shoe shop,		146 57		148 72
Coopers' shop,		1,220 35		451 18
Carpenters' shop,		1,290 05		1,388 79
Smith shop,		724 07		604 37
Nail shop,		1,563 42		1,378 85
Clothing and bedding,		1,055 11		1,306 92
Furniture in house and Prison,	378 78		515 25	
Prison, kitchen, and out-door implements	238 80	625 58	414 00	931 75
Wood,	8 00		2 50	
Tailors' shop,		9 75		8 00
Female department,		00		54 55
Provisions,		740 97		806 42
Hospital,		24 47		47 13
Chair shop,		946 52		1,814 01
		$8,346 86		$8,940 69
Increased amount of property since March 31, 1830,		593 83		
			$8,940 69	

SCHEDULE B.

Statement of Debts.

Due on book, March 31, 1830,	1,540 29			
Due on notes,	1,524 68			
		3,064 97		
Owing,		86 38		
Balance in favor,			2,978 59	
Due on book, March 31, 1831,	4,852 86			
Due on notes,	767 91			
		5,620 77		
Owing,		2 75		
			5,618 02	
Increased balance,				2,639 43
Cash on hand, March 31, 1830,		3,143 55		
Cash on hand, March 31, 1831,	1,234 31			
Cash paid to treasurer, by former warden, per order of directors, April 22, 1830,	2,500 00			
Cash paid to treasurer, per order of directors, March 31, 1831,	4,000 00			
		7,734 31		
Increased balance of cash,				4,590 76
Increased amount of property, as per Schedule A.,				593 83
Total amount of increased balances—gain to the institution,				$7,824 02

Statement of Prisoners.

Whole number of prisoners, March 31, 1830,	167	White males,	134	
Since received, to March 31, 1831, inclusive,	54—221	White females	13	
				147
Discharged during the same period, by expiration of sentence,	32	Colored males,	32	
		Colored females,	3	
				35
Pardoned by the assembly,	2			
Died,	5	March 31, 1831—whole number,		182
Escaped, [none]	0—39			
Total in confinement, March 31, 1831,	182			

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Age of Convicts.

Under the age of 20 years,	20
From 20 to 30 inclusive,	90
Between 30 and 40,	34
From 40 to 50 inclusive,	25
Between 50 and 60,	7
From 60 to 70 inclusive,	4
Over 70 years,	2
Total,	182

List of Sentences.

Life,	18	7 years,	9
20 years,	2	6 "	10
16 "	1	5 "	12
15 "	6	4 "	14
14 "	2	3 "	38
13 "	1	2½ "	1
12 "	6	2 "	37
11 "	3	1½ "	4
10 "	4	1¼ "	1
9 "	3	1 "	7
8 "	3		
		Total,	182

Convicted of the following Crimes.

Burglary,	64
Bigamy,	1
Attempt to poison,	2
High crime and misdemeanor,	1
Horse-stealing,	17
Attempt at rape,	11
Attempt to kill,	16
Manslaughter,	5
Forgery,	9
Passing counterfeit money,	14
Incest,	1
Adultery,	12
Murder commuted,	1
Rape commuted,	2
Breaking Prison,	3
Arson,	6
Attempt to murder,	3
Abuse of a female child,	3
Robbery,	5
Stealing,	2
Perjury,	1
Bestiality,	1
Incest and attempt to kill,	2
Total,	182

Natives of the following States or Countries.

Connecticut,	110	Maryland,	2
New York,	16	Vermont,	4
Massachusetts,	14	Scotland,	1
Rhode Island,	14	Canada,	1
New Jersey,	7	New Hampshire	2
Ireland,	3	Africa,	1
England,	6		
Delaware,	1	Total,	182

The Physician of the Connecticut State Prison respectfully

REPORTS,

THAT the number of deaths in the Prison, during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1831, is five—four males, and one female. Four of these have died by disease, and one by suicide. Of the cases of disease, two have been acute, and two chronic.

While the number of deaths is about the same as the preceding year, the number of cases of disease has been considerably increased. Heretofore, bowel complaints have been prevalent during the summer and autumnal months, as they usually are in the surrounding country—and many of these cases were protracted and obstinate, especially if early attention to the complaint was neglected. During the past year, diseases of this character have occurred with nearly the same frequency at all seasons. It should be remarked, however, that though cases of this description have been more frequent than formerly, they have not in general been so severe. The present system of reporting, which brings the sick convict, immediately upon his attack, under the eye of the physician, prevents the occurrence of the severer symptoms, greatly lessens the danger of a fatal event, and increases the chance of recovery.

During the months of April and May, about twenty cases of measles occurred in the course of six weeks. As the subjects of this disease were all adults, it was to be expected that it would be severe. Some of the cases exhibited the disease in its worst forms, and were followed by a train of troublesome symptoms, but all ultimately recovered.

An unusual number of cases of periodical headache occurred in the course of the year, which probably originated in a deranged condition of the digestive organs, and which yielded readily to prompt and energetic treatment.

In the course of the year, two hundred and forty-two cases of stomach and bowel

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complaints came under our observation, and received medical treatment; other cases of less urgency doubtless existed, in which medical advice was not required Most of these cases yielded readily to treatment, but some were severe and obstinate.

In consequence of these diseases, and from an apprehension that the diet might tend to increase them, the following memorandum was placed on the hospital record: "Stomach and bowel complaints being common, we recommend that the bread be fermented, and that rice be substituted for beans and peas in the porridge." The following remarks are also copied from the book of records: "Weather chilly at night, and hot in the day-time. The men careless about putting on their clothes when going into their night-rooms. New potatoes used as a diet, instead of beans and rice. All of these may have had an agency in producing so much diarrhea."

In the month of January, after the cold had been intense for many days, bowel complaints became frequent, and we find the following record in the hospital book: "In consequence of the prevalence of stomach and bowel complaints,—recommended to the officers to omit beans in the porridge, and to substitute rice; which change was so salutary during the prevalence of similar complaints in the summer."

It will be seen by the above statements, that diarrhea, and other derangements of the digestive organs, are the prevailing diseases of this institution. It is a subject worthy of careful inquiry, whether the established diet of the Prison has not a material agency in the production of these diseases. No objection to this diet can be made on the ground that an adequate supply of food is not furnished to the prisoner, or that the food is not nutritive. Probably no diet can be provided, containing an equal quantity of nutritious matter, at so moderate a price. Indeed, I am satisfied that the quantity is quite sufficient, and more than is taken by ordinary laborers. I have examined this subject with much attention, and am now well convinced that so large a proportion of corn-meal and beans in the diet, does tend to produce the complaints in question. In a very great number of instances, the porridge is the food most complained of, as producing acidity of stomach, vomiting, and diarrhea. The solid, unfermented bread, also is indigestible, and would not be favorable to a stomach at all affected by disease.

It has been impossible, heretofore, to give the food to the convicts as warm as would be desirable. The hash, constituting the morning meal, has often been cold, and the potatoes generally so. There is a material difference in the digestibility of these articles, whether taken warm or cold. The new arrangement for cooking and distributing the food, will, it is conceived, remove this difficulty.

The reluctance felt in bringing this subject before the directors, for their more particular investigation, has arisen from a desire to avoid change as far as possible; the inconvenience of which, in an institution of this kind, will be readily conceived.

Ordinary fermented bread of rye-flour or middlings of wheat, would be little more expensive than the bread at present in use; and even the fermentation of the bread now furnished, would improve its quality, with trifling labor and expense. Rice is a cheaper article of diet than almost any other. Fish, well cured, would form a cheap and an excellent article of food.

How far it would be desirable to have some little variety of food, is a subject worthy of consideration. Many medical gentlemen, well qualified to judge, are of opinion, that an unvarying continuance of the same articles of diet, however unexceptionable these may be in themselves, is incompatible with health. One thing is certain, that more than one half of the fatal cases of disease in this Prison, since the first reception of the convicts in 1827, have arisen, directly or remotely, from diarrhea, or from other derangements of the organs of digestion.

These hints are respectfully suggested for the consideration of the directors.

The remarks which have been made, may perhaps convey the idea that the prisoners, as a body, are not healthy. Aside from the class of disease which has been specified, no unusual degree of sickness has prevailed. The cases of acute disease have been few. No epidemic, except measles, has occurred; and it is confidently believed, that in the general healthiness and comfort of the prisoners, and the small number of deaths that have occurred, this institution is not surpassed by any similar institution in this country.

The experience of the past year has confirmed the opinion formerly entertained and expressed in our reports, of the safety and propriety of withholding ardent spirits from the intemperate, as well as all other convicts, upon their first admission; and no disease peculiar to inebriates has ever appeared in this Prison.

SAMUEL B. WOODWARD, *Physician.*

Connecticut State Prison, April, 1831.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Prison Discipline Society.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

ART. 2. It shall be the *object* of this Society to promote the improvement of Public Prisons.

ART. 3. It shall be the *duty* of this Society to take measures for effecting the formation of one or more Prison Discipline Societies in each of the United States, and to co-operate with all such Societies in accomplishing the object specified in the second article of this Constitution.

ART. 4. Any Society, having the same object in view, which shall become auxiliary to this, and shall contribute to its funds, shall thereby secure for the Prisons, in the State where such Society is located, special attention from this Society.

ART. 5. Each subscriber of two dollars, annually, shall be a Member.

ART. 6. Each subscriber of thirty dollars, at one time, shall be a Member for Life.

ART. 7. Each subscriber of ten dollars, annually, shall be a Director.

ART. 8. Each subscriber of one hundred dollars, or who shall by one additional payment increase his original subscription to one hundred dollars, shall be a Director for Life.

ART. 9. The Officers of this Society shall be, a President, as many Vice-Presidents as shall be deemed expedient, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, to be chosen annually, and a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the business of the Society. This Board shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen, of whom nine shall reside in the city of Boston, and five shall constitute a quorum. One fourth part of the whole number, in the order of appointment, shall go out of office at the expiration of each year, but shall be re-eligible.

Every Minister of the Gospel, who is a member of this Society, shall be entitled to meet and deliberate with the Board of Managers.

The Managers shall call special meetings of the Society, and fill such vacancies as may occur, by death or otherwise, in their own Board.

ART. 10. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be, ex officio, members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 11. Directors shall be entitled to meet and vote at all meetings of the Board of Managers.

ART. 12. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held in Boston, on the Friday succeeding the General Election, when, besides choosing the officers as specified in the ninth article, the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

ART. 13. The Managers shall meet, once in two months, or oftener if necessary, at such place, in the city of Boston, as they shall appoint.

ART. 14. At the meetings of the Society, and of the Managers, the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President first on the list then present, and in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, such member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside.

ART. 15. The Secretary, in concurrence with two of the Managers, or, in the absence of the Secretary, any three of the Managers, may call special meetings of the Board.

ART. 16. The minutes of every meeting shall be signed by the Chairman.

ART. 17. The Managers shall have the power of appointing such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society either Members for Life or Directors for Life.

ART. 18. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution except by the Society, at an annual meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers.

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SUBJECTS OF INQUIRY CONCERNING PRISONS.

1. *Situation.* Is it near a town, river, or other buildings? What is the height, length, &c. of the wall? What is the expense, design, number, of the Prison Buildings; and when were they erected?

2. *Interior of the Yard.* Is it dry, paved, watered and drained? Are the walls whitewashed? privies and drains cleansed?

3. *Day Rooms.* What is the size, number, mode of airing, lighting, warming, cleansing, furnishing, fastening?

4. *Night Cells.* What is the size, number, mode of airing, lighting, warming, cleansing, furnishing, fastening?

5. *Hospital.* What is the salary and duty of the Physician, and how is he supplied with medicine? What is the character and compensation of the nurse? What is the number of deaths; and of what diseases?

6. *Officers.* Inspectors—their number, duty, mode of appointment, and compensation? Keeper—his name, residence, former occupation, character, duties, compensation, time of holding his office? Turnkeys—their number, duty, salary?

7. *Prisoners.* Their number, age, colour, sex, nativity, crime, sentence, frequency of conviction?

8. *Admission of Prisoners.* As to cleanliness, clothing, fees and garnish?

9. *Admission of Prisoners' Friends.* Who are admitted, at what hours, and under what circumstances?

10. *Admission of Visitors.* On what condition, and by whom attended?

11. *Moral Treatment.* Classification, instruction, and employment?

12. *Punishments.* By solitary confinement, chains, stripes, or all of them?

13. *Religious Instruction.* Of the chapel—its size and regulations? Of the chaplain—his character, residence, duties, and compensation? Of the bible—number, mode of distribution; effects, whether good or bad; perused or neglected; preserved or destroyed?

14. *Exercise.* When, where, and under what circumstances?

15. *Food.* Its quantity, quality, mode and time of distribution?

16. *Clothing.* How much, by whom supplied, how often changed and cleansed?

17. *Cleanliness.* Is it daily? Are soap and towels furnished? Can the prison dress be washed? How often do they shave and cut their hair? Is there a bath, and how often is it used?

18. *Discharge of the Prisoners.* At what time in the day? With what means of providing for themselves? With clothing or money?

19. *Vices of Prisoners.* What are they? Any drunkenness, gambling, profane swearing, fighting, combinations against society, insurrections, false keys, weapons of death? Any rum, cards, instruments of mischief, newspapers, plates to make counterfeit bills, or dies and presses to alter them? Any counterfeit coin and moulds? Any good or bad money? Any cases of punishment for unnatural crime? How are these things done without discovery? How are prohibited articles obtained? Where are they concealed? What is the effect of the system on the character?

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SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,

BOSTON, MAY 24, 1832.

Boston:
PERKINS AND MARVIN, 114 WASHINGTON STREET.
STEREOTYPED AT THE
BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDERY.

1832

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ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Prison Discipline Society was held at the Cowper Committee Room, on Monday, May 28, 1832.

The Secretary called the meeting to order; and, the President and all the Vice Presidents being absent, HENRY HILL, Esq., was called to the chair, and Rev. DAVID GREEN, at his request, addressed the throne of grace.

The Treasurer, CHARLES CLEVELAND, Esq., presented his Report, together with the certificates of the Auditors, MOSES GRANT and GEORGE J. HOMER, which were read and accepted.

The Officers for the ensuing year, whose names will be found on another page, were then elected.

After prayer by the Rev. WARREN FAY, D. D., the meeting adjourned to meet in Park Street Church, at half past 7 o'clock in the evening, to hear the Report and Addresses.

The Society met in the evening, according to adjournment.

In the absence of the President, SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, Esq., the chair was taken by JOHN TAPPAN, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents. After the reading of select passages of Scripture by the Rev. Mr. FAIRCHILD, of South Boston, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. BLAGDEN, the Treasurer's Report was read and accepted. The receipts of the Society for the year were $2,915 53; expenditures, $3,035; balance due the Treasurer, $119 47.

The Secretary of the Society read parts of the Annual Report.

On motion of the Hon. ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, seconded by the Rev. JOHN PIERPONT,

Resolved, That the Report now read be accepted, and published under the direction of the Secretary.

Mr. EVERETT congratulated the Society on its success, and its continually brightening prospects, and adduced a variety of facts relating to this country and England, which indicate a steady progress in the public mind towards the general practical recognition of the principle that no man ought to be deprived of liberty for debt merely. He mentioned the labors of the London Prison Discipline Society, and the evident influence of the one which he was addressing, in stimulating and directing the labors of philanthropists on the other side of the Atlantic.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. PIERPONT addressed the meeting with great animation and eloquence.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Managers of the Prison Discipline Society renew their acknowledgments to the God of providence, for the favors of another year. At the same time, they have occasion, as in former years, to lament the death of some of the members of the Society. ELIAS CORNELIUS and JOHN B. LAWRENCE—the one publicly and very extensively known on earth, and the other, we doubt not, as well known by the ministering spirits to the heirs of salvation—have died since the last anniversary. The memory of these dear friends, and all they did and said for our encouragement, as well as the strongly-marked Christian character of each, is fresh in our minds.—Elias Cornelius, after attending a public meeting in behalf of this Society not long since, said, in substance, "I never before so much felt the importance of the objects of this Society, nor so greatly wished you to persevere." Of his substance, too, he largely contributed, according to his ability, in aid of its funds; and he gave us encouragement to expect from him an address at some future anniversary, in support of some good resolution. Were it not sinful, how should we rejoice to see his noble form, and sustaining presence and smile, on this occasion!—John B. Lawrence was a different man. His bodily presence was weak. He was many years confined to his bed, or, when he left it, rolled about his room on the wheels of his chair, or borne in the arms of a friend or servant, to the house of God. But his spirit was the same, identically the same, with that of Cornelius—the spirit of Christ; and for years past, while sitting by his bed-side, has an agent of this Society been astonished at his full and minute understanding of the objects of this Society's benevolent regard; his earnest solicitude and prayers for successful results; and his punctual and systematic charities, which he felt it to be his duty to contribute in aid of its funds. Notwithstanding his great weakness and suffering, which most minds would have thought sufficient to exempt the sufferer from all thought except concerning himself, it admits of a question, whether there was a member of this Society who made himself more thoroughly acquainted with its public bearings and its minutest detail; who prayed more earnestly, or contributed more liberally, according to his ability, for its advancement; or who has done any thing for it more worthy of a memorial. These things are here mentioned because the phenomenon was so extraordinary;—such frailty and suffering; such benevolent re-

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gard, accurate knowledge and patient study of the object, which are said, by those who saw the humble sufferer, in regard to other objects of benevolence, to have been the same with respect to them. If any man would learn his responsibility in regard to the various objects of benevolence, and how his personal happiness may be so connected with them as to aid in carrying him above any conceivable degree of bodily suffering, let him go to Salem, and learn from his friends the history of John B. Lawrence.

The dear friends here mentioned lived many years in the same place, were connected with the same church, one as pastor, and the other as a private member, where they mingled their sympathies, prayers and alms; and both of them sat like little children at the feet of Worcester, the senior pastor of the Tabernacle Church. But for some years past, they were separated from each other. One, we believe, was taken to heaven; another sent abroad in the world as an honored and successful public agent and ambassador of Christ; and the other, in the holy and righteous providence of God, left to honor God as a humble sufferer. The last year has brought them together again, we believe, in heaven; and if so, then they all sit together at the feet of Jesus. Their happiness we may not envy; but so live as to inherit something like it.

Another friend and benefactor of this Society, whose death we lament on this occasion, was WILLIAM H. ELIOT of Boston; and another still, RICHARD VARICK of New York, a companion of Washington, and, at the time of his death, the venerable president of the American Bible Society.

Having thus noticed the death of our departed friends, we proceed to notice the principal events and transactions of the year.

The arrangement of the Report will be geographical; and the principal topics presented will be, Imprisonment for Debt, State Prisons, Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, and Asylums for poor and imprisoned Lunatics.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Imprisonment for Debt.—Governor Dinsmore introduced this subject to the consideration of the legislature at the last session. He says—

"The attention of the legislature was called the last year, by my respected predecessor, to the subject of imprisonment for debt. In accordance with his enlightened and humane views of the subject, I would again invite you to a careful and attentive examination of it. The legislative discussion of the question, in this and other states, has doubtless prepared the public mind for some change; and so far as the general sentiment has been expressed, we have strong proof that such a measure would be sanctioned by the general approbation. If the dictates of sound policy, as well as a proper regard to the rights of humanity, do require a repeal of the existing laws relative to the imprisonment of debtors, we cannot too soon relieve that suffering and oppressed class of our fellow citizens from the vexations and embarrassments which result from the present state of the laws, and at the same time take from our statute book one of its few grounds of reproach. But, while indulging a feeling so philanthropic and praiseworthy, extreme care should be exercised not to lose sight of the just claims of creditors. In framing a law upon the subject, every possible precaution should be taken to

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guard their interests against the fraudulent designs and practices of dishonest debtors.

"I forbear to express more fully my views of the subject, from a knowledge that it is in the possession of a committee, whose report, I am informed, may be expected early in the present session. It is gratifying to believe, that the mature consideration the committee have had time to bestow upon the question, will furnish such aid to your deliberations as to enable you to come to an early decision, without hazarding any of the evils of hasty or incautious legislation."

This is the language of the governor in a state where no person can be imprisoned for less than $13,33; where the Prison limits extend to the limits of the town; and where, in the whole state, probably not more than two hundred persons are imprisoned annually for debt, out of a population of 269,000; while in Boston, Mass., out of a population of about 60,000, six hundred and eighty-two persons were imprisoned for debt from June 1, 1831, to May 10, 1832.

State Prison at Concord.—Governor Dinsmore introduced this subject, also, to the legislature, in his message, at the last session. He says—

"The State Prison, as intimately connected with the administration of criminal justice, is to be regarded as of great importance, in reference to the security of the persons and property, and to the general morals of our citizens. I am not informed that any important change is desirable in the system of discipline and general management of the institution, but there seems to be great unanimity of sentiment among men whose practical acquaintance with the subject gives value to their opinions, in favor of the solitary confinement of the prisoners by night, and during some of the intervals of labor. Free, unrestricted communication with each other by night, is found to be unfriendly to the moral improvement of the convicts, and renders nugatory all attempts at reformation of character. The novice in crime becomes familiar with the arts of older offenders, is hardened in vice by example and encouragement, and—instead of being found, at the expiration of his term of confinement, subdued and humbled by the shame of punishment, and penitent for his crimes, resolved on a reformed and better life—he issues from the Prison, accomplished in all the arts of villany, rendered cautious by former detection, and burning with resentment against what his pernicious counsellors have taught him to believe to be the cruelty and injustice of the law and its ministers. The vigilance of persons in authority, and the persevering inquiries of benevolent individuals and associations, have detected, and their publications have disclosed to the world, a mass of facts, which demonstrate, with but too much certainty, the horrible depravity which has its birth in the practice of confining more than one in the same cell.

"If to these considerations it be added, that the security of the prisoners, under the present arrangement, is not only more expensive but less effectual than it would otherwise be, on account of the unavoidable opportunities now given for dangerous and extensive combinations, it can scarcely be doubted that a necessity will be felt for the early interposition of the legislature. The only remedy for existing evils is, probably, to be found either in the construction of additional buildings, or in such an alteration or enlargement of the present ones, as will permit the confinement of convicts in separate cells. I understand that, agreeably to a resolution which passed at the last session of the legislature, a plan and estimate of the expense of such alteration and enlargement has been procured, and will in due time be communicated to the legislature."

Before the legislature closed its session, provision was made for the erection of a new building on the general plan of the new Prison at Charlestown, and $3000 appropriated for the purpose.

We close our notice of the institution with a letter from the warden of the Prison, containing important information obligingly furnished to the secretary

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"NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON,
"Concord, *May* 15, 1832.

"Dear Sir,

"Yours of the 12th inst. was last evening received, making several inquiries respecting our Prison. These inquiries we are happy to have an opportunity to answer, if they will be of any service to you, or the Society to which you belong, which has done so much to meliorate the condition of our fellow beings in Prison. We will answer your interrogations in the order in which they are proposed—

"1. What is the plan of the new Prison?—*Ans.* A building for night cells, similar to the Charlestown Prison.

"2. Where is it to be placed?—*Ans.* On the north end of the keeper's house, forming a corresponding wing with the old Prison.

"3. Of what materials to be built?—*Ans.* The outside building of rough split granite, with the joints hammered. The interior building for the cells to be brick. The doors to be wrought iron, with locks similar to those used at Charlestown.

"4. Of what dimensions?—*Ans.* The exterior building will be one hundred and twenty-three and one third feet in length, thirty-seven and one third feet wide; wall two feet thick. The interior will be of brick, ninety-one feet long, seventeen and one third feet wide; the centre wall between the cells sixteen inches thick, the remaining walls twelve inches thick; to contain one hundred and twenty-cells, forty on each floor; three stories high; the cells to be seven feet by three feet six inches, and seven feet high. The doors to be twenty inches wide, placed in the recess for the doors, ten inches from the outside of the wall, similar to the Connecticut Prison. The area around the cells to be eight feet.

"5. What is its present state?—*Ans.* We have not been able to do much this spring, in consequence of the frost remaining in the foundation so late, which was laid and completed last fall. We commenced the first of this month with about twenty men, and are now getting along well; we shall probably get it all up and covered this season, and ready to occupy in the course of the next summer. The materials are all contracted for.

"6. What will it probably cost?—*Ans.* It was estimated to cost between seven and eight thousand dollars; but we cannot as yet tell whether it will exceed or not, but rather think it will not, exceed eight thousand.

"7. How many prisoners have you?—*Ans.* Eighty-nine.

"8. Is the number increasing or diminishing?—*Ans.* On the 31st May, 1831, we had eighty-two; they have since increased to eighty-nine.

"9. What were the receipts and expenditures for the last year?—*Ans.* Our political year ends with the present month; consequently we are not able to give you this information, as we cannot know until our books are closed for the year; we will, however, send you the statement after it is received by the legislature in June.

"10. How many deaths last year?—*Ans.* But one death has occurred for two and a half years last past, and that was of consumption, in January last.

"11. How many received the present year?—*Ans.* From 31st May, 1831,—twenty.

"12. How many discharged?—*Ans.* Since 31st May, 1831,—twelve, three by pardon and nine by expiration of sentence.

"13. How many males, and how many females?—*Ans.* Our prisoners are all males. We have had no females since 1827.

"14. How many blacks, and how many whites?—*Ans* We have but two blacks; one was committed the present year.

"15. How many under the age of twenty-one?—*Ans.* At this time, there are eleven that were under twenty-one when committed; three of them committed since 31st May, 1831.

"Should you wish any further information respecting our Prison, we shall be happy at all times to communicate it to you. Very respectfully, yours,

"ABNER P. STINSON, *Warden.*"

Proposed Asylum for Lunatics in New Hampshire.—Governor Dinsmore says, in his message to the legislature, June 7, 1832,—

"There is another class of sufferers, far more deplorably afflicted than any of ne present beneficiaries of the state to alleviate whose wretchedness is an under-

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taking highly worthy the exercise of legislative wisdom. I feel that no apology need be made, in an age so distinguished for its public and private charities, for calling your attention to a subject which has so much reason and humanity on its side, as a measure for the security and recovery of the lunatic or insane. The legislature of this state has never yet recognized these unfortunate beings as entitled to any special favor from government. The period, indeed, is not very remote, when the insane were thought to be the victims of an incurable and hopeless malady; and before the establishment of suitable hospitals and retreats for their reception, they might justly be considered so. It is well known how delicate and difficult is the task, even under the most advantageous circumstances, of 'ministering to a mind diseased.' Great tenderness, discretion, temper, unwearied patience, and varied experience in mental affections, are, with other qualifications, indispensable to success. When, therefore, the insane are left, as now, to the insufficient means and incompetent skill of relatives or friends, or, still worse, to the negligence and indifference so often exhibited in the treatment of patients of every kind in town poor-houses; or when they are subjected, as is frequently the case, to the privations and solitude of a gaol, where attention is limited to the mere personal security of the individual, we need not be surprised that a restoration of the mind to a healthy state should so seldom happen. The results of experiments in other states and other countries are, however, so perfectly well authenticated, and so highly favorable, that no doubt can be now entertained, that lunacy yields as readily to skilful medical treatment and proper regimen, when combined with humane and judicious care and attention, as most of the other diseases incident to mankind. Reports from some of the best conducted retreats in England and the United States show, that of patients received within three months after the first attack, the proportion recovered is more than ninety per cent. Of those admitted after three, and within twelve months from the commencement of the disease, the ratio of recoveries is as twenty-five to forty-five; and when the disease is of more than two years standing, the average of cures is somewhat less than thirty per cent. These statements establish the importance of having, in some convenient part of the state, a place where patients of this description can be received with as little delay as possible after the commencement of the disease, and before improper management shall have aggravated its character, and lessened the chances of cure. The slight aberrations of a fine understanding are, without doubt, often exasperated, by injudicious treatment, into the worst form of confirmed lunacy.

"I would not unnecessarily impute blame to any, because the insane are not now better managed; yet there may be some reason to fear, that a true disclosure of their condition would exhibit instances of suffering from intentional unkindness and neglect, that would surprise and shock every friend of humanity. Without, however, insisting upon what is rather suspected than known to be true, it is enough for our purpose to be assured, as we are by the testimony of all accurate observers, that the consequences resulting from the misconception of the nature of the disease, and ignorance of the proper mode of treating it, are scarcely less deplorable than the effects of the most criminal misconduct, and that these evils must continue to be experienced so long as the insane are abandoned to the care of uninstructed or irresponsible individuals.

"The want of more suitable places for their reception, has made it frequently necessary for the public safety, to imprison the insane, like criminals, in the common county gaols. I am sure it needs no argument to convince you, how entirely unsuitable and undeserved is this species of confinement. The public may, indeed, in this way, be secured from danger, but the protection is generally purchased by the sacrifice of the miserable victim. The moment the doors of the prison are closed upon him, all hope of his recovery may be considered as destroyed. Is it just, or merciful, to treat thus those whom law and reason pronounce to be incapable of wrong?

"The first step to be taken, preparatory to the establishment of a State Lunatic Hospital, and what I would beg leave to recommend for your consideration, is the institution of an inquiry, to be made in such manner as you in your wisdom may think proper, to ascertain, with as much exactness as practicable, the whole number of insane within the state, distinguishing paupers from others; the number that have been committed to gaol within a given time by authority of court, or by their friends or others without the order or sanction of judicial proceedings, and the length of their respective terms of confinement; and to ascertain in like

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manner, the actual or probable amount of costs of courts and gaolers' fees, and expenses of their support and maintenance in cases of commitment. It would also be desirable to have as minute information with respect to the present condition and treatment of the insane generally, and the extraordinary charges for taking care of them, as can be obtained without an improper violation of the rights of domestic privacy.

"Should the inquiry be faithfully made, it is believed that these unfortunate persons would be found to be so numerous, and their sufferings in the aggregate so great, as to persuade every considerate friend of his species that something should be done for their relief. They can look for help only to those, whose official stations give them the means, as they impose the duty, of watching over and promoting the happiness of all."

VERMONT.

State Prison at Windsor.—The new Prison, containing one hundred and thirty-six solitary cells, on the general plan of those at Charlestown and Wethersfield, was finished and occupied during the last year. The effect of this change is stated, in a letter dated October 14, to be quite satisfactory to all.

The legislature of Vermont, at the last session, provided by law an additional compensation for a chaplain; so that the state now pays three hundred dollars per annum for this service, and a chaplain has been appointed to discharge the duties of the office.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The law of March 19, 1831, exempting all persons from imprisonment for sums less than ten dollars,*—if the debt was contracted subsequently to July 1, 1831,—and exempting females from imprisonment for debt for all sums, has had the effect already, in Boston, as proved by the records of the Prison, to save from imprisonment about three hundred persons.

There were imprisoned in July, 1830,				= 111;	July,	1831,	=	93
"	"	"	Aug. "	= 98;	Aug.	"	=	87
"	"	"	Sept. "	= 103;	Sept.	"	=	91
"	"	"	Oct. "	= 90;	Oct.	"	=	74
"	"	"	from Nov. 1 to Nov. 23	= 77;	do. do.	"	=	41
"	"	"	from Nov. 23 to Dec. 24	= 88;	do. do.	"	=	50
"	"	"	from Dec. 23 to Jan. 24, 1831	= 67;	do. do.	"	=	29
"	"	"	from Jan. 23 to Feb. 24 "	= 42;	do. do.	1832,	=	24
"	"	"	from Feb. 23 to Mar. 24 "	= 70;	do. do.	"	=	40
"	"	"	from Mar. 23 to April 4 "	= 30;	do. do.	"	=	17
"	"	"	from April 4 to April 28 "	= 61;	do. do.	"	=	29
"	"		in about 11 months of 1830 and 1831	= 837	do. do. '31 & '32		=	575
				575				
			Making a difference of	262	in 11 months.			

As about one third of all the persons imprisoned for debt in Massachusetts, are imprisoned in Boston, it is reasonable to infer, that the law of March 19, 1831, saved from imprisonment, in the whole state, in the period above-mentioned, about seven hundred persons.

* By a former law, all persons were exempted for sums less than five dollars.

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On the subject of a further amelioration of the laws touching the relation of debtor and creditor, the governor says, in his last message to the legislature,—

"A Report on the subject of Insolvency and Imprisonment for Debt, with a Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the more equal distribution of their effects, prepared by an able and learned commission instituted under the authority of the government, were laid before the legislature of the last political year. These documents were published and distributed among the members, and probably came within the observation of most of those whom I now have the honor to address. Owing to the short continuance of the session, no legislative action was then had upon them. The original papers, doubtless, remain on the files of the General Court, and I beg to be indulged in calling them, and the interesting subjects which they respect, to your present attention. It must surely be cause for deep regret, that, while the claims of a class of unfortunate and distressed fellow citizens to our strongest sympathies, have so long and justly been recognized, no measure of adequate relief has been applied to their condition. The laws of an earlier and harsher age, in unmitigated severity, still press upon them; and creditors, yet harder than the laws, hold them in fear of perpetual bondage. The misfortunes of men are ofttimes as far beyond the ken of human foresight, and without their control, as are the convulsions of nature. The elements, disease, false trust in friends, public calamities, overwhelm with sudden ruin, and leave from the wreck of substance no prospect but hopeless inability, and the law's poor mercy for unperformed engagements. Thousands there are lost to their families and to the community, through peril of the infliction of punishment for poverty, who, could they have been discharged in the adverse times which befell them, starting with new enterprise in these days of success and general prosperity, would have been restored to the enjoyment of competency and the usefulness of valuable members of society. It is this liability to imprisonment for debt, which drags the sinking man to the bottom, and holds him with a mill-stone's weight from rising. Refinement of sentiment, humanity, and public policy alike demand, that this stern feature of an ancient code should be relaxed. It reproaches the jurisprudence of modern times, casting the dark shadows of a barbarous age, when the living flesh and blood were sold to servitude for the dues of money, over the noonday influences of Christian philanthropy."

Notwithstanding the report of the commissioners, and the message of the governor, nothing was done by the legislature.

State Prison at Charlestown.—The pleasantest thing about this institution is the great diminution in the number of convicts. In the years 1816, 17, and 18, the number of persons committed to this Prison varied from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and sixty-five; in the year ending Oct. 1, 1831, the number was seventy-one,—less than was received, with one exception, in any year from 1807 to 1827. One year since, the number of persons confined in the Prison exceeded three hundred; it is now, May 21, two hundred and twenty-five. The average number committed to Prison annually for ten years, from 1815 to 1826, was ninety-eight, which is twenty-seven more than the number for the last year.

The causes of this diminution in the number are several, which, we fondly hope, will be permanent causes of similar results in future years:—

1. The Temperance Reformation;
2. The system of Sabbath school instruction, which has been in operation in Boston since 1815, and soon after in the state at large;
3. The House of Reformation for Juvenile Delinquents;
4. The Reform in Prison Discipline;

In a word, combined and systematic benevolent action.

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Let all good citizens, then, continue to combine their exertions in favor of these objects of benevolence, and thus help to diminish the number of State Prison convicts.

Another very pleasant circumstance, in regard to the Prison at Charlestown, is the increasing interest of the Sabbath school within the walls. Probably not less than five hundred of the most moral and respectable citizens of Boston, Charlestown and Cambridge have been teachers in this Sabbath school within the last year. The effect of this operation is to engage the sympathies, prayers and hopes of a large part of the community in the neighborhood of the Prison, in the condition and prospects of the prisoners, for time and eternity, in a manner unthought of before, and which, a few years ago, seemed as much impossible, as to remove a mountain into the midst of the sea. A good Christian in Boston, two years since, would smile sagaciously with unbelief, if you asked him to pray for convicts; but now he may be seen pleading earnestly with others to pray in faith on this subject.

The convicts, too, felt that the community was at war with them; and they, perhaps innocently in their own view,—which is not strange as human nature is,—prided themselves in being obstinate and successful enemies. But how changed! Sabbath after Sabbath, without any considerable variation, in consequence of cold, or rain, or heat, twenty-five, thirty and forty gentlemen, and this alternately, so as to make the whole number probably not less than five hundred, are found regularly at their posts, at half past ten o'clock, on Sabbath morning, in the State Prison Sabbath school. Here is no controversy except of good-will. Love begets love. The kind and heartfelt regard manifested by this operation is reciprocated. The convicts feel that they have sincere friends, and many of them appear indisposed to return evil for good, and to cherish malignant feelings towards their Sabbath school teachers. It is a relation out of which are continually springing up beautiful plants of righteousness, which the Lord hath planted.

Another pleasant circumstance, and almost the only one in regard to which we have not been able to congratulate the friends of this institution for two or three years past, is this: If the expense of transporting the prisoners to the Prison from the different counties, and the clothes and money which were given to them on their discharge, be deducted, the prison more than supported itself during the last year; and, for the first six months of the present year, is believed by the executive to be doing better still.

There is still another circumstance of congratulation: the government has, by law, provided for the whole support of the chaplain.

Important information, and strong, concurrent and delightful testimony concerning the character of this Prison, will now be given; consisting of extracts from the reports of the inspectors, warden, chaplain and physician of the Prison to the executive, and from the message of the governor to the legislature.

Extracts from the Report of the Inspectors.

"To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council.

"The Inspectors of the State Prison respectfully submit the following Report for the year ending September 30th, 1831.

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"It is not yet four years since the passing of the law, providing for the present organization of the Prison, and not quite two years since the completion of the new building enabled the government to carry into full operation the system contemplated by that law. Even in this short period, the success of the system is obvious to the most careless observer, and is more and more conspicuous as the institution is more closely scrutinized. The nature and extent of the improvement can be realized only by comparing the former with the actual condition of the Prison. Formerly, the facilities for the intercourse of the convicts with each other, and even with strangers, their control of the money allowed them under the name of over-stint, and, above all, the confinement of several in the same cell, without superintendence during the night, gave them means and opportunities for corrupting each other, for evading the regulations and defeating the objects of the Prison, and for endangering the public peace. They were constantly engaged in plots, not only for their own escape, but for the perpetration of felonies by associates without the walls, or by those of their own number who were about to be liberated; so that many of the most flagitious crimes committed in this vicinity, were contrived or suggested within the Prison itself; and it was by no means uncommon, immediately after the discharge of a convict, to hear of some new atrocity in the neighborhood.

"The recent and not yet hardened criminal, being here exposed to the steady influence of the worst intercourse and the worst example, and far removed from every moral restraint, soon became familiar with every species of guilt, reckless of punishment, and the slave of vices which at once brutalized his intellect and prostrated his strength, till all were brought down nearly to a level with the most abandoned. At the same time, their various offences exposed them to frequent punishment, and kept them in perpetual apprehension of being detected by some officer, or betrayed by some companion. Devoted to such pursuits, and absorbed by such feelings, they seemed to regard themselves as the irreconcilable enemies of society, and became entirely inaccessible to all human sympathy, and to all moral or religious impressions. Obduracy was to them manliness, and every thing like compunction was a subject of ridicule. This state of things was not peculiar to our own Prison; it belongs to all which are conducted on the same principles by which that was then regulated—to all in which the control of money, a ready communication by day with each other, and unrestrained intercourse with several of their companions by night, are allowed to persons guilty of every crime not capital.

"On the other hand, by the system now in operation here, the convicts are precluded from all intercourse with each other or with strangers, and are confined each in his solitary cell at night. They not only receive no pay for their labor, but are not permitted to have any property whatever in their possession, excepting the articles of necessity furnished them by the Prison, and are so strictly disciplined and secured, that these regulations are effectually enforced, and thus the worst evils existing under the former system are rendered impossible. It must be added, that the moral and religious instructions of the chaplain, given on all fit occasions, and especially in the Sunday school under his charge, form an important auxiliary to the discipline of the Prison.

"Though the present system has been in operation so short a time, and so many still remain who were educated under the former, its results are conspicuous in the whole demeanor, the habits, and the health of the convicts. They are obedient and respectful to their officers, are more cleanly, industrious and contented, sensible to kindness, accessible to feelings of compunction, and easily induced to express resolutions of amendment. How far such resolutions will in general be adhered to, and the temptations which they may meet in society, after their discharge, be resisted, can be determined only by long experience and close observation.

"We hope much, and we expect not a little. This one thing *we know*, that, whatever may be the influence of this institution, as a school of reform, it has ceased to be the school of depravity. The warden states, that, of the ninety-seven who have been discharged the last year, only six are known by him to have committed any new offence; a statement which would have been altogether incredible under the old system, though less pains were taken then than now, to trace the history and movements of those who had left the Prison."

"The appointment by the French government, of commissioners to visit the United States, and inquire into our systems of Prison discipline, and the princi

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ples and administration of our penal laws, is a credit to that nation, and a compliment to this; and the duty has been confided to gentlemen who seem every way qualified to discharge it in a manner highly honorable to themselves and useful to their country. They have recently made repeated visits to this Prison, and its officers have taken pleasure in giving them every aid and information in their power.

"It is highly gratifying to the inspectors to express their entire satisfaction with the conduct of all the present officers of the Prison; though their testimony can hardly be necessary to the merit of the physician, of the chaplain, and especially of the warden, who have performed their respective duties with a zeal, ability, harmony, and discretion, of which the prosperity of the institution is the best proof and the best reward.

"STATE PRISON, *Sept.* 30, 1831. F. C. GRAY, S. LELAND, CHARLES WELLS, } *Inspectors.*"

Extracts from the Report of the Warden.

"To His Excellency LEVI LINCOLN, and The Honorable Council of the Commonwealth.

"The Warden of the State Prison has the honor to present, on the close of the year, a "Statement of the Affairs of the Prison," as required by law, and asks leave to report as follows:—

The whole number of convicts remaining October 1st, 1830, was		290
Number received during the last year,		71
		361
Discharged during the year, on expiration of sentence,	85	
Sentences remitted,	12	
Died, 7; Escaped, none,	7	
Detained by court,	1	105
Whole number in confinement Oct. 1st, 1831,		256

Ages of those remaining, viz:

16 to 20 years, 18; 20 to 25 years, 45; 25 to 30 years, 55; 30 to 35 years, 45; 35 to 40 years, 31; 40 to 45 years, 31; 45 to 50 years, 12; 50 to 55 years, 7; 55 to 60 years, 5; 60 to 65 years, 4; 65 to 70 years, 3;—Making 256.

Terms of Sentences of those remaining.

For 1 year, 31; for 1½ year, 13; for 1¾ year, 2; for 2 years, 51; for 2½ years, 5; for 3 years, 28; for 3½ years, 1; for 4 years, 15; for 5 years, 23; for 5½ years, 1; for 6 years, 7; for 7 years, 19; for 8 years, 4; for 10 years, 10; for 12 years, 2; for 14 years, 2; for 15 years, 1; for 17 years, 1; for life, 40;—Making 256.

States and Countries to which belonging.

Maine,	15	England,	9
Massachusetts,	124	Holland,	2
New York,	10	France,	2
New Hampshire,	17	Ireland,	20
Vermont,	6	British Colonies,	7
New Jersey,	1	Scotland,	4
Maryland,	6	Naples,	1
Pennsylvania,	7	Spain,	1
Connecticut,	10	St. Domingo,	1
Virginia,	1	Brazil,	1
South Carolina,	2	Africa,	1
Rhode Island,	8	Foreigners,	49
	207	Americans,	207
			256

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Crimes of those remaining.

Larceny,	184	Attempt to rape,	7
Burglary,	15	Assault with intent to murder,	7
Counterfeiting,	18	Felonious assault,	5
Forgery,	8	Manslaughter,	2
Arson,	3	Robbery,	1
Bestiality,	1	Adultery,	2
Perjury,	1		
Murder, sentence commuted,	2		256

Employment.

Stone-cutting,	86	Tailors,	10
Grinding implements,	3	Cooks,	5
Shoe-makers,	15	Cabinet-makers,	41
Shop waiters,	5	Bakers,	1
Washing,	4	Breaking stone for Macadamizing,	3
Barbers,	2	Porters—New Prison and yard,	3
Coopers,	18	Attendant in chapel, and messenger,	1
Brush-makers,	10	Blacksmiths,	20
Whitesmiths,	7	Patients in hospital,	4
Transporting stone,	12	Carpenter and house-waiters,	3
Attending in hospital,	2		
Imbecile,	1		256

"Of the convicts remaining, 38 are Negroes and Mulattoes, and 3 are Indians; 44 are confined on second commitments; 21 on third commitments; 2 on fourth, and 3 on fifth commitments. Of the 71 committed during the last year, 61 were for larceny, 2 for burglary, 4 for counterfeiting, 1 for robbery, 1 for attempt to rape, 1 for assault, and 1 for forgery.

"The events of the last year have not been important. The system of discipline and police has been further tested, and found adequate to its objects. The power vested in the hands of the warden by law, cautiously exercised, has been found equal to the enforcement of order and obedience, with few resorts to coercive measures.

"The salutary restraint and compulsion to labor of such men as are sentenced to the Penitentiary, necessarily demands the application of occasional punishments. These punishments must be either internal, by starvation, or external, by corporeal infliction of stripes. The latter of these modes has been adopted in this Prison, as being less cruel and injurious to the health of the offender, producing a more prompt and cheerful obedience, and preserving his labor for the benefit of himself and the community; but neither of these modes have been resorted to, when the *mind* of the offender could be reached, and properly affected by argument or admonition."

"The warden cannot, in justice to his own feelings, close this report, without gratefully acknowledging the judicious counsel and ready support of the members of the board of inspectors, the humanity and ability of the physician, and more especially the assiduous labors and pious zeal of the reverend chaplain, evinced in his teaching and in the great utility and moral effect of the Sunday school under his direction, as well as for the interesting accumulation of facts which he has obtained in regard to the early history and habits of the convicts, and which it is hoped he will communicate in his report. Nor is the unwearied attention and industry of the deputy and all the officers connected at the present time with the institution, less worthy of the thanks and approbation of the warden."

"The detailed accounts of the institution will be deposited in the treasury department, as required by law. The following account of income and disbursements, showing that, under all the disadvantages stated above, the earnings of the convicts have met the expenses within the sum of 477 dollars $\frac{31}{100}$, is respectfully referred to as exhibiting the financial results of the year.

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DR. *Disbursements and Income for one Year, ending September* 30, 1831. CR.

To cash paid for provisions,	7,276 97	By profits of stone department,	19,082 39
To cash paid for clothing,	3,160 86	By profits of labor department,	4,911 82
To cash paid for hospital expenses,	229 50	By fees of admittance,	606 12
To cash paid for fuel and general expenses, including various repairs, &c.	2,359 20	By profits of coopering department,	1,944 20
To cash paid for officers' salaries,	11,975 00	By fixtures and tools, $56; rents, $10,	66 00
To cash paid to prisoners discharged,	387 08	By sales of merchandise,	97 86
To cash paid for transportation of convicts,	277 28	By balance of profit and loss,	6 16
To depreciation of stock by decay, &c.,	825 97	By balance, being excess of expenses over income for the year,	477 31
	$26,491 86		$26,491 86

"All of which is submitted with the most profound respect.

(Signed) WILLIAM AUSTIN, *Warden.*

"MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON, *Oct.* 14, 1831."

Extracts from the Report of the Chaplain.

"To His Excellency LEVI LINCOLN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Honorable Council.

"The Chaplain of the State Prison begs leave most respectfully to submit the following remarks, touching the department in which he is called to labor in this institution.

"Since the completion of the new Prison, and the introduction of the present well defined and salutary system of discipline, so uniform has been the course of business and events from month to month, and so little has transpired to excite particular attention, that scarcely any thing remains to be said, in addition to the remarks which he had the honor to submit in his last annual Report. A repetition of these, on this occasion, can hardly be thought necessary. He, however, has the happiness to say, that, during the year which is now past, he feels confident that there has been a gradual and constant improvement of feeling in the minds of much the greater portion of the convicts. With few exceptions, they have been quiet, orderly, submissive and industrious; and it is moreover true, that there has been manifested a deeper and more fixed attention, during the various religious services which are performed in the institution, and private instruction and advice more generally sought, and with deeper interest and emotion listened to, than at any former period, since his residence in it.

"In addition to these remarks, it is exceedingly gratifying to be able to say, that the minds of a considerable number of the convicts have been much more than ordinarily affected by divine truth; have been unusually serious and attentive to moral and religious instruction, and desirous to be taught the way of life and salvation. Numbers, it is hoped and believed, have been brought heartily and truly to repent of their sins, both of heart and of life; and to consecrate themselves to a far different life, and to the service of a far different master. It is obvious, that, in judging of the penitence and reformation of persons circumstanced as they are, great caution and circumspection are to be exercised. This, it is believed, has been done;—and, after all due allowance, it is confidently believed there are numbers, who will prove, 'by their fruit,' that the 'tree' has been made 'good;' and who will not disappoint the hopes and expectations which have been cherished in regard to them. The feelings and impressions of others will, doubtless, be 'like the morning cloud and the early dew,' passing quickly away.

"The Sabbath school, during the past year, has fully answered our best anticipation. Its number has been increased, from about sixty, to somewhat more than one hundred. This school has been instructed by pious and competent teachers from without, who, from Sabbath to Sabbath, volunteer their services for the benevolent object of instructing, in the duties they owe to God, to their fellow creatures, and themselves, this degraded and unhappy class of our fellow men

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"The average number of teachers is about twenty-five. They have uniformly expressed great satisfaction in their work, and have manifestly been actuated by a spirit which could not fail to be happy in its results.

"The chaplain feels his great indebtedness to these Christian friends for their benevolent services in this department of labor; and doubts not, that much of the good which has resulted to the institution from moral and religious instruction, is to be ascribed, under a merciful Providence, to their instrumentality."

"Some results, obtained from inquiries lately made of the convicts, may not be wholly out of place in such a report. It is not to be supposed, that the truth has, in all cases, been obtained in the answers given to the various interrogatories which have been put; though it is to be presumed, that, on most of the subjects of inquiry, true answers were given. There is little doubt in the mind of the writer, that on the subject of *intemperance*, the truth was often kept back. In some cases, he has the means of knowing that it was. It is not an uncommon thing for those who are almost constantly under the excitement of ardent spirits, to deny that they are *intemperate*, unless they drink themselves *actually drunk*, so as to lose all consciousness, and to become utterly incapable of helping themselves. *Then* they have drinked *too much*. From much and careful examination, as it regards the connection of intemperance and crime, the writer is satisfied that at least *three fourths* of all the tenants of our State Prisons are the victims of *intemperate drinking*. How cheerfully and promptly, then, should the cause of temperance be espoused, and, by every practicable means, be patronized and sustained by every lover of virtue and his country!

"The results referred to above are as follows:—

Did not know the alphabet when they came to Prison, ... 20
Could read only in easy lessons for children, ... 21
Could not write, ... 64
Had been accustomed, though not in general, intemperately to the use of ardent spirit, before the age of 16 years, ... 127
Acknowledged that intemperance led them to crime, ... 156
Addicted to intemperate habits when they came to Prison, ... 167
Whose parents, one or both, were intemperate, ... 50
Guilty of theft (mostly of a petty nature, such as stealing fruit and the like) before the age of 16 years, ... 45
Brought up without any regular trade or employment, ... 82
Left parents before the age of 21 years, without their approbation or consent, . 68
Many others, who had been apprenticed by their parents or guardians, did not complete the terms of their apprenticeship, but ran away, and thus fell into crime.
Had, before coming to prison, lived in the habitual neglect and violation of the Sabbath, ... 182

Whole number of convicts questioned, and from whom the foregoing results were obtained, ... 256
Of this number, there were convicted in Boston, ... 112
Number of colored persons, including Indians, ... 48
Of these a much larger proportion are found without education, than any other class of convicts.
Number of those born without the limits of the United States, ... 48
These, as a class, much more poorly educated than those born within the United States.

"When the institution is compared with what it *was* but a few years past, we have abundant occasion to say, 'The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.' To his merciful care let it ever be committed, and may his smiles ever be supplicated and enjoyed.

(Signed) JARED CURTIS,
Chaplain Mass. State Prison

"CHARLESTOWN, *Oct.* 14, 1831."

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Physician's Report.

"To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Counsellors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"The number of patients admitted to the hospital of this institution, during the year ending September 30th, is 107; the aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital is 1875. The clerk's account will show the gross expenses of this department to be $229 50. If, from this sum, be deducted $131 25, being the value of 1875 rations, at 7 cents per ration, which would have been served to the convicts, had they not been in the hospital, we shall have $98 25, as the net expense of this department for the current year. The annexed schedule will show that seven patients have died during the year. Of this number, one died of mania, originating in organic disease of the brain, of long standing. Two died of venereal complaints, and the baneful effects of mercurial medicines unskilfully administered before their admission to this Prison, and four died of pulmonary consumption. This, though a disease of frequent occurrence, does not appear to originate in any employment or privation to which the convicts are subjected, but to organic lesions, induced by vicious habits and exposures previous to their admission. Acute diseases occur less frequently than elsewhere, and have, as yet been treated with uniform success. Relapses of fever, and other acute diseases are not known in this place. The solution of this interesting and curious fact is to be found, I apprehend, in the following considerations:—First, an early application for relief, on the part of the sick;—Secondly, that the hospital of this institution affords the sick all the rest, nursing and medicine their several cases require, while it effectually protects them from the excitement of seeing visiters and over-anxious friends, from the interference of busy-bodies, with their harmless and infallible remedies, and from the too early indulgence in food and exercise during convalescence.

"It gives me pleasure to add, that the convicts intrusted with the care of the hospital have been assiduous in the discharge of the duties assigned them—that order and decorum have been maintained—and that the sick have been treated with attention and kindness.

I am, gentlemen,
Most respectfully, yours, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM J. WALKER,
Physician Mass. State Prison."

Extracts from the Message of His Excellency the Governor.

"Various matters, which are the usual and proper subjects of annual communication, will be presented to you, with the necessary minuteness of detail, in reports from appropriate departments and agents of the government. Among these, it will not fail to be distinguished as cause for peculiar gratification, that the condition of the State Prison has at length reached a highly satisfactory point of improvement. Honor to the wisdom, the moral confidence and courage, the determined and persevering purpose, of successive legislatures in a few years past, that, by liberal appropriations from the treasury to the means of experiment in penitentiary regulation and discipline, a mere *Prison House*, for the physical restraint of the body, has been converted into a *School* of salutary instruction and reform to the minds of the most vicious and abandoned of our fellow men. The eye of Christian hope may now rest with assurance upon the influence of this institution in the accomplishment of an object of the truest benevolence. Although but little more than two years have elapsed since the introduction of a new system of employment and control into the Prison, the beneficial effects are already distinctly visible, both within and without the walls. The demeanor of the convicts has been softened and corrected, and from the admonitions afforded here, and the greater terror inspired abroad, commitments have sensibly diminished. Within the last year, the number of prisoners was reduced from 2[illegible], at its commencement, to 2[illegible], at its close. The directors express the opinion 'that crimes of an atrocious character are less frequent than was once the case; and that the majority of the convicts appear to be inferior in intelligence and information to the average of any class of our citizens.' A most instructive result is also produced by the curious and critical investigations of the chaplain, into the

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characters and lives of these miserable men. Of 256 convicts, whom his inquiries respected, he ascertained that 156 were led by intemperance to the commission of the offences for which they suffer; that 182 of the first mentioned number had lived in the habitual neglect and violation of the Sabbath; 82 were permitted to grow up from infancy, without any regular employment; 68 had been truants to their parents while in their minority; 61 could not write, and many were wholly unable to read. The intimate connection and association of ignorance with vice, of dissoluteness with outrages upon the laws, are here distinctly traced, and furnish an impressive lesson upon the importance of knowledge and temperance to individual welfare and social order, which should give a thrilling excitement to the advancement of these objects, in the heart of every virtuous and patriotic citizen and magistrate.

LEVI LINCOLN."

"COUNCIL CHAMBER, BOSTON, *Jan.* 2, 1832."

Leverett Street Jail, and House of Correction, Boston.—The president of this Society, as chairman of a committee appointed by the city government on the subject, submitted a report to the board of aldermen on the 19th of September last, recommending essential changes in this establishment, the most important of which, we are happy to say, has been acted upon, viz. provision to erect solitary dormitories for the inmates of the House of Correction. Although the plan of erecting a new building on the public land in Leverett street has not been acceded to, yet an appropriation of $20,000 has been made for the purpose of altering one of the public buildings at South Boston so as to make it contain 200 solitary cells, on the general plan of those at Auburn and Wethersfield. In many respects, this location is better than the one originally contemplated in Leverett street. It is more retired and healthy; and the city has already a public building at South Boston, which probably will not long be wanted for any other purpose, the external walls of which are well fitted to receive within them a block of 200 solitary cells. The inmates of the House of Correction in Leverett street, therefore, will soon be provided with what they most need—solitary dormitories;—without which, all efforts to do them good are nearly hopeless.

House of Reformation at South Boston.—This institution, which only wants what it has wanted some time, to make it a model worthy of imitation in all respects—i. e. a new building—is likely to be provided with one speedily, either by the city, or by the Farm School in conjunction with the city. A plan of building has been submitted to the city government by Mr. Wells, the superintendent, combining many of the essential principles of architecture requisite in such a building, for the purposes of good government, viz., supervision, instruction, economy and labor, which we hope soon to see erected, and then we shall have more cause than ever to rejoice in the excellent character of this holy Refuge from Crime.

The expenses of the institution for the last year have been about the same as usual,—$6500: the number of inmates, at the present time, 121; the number apprenticed, during the last year, 56; the number returned of all apprenticed, 6; the number of deaths, 0; the average number of cases in the hospital, 0. The lessons on life and health, in this institution, to say nothing of those on morals, are worth all it costs. There is seldom any one sick in this large family; and

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there have been only three deaths since its establishment, and only one since June 1829; which is to be attributed principally to regular and simple diet, passions well restrained, daily athletic exercises, and wholesome and well-timed employment and instruction.

We have only one wish to express to the superintendent and directors of this institution, and that is, for the benefit of the world, that they would annually prepare and publish a report of their doings. By neglecting so to do, the power of the press is not brought to bear so powerfully upon mankind in this department of benevolent effort, as it might be. This institution, one of the best of the kind in the world, has not a printed document to which any one of its many friends can refer for an authentic statement of its important principles and results.

Asylum for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics at Worcester.—This noble edifice, for the most humane of all objects, is erected; and, what is very remarkable, it is done within the original appropriation of $30,000, which was regarded by many, at the time, as only sufficient to make a beginning. It is due to the commissioners to state, that few if any public buildings in the state have been erected with as much economy; and the friends of the temperance reformation have already been told, that it was done altogether without the use of ardent spirits, which has been unquestionably one of the great causes of the economical expenditure of public money. Temperate men, and temperate men only, would have undertaken or accomplished this great work, at an expense of less than $30,000. There are other views, however, of this interesting institution, compared with which even the above are unimportant. The commissioners, in their late report, drawn up, as we suppose, by Horace Mann, Esq., of Dedham, chairman of the board, have done themselves and the state great honor in the lucid and beautiful statement which they have made of some of the considerations and principles which have led to its establishment. After giving in their report a minute account of the condition in which lunatics have been found in this commonwealth within a recent period, the commissioners say,—

"The proper mode of treating insanity was almost universally unknown, and the Jails and Houses of Correction were the only places where the strictness of confinement then deemed indispensable could be enforced. Until a period comparatively recent, insanity has been deemed an incurable disease. The universal opinion had been, that it was an awful visitation from Heaven, and that no human agency could reverse the judgment by which it was inflicted. During the prevalence of this inauspicious belief, as all efforts to restore the insane would be deemed unavailing, they of course would be unattempted. And even at the present day, and in communities otherwise highly enlightened, there is reason to fear that a lamentable degree of ignorance prevails upon this subject; an ignorance which, could it be once dispelled, some of the most painful records in the history of human suffering might be closed, immediately and forever. It is now most abundantly demonstrated, that, with appropriate medical and moral treatment, insanity yields with more readiness than ordinary diseases. This cheering fact is established by a series of experiments, instituted from holier motives, and crowned with happier results, than any ever recorded in the brilliant annals of science. A few individuals, justly entitled to a conspicuous station among the benefactors of their race, have exploded the barbarous doctrine that cruelty is the proper antidote to madness, and have discovered that skill, mildness, and self-devotion to the welfare of the insane, are the only efficacious means for their restoration. Their labors have been hallowed by the spirit of humanity that inspired them; reviving reason, and returning virtue and happiness, have been their reward.

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"These facts are deeply interesting, and, from among many similar statements the following are selected, to remove all doubts concerning their credibility.

"The Seventh Report of the London Prison Discipline Society, published in 1827, shows, that, in the Retreat at York, out of forty patients admitted within three months after the first attack, forty were restored to their friends, recovered. Of those admitted after three, and within twelve months after the commencement of the malady, the proportion of cures was as twenty-five to forty-five; but of those whose disease was of more than two years' standing, the proportion of cures was only as fourteen to seventy-nine. The experiments of doctor Burrows, at his private Asylum in England, exhibit similar results. The last Report of the Visitors of the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane, shows a ratio of recoveries in the *old cases*, equivalent to 26 per cent.; and out of twenty-four recent cases, twenty-two were recovered, being in the ratio of more than *ninety-one* per cent. The commissioners are informed, that, at the Retreat last mentioned, when the circumstances of the patient are supposed to require it, a separate attendant is assigned him, whose duty it is to remain constantly at his side, to occupy his attention with pleasing themes, to humor his caprices, and, by skilfully adapting his own conduct to the fitful moods of madness, to soothe and pacify that portion of the mind which had been excited to frenzy, and so to allow those faculties whose action remains undisturbed, to gain the ascendency. The patient is conducted into the open air, the fields and the woods, that the restorative influences of nature may strike some chord in the heart, as yet unbroken in the fatal struggle with worldly disappointments. It is said, that, when the case is recent, attentions of this kind, continued for eight or ten days, have scarcely ever failed to subdue the most terrific and fiend-like ferocity. From this systematic practice, it is believed, arises, in a great degree, the unparalleled success of that institution.

"This novel mode of treating insanity has but lately superseded a system in which fetters, whips, confinement, starvation, and suffocation in water almost to drowning, were the standard remedies, by which minds, whose disease was an irregularity of action accelerated to delirium, were to be soothed, and pacified, and restored to harmonious movement. Under that system, thousands of intellects have been precipitated from a condition of temporary danger to one of irretrievable ruin. But when the fierceness of the malady has been assuaged by the union of medical science with all the nameless attentions which benevolence alone can practise or conceive, the recuperative energies of the mind have soon prevailed, and an immortal nature has been restored to the capacity of virtue and the enjoyment of happiness.

"To this unfortunate class of beings, humanity is in long arrears. One of the strongest, if not one of the first, principles of social obligation arises from necessity of relief and ability to relieve. And when does a man so urgently require the light of others to direct his steps, as when he wanders in darkness? When does he stand in such extremity of need of the knowledge and guidance of his fellow-men, as when his own mind is a wild chaos, agitated by passions which he cannot quell, and haunted by forms of terror, which the living energy of his nature is perpetually calling into being, but cannot disperse? When does he so strenuously demand their succor, as when his own soul is like a living wound, and he has lost all power of distinguishing between the sources of healing and of torture? If the insane have done nothing to forfeit the claim, which men who suffer have, by the law of nature, upon men who are able to prevent that suffering; they should be treated, not with a sole regard to the security of others, but with special reference also to their own misfortunes, and in a manner adapted to shorten their duration, or, where that is impossible, at least to mitigate their severity. However imperiously the public good may demand the coercion of the insane, it can never be just to cast them into a hopeless dungeon, thereby making the cause of their confinement remediless, and then the confinement itself terminable only by the death of the sufferer. In its practical operation, such a system is a direct consignment of human beings to the long-protracted and mysterious horrors of madness.

"In view of these facts and considerations, the commissioners cannot hesitate to recommend, that, as soon as the Hospital at Worcester shall be prepared for the reception of the insane, and that fact shall be made public, by proclamation from the governor of the commonwealth, all orders, decrees and sentences for the confinement of any lunatic, made by any court or any judicial officers of this commonwealth, by virtue of the statutes of 1797, chap. 62, and 1816, chap. 28, shall

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be so far modified, that said lunatics shall be committed to the custody of the superintendent of the Hospital at Worcester, instead of being committed to any Jail or House of Correction, as heretofore required; and, further, that all lunatics, who, at the time when such proclamation is made, shall be confined in any Jail or House of Correction, under any order, sentence or decree of any court, or any judicial officers, by virtue of the statutes above-mentioned, shall, as soon as convenient and practicable, be removed to said Hospital, under the direction of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners of the several counties in this commonwealth, and at the expense of the counties respectively."

We close our notice of this institution with congratulations. We congratulate the commissioners, in view of their successful labors; we congratulate the governor, in view of his steady coöperation in the accomplishment of this important design; we congratulate the commonwealth of Massachusetts, because it has the first Asylum in the United States, established expressly for poor and imprisoned lunatics; and we congratulate the friends of this Society, that the examination made of the condition of this class of persons in the Jails and Houses of Correction in this commonwealth, the results of which were published in detail in the Second Report of this Society, has led, probably, as much as any other cause, to the fulfilment of this benevolent work.

Penal Code of Massachusetts.—The legislature of Massachusetts appointed a committee, March 19, 1831, to sit during the recess, and make examination and report on the subject of Capital Punishments.

This subject is one of intense interest, whether it be the object to render the law more or less severe. The object in this case was to render it less so. The number of crimes punished with death, under the present laws, is seven, or, if duelling be considered, when life is lost, distinct from murder, eight. The crimes for which the punishment of death is inflicted are, Treason; Murder, or accessory before the fact; Robbery, when an assault is made with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill or maim, or if the person robbed is struck or wounded with such weapon; Arson, or burning a dwelling-house in the night time, and accessories thereto before the fact; Rape, or accessory before the fact; carnally knowing or abusing a woman child under ten years of age, and accessory before the fact; Burglary, when armed with a dangerous weapon, and those accessory before the fact, or aiding and abetting.

The number of executions which have taken place in the state of Massachusetts from Jan. 1, 1800, to Dec. 31, 1830, so far as they can be determined from the records in the secretary's office, is twenty-six.* Of these sixteen were for murder; six for rape; three for robbery, and one for arson.

* *Executions which have taken place in Massachusetts from Jan. 1, 1800, to Dec. 31, 1830, as far as they can be determined from the Records in the Secretary's Office.*

Names.	Crimes.	When executed.
Jason Fairbanks,	For Murder,	Executed Sept. 10, 1800.
Ebenezer Mason,	do.	" Oct. 7, 1802
John Battes,	Rape,	" Nov. 3, 1804
Ephraim Wheeler,	do.	" Feb. 20, 1806
Dominick Daley,	Murder,	" June 5, 1806
James Halligan,	do.	" do.
Joseph Drew,	do.	" July 21, 1808
Ebenezer Ball,	do.	" Oct. 31, 1811

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There were, also, in the district of Massachusetts, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in 1789, to Dec. 24, 1830, fourteen* cases of capital punishment, under sentence of the United States Court, all for piracy and murder on the high seas.

The committee, in their examination of this subject, come to the conclusion, that capital punishments may be dispensed with in all cases, and solitary confinement for life substituted even for murder; but if the public sentiment demands death for murder, that it should be in private. Now, we cannot accede to the proposition that capital punishments may be dispensed with for murder, for arson, treason, highway robbery, or duelling, if life is lost. In all cases where the crime involves wilful murder, we believe the punishment required by God, is DEATH.

"WHOSO SHEDDETH MAN'S BLOOD, BY MAN SHALL HIS BLOOD BE SHED."—GENESIS IX. 6.

Here we should be willing to stop, and see the laws of Massachusetts mitigated, and capital punishments dispensed with so far, but no farther.

We do not wish to see the Prison at Charlestown containing a tenth part of all its inmates for MURDER, as was the case in the new Penitentiary in Philadelphia about a year since.

Names.	Crimes.	When executed.
Henry Pyner,	Rape,	Executed Nov. 5, 1813.
Ezra Hutchinson,	do.	" Nov. 18, 1813.
Jonathan Jewett, jr.	Murder,	Committed suicide in Prison, Nov. 10, 1815.
Henry Phillips,	do.	Executed March 13, 1817.
Peter Johnson,	Rape,	" Nov. 25, 1819.
Michael Powers,	Murder,	" May 27, 1820.
Stephen M. Clark,	Arson,	" May 10, 1821.
Michael Martin,	Highway robbery,	" Dec. 20, 1821
Samuel Clisby,	Robbery,	" March 7, 1822.
Gilbert Close,	do.	" do.
Samuel Green,	Murder,	" April 25, 1822
Horace Carter,	Rape,	" Dec. 8, 1825.
John Halloran,	Murder,	" March 3, 1826.
Samuel P. Charles,	do.	" Nov. 22, 1826.
Robert Bush,	do.	Committed suicide in Prison, Nov. 14, 1828.
John Boies,	do.	Executed July 7. 1829.
John F. Knapp	do.	" Sept. 28, 1830.
Joseph J. Knapp, jr.	do.	" Dec. 31, 1830.

* *List of Criminals capitally executed, under Sentence of the U. S. Circuit Court for Massachusetts District, from the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, in* 1789, *to Dec.* 24, 1830.

Names.	Crimes.	When executed.
John Baptiste Collins,	Piracy and Murder on the high seas,	July 30, 1794.
Manuel Furtado,	do.	do.
Augustus Poleski,	do.	do.
Samuel Tully,	Piracy on the high seas,	Dec. 10, 1812.
John Williams,	Piracy and Murder on the high seas,	Feb. 18, 1819.
John P. Rog,	do.	do.
Francis Frederick	do.	do.
Nils Peterson,	do.	do.
William Holmes,	Murder on the high seas,	June 15, 1820.
Thomas Warrington,	do.	do.
Edward Rosewaine,	do.	do.
Perry Anthony,	do.	Dec. 21, 1824.
Winslow Curtis,	do.	Feb. 1, 1827.
John Duncan White,	do.	

J. D. W. committed suicide night before the day of execution.

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CONNECTICUT.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The laws of Connecticut remain, so far as we are informed, essentially the same on this subject. By a law of 1826, no female can be imprisoned for debt. With this exception, any person may be imprisoned for any sum. If poor, and unable to pay, however, he may take the oath in four days, instead of thirty, as required by law in Massachusetts. But in Massachusetts, no person can be imprisoned for less than ten dollars. And a law like this in Connecticut would have exempted sixty-six persons from imprisonment in the city of Hartford in 1830; the whole number imprisoned, in that city, during that year, having been one hundred and forty-two, of whom seventy-six were for sums above ten dollars, and sixty-six for sums below ten dollars. If, in the other counties, the proportion imprisoned for less than ten dollars each, was as in Hartford county, the whole number imprisoned in the state for sums so small, was about three hundred and eighty-four, or something more than one third of the whole number. We cannot, therefore, congratulate the friends of humanity as much in regard to the laws of Connecticut on the subject of imprisonment for debt, as we can in regard to another subject, embraced within the circle of this Society's labors.

State Prison at Wethersfield.—This institution appears to be, in scarcely any respect, inferior to any of the reformed Prisons, and in some respects it is superior to them all.

In a pecuniary point of view, its results are without a parallel. In this respect, the year ending the 31st of March last has been more prosperous than any of the preceding. The earnings of the convicts, above every expenditure, were $8,713 53. The earnings of the convicts, above all the expenditures, in four years and six months, the whole period since its establishment, have been as follows:—

For six months,	ending	March 31,	1828,	=	1,017	16
1st year succeeding,	"	"	1829,	=	3,229	41
2d "	"	"	"	1830,	= 5,068	24
3d "	"	"	"	1831,	= 7,824	02
4th "	"	"	"	1832,	= 8,713	53

Total gain to the state, in 4 years and 6 months, $25,853 06

The expenses of the old Prison, above all the earnings, for an equal period succeeding the year 1815, were 51,103 11

Making a difference to the state, in 4½ years, of $76,956 17

Another respect in which we regard this institution as superior to any other, is the simplicity of the plan of buildings:

Another is the economy with which these buildings have been erected:

Another, the construction and management of the female department.

In regard to cleanliness, health, and moral and religious influence, it stands on a level, or not greatly varying from it, with the Prisons at Auburn and Charlestown.

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The number of deaths the last year was two, out of about one hundred and ninety convicts. For this single year, therefore, in this respect, the bill of mortality is even more favorable than those of Auburn and Charlestown; the deaths at Wethersfield being about one per cent., while at Auburn and Charlestown, they were about two and a half per cent.

The moral and religious influence appears to be strengthening under the ministry of the resident chaplain; and during the last year, a Sabbath school has been established, taught by the good people of Wethersfield, under the superintendence of the warden and chaplain. For the use of this school, and for public worship, a convenient chapel has been fitted up by the state. A special act was passed, during the session of the legislature, in June last, authorizing the appointment of a chaplain, and the preparation of suitable apartments for the purposes mentioned above.*

The governor's message, presented to the legislature at the opening of the present session, contains strong expressions of congratulation in view of this admirable institution. He says,—

"The friends of the Penitentiary System have great reason to rejoice at the flattering results of the Connecticut State Prison, during the past year. After paying every expense incurred for the support and management of the establishment, there remains a balance in favor of the institution, of eight thousand, seven hundred, thirteen dollars, fifty-three cents; of which sum, six thousand five hundred dollars have been paid into the state treasury.

"Experience proves the correctness of the principles which were early adopted in the direction and management of the Prison, and the employment of the convicts; and constantly suggests the various improvements of which the regulations of the details of its concerns are susceptible. A chaplain has, for the last year, been employed in the Prison, who has most assiduously devoted his time and talents to the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, and in teaching the rudiments of our language to those of them who had hitherto lived in the entire neglect of the means of acquiring an education which would have fitted them for usefulness, and enabled them to pass through life in innocence and safety.

"The whole number of prisoners, on the first day of April, A. D. 1832, was one hundred ninety-two; of which, one hundred seventy-four were males, and eighteen were females; and all were so employed as to meet the expense of their imprisonment. The prisoners, in general, are robust and healthy; two deaths only have occurred during the past year. The ordinary expenditures of the Prison, since the first of April, A. D. 1831, have varied but little from those of

* "An Act in addition to an Act concerning the Connecticut State Prison.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That it shall be the duty of the directors of said Prison to appoint some meet and proper person to be chaplain of said Prison, and also some meet and proper person to be physician, who shall hold their offices, respectively, during the pleasure of the directors, shall be subject to the by-laws, and shall receive such compensation from the Prison funds as shall be fixed by the directors. It shall also be the duty of the directors to appoint, on the nomination of the warden, all the subordinate officers of said Prison, who may also be removed at the pleasure of the directors, expressed in writing, and not otherwise; and no officer nor assistant shall enter upon his duties, until he shall have received such appointment in writing, signed by the directors, and shall have taken, before one or more of the directors, an oath for the faithful performance of the duties of his station, which oath may be administered by either of the directors; and it shall also be the duty of each of the directors to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the whole concerns, management and discipline of said Prison.

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the chaplain to devote his whole time to the religious instruction, and moral improvement of the prisoners; and suitable apartments shall be provided for the introduction of a Sabbath school institution, to be conducted under the superintendence of the warden and chaplain, in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws.

"*June* 1st, 1831.—Approved."

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the preceding year; but since that period, an additional expense of two hundred seventy-two dollars thirty-two cents has been incurred in fitting up a chapel within the Prison, which is not included in the balance above stated in favor of the institution. Should the concerns of the Prison continue to be managed in the present faithful, prudent and skilful manner, it is a fair presumption that hereafter there will be an annual net gain to the state from the institution, of ten thousand dollars.

"The importance of maintaining the penitentiary system is too great, in a moral and humane, as well as in a pecuniary, point of view, to escape the attention of the legislature; and it cannot be necessary to urge a perseverance in pursuing an improvement in the penal police of our state, which was so happily commenced, and which has been followed with such signal success.

"We learn with painful regret, that a sister state,* after a trial too short to lead to any definite and certain results, has recently abandoned the penitentiary system, as altogether inadequate to meet the ends of justice, and ineffectual in the reformation of those who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the sanctions of her laws. The friends of humanity cannot but lament an act so premature; nor can they consider the mode of punishment by the infliction of stripes, which she has substituted for the milder system which we cherish with so much care and success, but as inhumane and barbarous in the extreme; stamping the offenders with endless infamy, confirming them in deadly hostility to the human family, and speeding them on in their desperate course to destruction.

"The best interests of our country, and the most holy feelings of the benevolent heart, are intimately connected with this all important subject; and they admonish *us* to examine it with a single eye to the safety of the virtuous, and the reformation of the vicious; both of which objects, it is most confidently believed, the penitentiary system is eminently calculated to promote."

Mrs. Sigourney has prepared a beautiful notice, in her own happy manner, of the Bible class in the Connecticut State Prison, and also an evening hymn for the females to sing before they retire to rest. In gratitude to her, and for the benefit of the world, we propose to stereotype them both in this Report. It is very kind and useful for L. H. S. thus to notice the inmates of this institution.

The Bible Class in the Connecticut State Prison.

I saw them bending o'er that holy page,
Whose breath is immortality. There seemed
No sadness on their features; to their limbs
No fetters clung; and they, whose early years
Had told dark tales of wretchedness and shame,
Lifted a calm, clear eye.
Amazed, I asked,
Is this a prison? and are these the men
Whom Justice from the world's sweet fellowship
Hath sternly severed?
But a voice replied,
God's spirit hath been here. Serene it came
Into the cells where guilt and punishment
Rivet her chains, making the victim's life
A hated burden, and his hope despair!
It came!—Rebellion laid his weapons down;
The flinty breast grew soft; the rugged brow
Gave channels for the tear of penitence;
And souls, which sin had blotted from their race
As a foul gangrene, to the Healer turned—
Bathed, and were whole.
So now, with humble step,
Their penal course they measure, giving still
The day to toil, and meeting every night,
In solitude, reflection's chastening glance,
Which wounds to purify. There, too, doth glide
Fair Charity, prompting to deeds divine
The unaccustomed pupil, while he cons,
Mid the deep silence of a lonely bed,
His Bible lesson; seeks a deeper root
For Christian purposes, or anticipates
Glad Freedom's sacred gift.
Ye whom our God
Hath held from deep transgression, be not proud;
Nor, in the heat of passion, haste to weigh
A brother's fault. The eternal Judge himself
(When by the sin of ingrate Adam moved)
Came not to Eden till the cool of day.
And since that hour, when first the vengeful sword
Hung o'er the forfeit gate of Paradise,
Man hath been wayward, weak, and prone to fall
Beneath temptation's wile, and so must be
Unto the dooms-day burning.
Then let his bitterest discipline be mixed
In Mercy's cup,—that so the prison cell
May work his soul's salvation; and the "law,
Like a schoolmaster" severe, the truant bring
To Christ, his advocate and righteousness.

L. H. S.

Hartford.

Written for the Females in the State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., to sing before Evening Prayers.

The silent curtains of the night
Each lonely cell surround;
God's dwelling is in perfect light,
His mercy hath no bound.

Still on the sinful and the vile
His daily bounties fall;
His rising sun with cheerful smile
Dispenses good to all.

* Georgia.

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The way of wickedness is hard;
Its bitter fruits we know;
Shame in this world is its reward,
And in the future, *wo.*

Oh thou who see'st us while we pay
The penance of our guilt!
Cast not our souls condemned away;
Christ's blood for us was spilt.

Deep root, within a heart subdued,
May true repentance take;
And be its fruits a life renewed,
For the Redeemer's sake.

Uplift our spirits from the ground;
Give to our darkness light:—
Oh thou whose mercies have no bound!
Preserve us safe this night.

NEW YORK.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The law of April 26, 1831, to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors, did not go into operation till March 1, 1832, on sums less than fifty dollars; nor till June 1, 1832, on sums above fifty dollars. In our last Report, we remarked that the great evil which this law is intended to remedy, whether it shall prove effectual or not, is the incarceration, according to the best estimates we can make, of 10,000 persons annually. Our only fear was, that it would not produce the effects which its title would lead the people to expect. In this, however, we are agreeably disappointed. Although the law has not yet gone into operation on sums above fifty dollars, it has already almost entirely cleared the Jails of this great state, containing almost 2,000,000 of inhabitants, or nearly one sixth part of our whole country's population, from poor debtors. In this fact all the sheriffs and jailers, from whom we have received returns, agree. And although they do not agree so entirely as to the effect on the public mind, yet, as a general fact, their testimony is, that it meets the approbation of almost all classes. The letters we shall publish at length, as containing authentic testimony, from witnesses testifying, in some sense, against their own interest, in regard to the results of a law of vast importance to public morals and personal liberty.

Letter from E. C. Barton, dated Troy, May 10, 1832.

"Dear Sir,

"The act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors, has so recently gone into operation, that we can form but an imperfect opinion of all its effects. It has, however, had the effect to abolish imprisonment for debt; for no citizen of this state can be imprisoned for debt, except as a fraudulent debtor; and *they* by the act are declared criminals, and are imprisoned as such. There are at this time none in close confinement, in this Jail, for debt, and but eleven on the limits. All persons confined, either in the Jail, or on the limits, for debt, on executions issued by justices' courts, were discharged on the 2d of March last. The eleven now on the limits were committed on executions out of courts of record, for debts exceeding fifty dollars, and will be entitled to a discharge on the 2d of June next. By virtue of my office, I took charge of the Jail on the 2d of January last. There were at that time between sixty and seventy on the limits, and four in close confinement for debt. About that time, people began to press the collection of their small doubtful debts, and there were committed, from the 2d of January to the 27th of February, one hundred and seventy-three persons for debt, which was an unusually large number. The average number in close confinement, during that time, was nine. I am informed by my clerk (who was also clerk to the late sheriff) that the average number on the limits, previous to November, 1831, was about fifty, and the number in close confinement, three Many, I should think a majority of all classes, complain of the operations of the law; but those who complain most are small dealers in the mercantile line, and mechanics

I am respectfully yours, &c.

E. C. BARTON."

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Letter from Benjamin Harcourt, dated Kingston, May 10, 1832.

"Sir,

"I received a line from you, requesting me to give you some information respecting the effect of that law which was passed in April, 1831, to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors. There were forty-five debtors confined in this Prison, and on the limits, and five in Jail for criminal offences. The prisoners for debt were all liberated on the second day of March, 1832, as there were not any of the creditors appeared against them; the people did not in general understand the law, or there would have been several of the debtors which would not have been liberated, in consequence of their acting fraudulently. The people in this county in general are not satisfied with the law as it is at present. They would have been better satisfied, if it had not effected the contracts prior to the first day of March, 1832, when this law took effect.

BENJAMIN HARCOURT, *Sheriff*."

Letter from Zopher Finch, dated Orange County, Goshen, May 12, 1832.

"Dear Sir,

"I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 4th of May, 1832, asking for information on the abolishment of imprisonment for debt in the Prison under my care. I answer, it has had the effect to abolish imprisonment for debt in this county. You ask how many are at present in Prison for debt. NONE; and at this time but one confined on the limits. You also wish to know the average number before the effect of the law of 1831. I can only give you answers from the first of January, 1832, to this time, as that was the time when this Prison was put under my care From the first of January to the first of March, I received forty-five debtors; more than half of whom were confined in Prison. Since the first of March, I have received but two; one a constable, for official misconduct, now on the limits; and the other a stage-driver, for trespass or misconduct. The operation of the new law is borne with much less complaint by all classes of people than was expected. In some cases, there is some complaint about the power of holding defendants to bail. Some say that, in many civil cases, that power is necessary, and as the law now is, it is attended with inconvenience; but, with some trifling alterations, it is believed that the law will be approved of.

Yours respectfully,

ZOPHER FINCH, *Jailer of Orange County*."

Letter from Isaac Sweezey, dated Riverhead, Suffolk County House, New York, May 12, 1832.

"Sir,

"In compliance with your request, I inform you that the law alluded to in your letter has had the effect to abolish imprisonment for debt in the Jail under my charge. The average number in Prison and on the limits, previous to 1st March, 1832, would be about three, and seven were discharged when the law took effect. Except some few individuals, say constables, small lawyers, and rum-sellers, it is believed the people generally approve of the law.

Respectfully yours,

ISAAC SWEEZEY, *Jailer Suffolk County*."

Letter from Nelson Cole, dated Ovid, May 13, 1832.

"Dear Sir,

"I received yours of May 4th, soliciting my opinion relative to the law of April, 1831, to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors. The system to abolish imprisonment for debt is in my opinion a good one, but I think it ought not to affect contracts made previous to the law. It appears to be taking a partial right from the creditor, and giving it to the debtor. The law has had a very material effect on imprisonment for debt at this place. At the present time, I have but two imprisoned for debt, both on the limits, and both for over

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fifty dollars. One was committed on the first of March, and one put on since, which is the only case for debt since that time. I discharged, on the second day of March last, sixteen from this Jail and limits. The average number heretofore was probably about six.

"The law is most complained of by those that have the most debts standing out against a certain class of men, that are destitute of property or honor. There are within my knowledge very many who will lose large amounts now, who, if the law had not affected back contracts, would have lost but little. The law is generally approved, with the exception that I have made, of its affecting back contracts; but without that exception, it is generally complained of. In haste,

Yours, with respect,

NELSON COLE, *Deputy Sheriff and Jailer.*"

Letter from Thomas Crook, dated Plattsburgh, May 14, 1832.

"Dear Sir,

"In reply to your circular of the 4th inst., received on Saturday, I answer—the law of April, 1831, to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors, has had its full and intended effect. There is not a single person in this county, now in confinement, or on the limits, for debt. From the 1st January last, to the 1st March, there were seventy-two commitments for debt: thirty-three were discharged from the limits on the first of March: from that time to this, there have been but two commitments for debt, both non-resident debtors. The probable average, previous to this law, was about thirty. The only class of persons complaining of the operation of the new law are speculators. The people generally approve of it. The business and fees of the jailer are very much lessened, but the moral character of society is in my opinion increasing; and, contrary to the suggestions of some, the poor do not suffer in consequence of a loss of credit.

Yours, &c.,

THOMAS CROOK, *Sheriff of Clinton County.*"

Letter from Josiah Bealls, dated Watertown Jail, May 14, 1832.

"Dear Sir,

"In answer to the several inquiries contained in your communication of the 4th inst., relative to the law to abolish imprisonment for debt, and punish fraudulent debtors, I would reply, that, in this county, it has had the effect most clearly to answer the desired end. At this time, there is not one debtor, either in close confinement, or bailed to the Jail limits, except some few who were committed on *ca.sa.* issued on judgments obtained in courts of record, and who, from the provisions of that statute are precluded from its benefits until the first day of June next; neither has there been but one commitment since the law went into operation, which was in an action for *a wrong done;* nor have I heard of but one case of proceedings under that part of the act which punishes fraudulent debtors, and that was compromised by the parties, before the debtor was committed to Jail. The number of debtors committed the year preceding the 2d March last, was about four hundred and fifty, and the average number the two years before that, was about three hundred and eighty. So far as my observation has extended, I think the law meets the general approbation of the business part of the community, and the entire approbation of that class of people who were most subject to the severity of the former laws.

Your obedient servant,

JOSIAH BEALLS."

Letter from Simeon Mott, dated Auburn, May 14, 1832.

"Dear Sir,

"Yours of the 4th inst. has been duly received; and I hasten to answer your interrogations, as far as my knowledge extends. You ask me what is the operation of the law to abolish imprisonment for debt, &c. I answer, that it has not been in operation sufficiently to answer you directly, but am of the opinion

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(from what I have seen of its operation) that it will be far superior to the former law. The law to punish fraudulent debtors, I think, will have the desired effect, when fully understood. Your next is, Has it had the effect to abolish imprisonment, &c.? It has. On the 2d day of March last, every person confined in Jail for debt delivered me their affidavits and were discharged. Also those on the limits were discharged. Your third is, How many persons are there in close confinement, or on the limits, at the present time, &c.? There are none in close confinement for debt. There are four on the limits; three of them were committed on *ca.sus.* previous to the first of March; the other since, for moneys collected as an officer, and not making due returns. Your fourth is, What was about the average number before the law of 1831? As near as I can ascertain, it was about one hundred and fifty. Your fifth is, Who complain the most of the law? When the law first took effect, the merchants were most opposed to it; but the more they have become acquainted with it, the less they disapprove of it. Your sixth and last is, Do the people generally approve of it? As far as my knowledge extends, I think they do; but I can judge more correctly when it is in full operation.

"I think, sir, the law will have a salutary effect when once in full operation, from what I have thus far seen of it. Those persons who have been in the habit of secreting their property, and going to Jail to pay their debts, are compelled by this law to give up their property, or be punished as petty felons. It has also stopped the merchants from crediting those idle men who have been in the habit of depending on credit for their support. They have now got to labor or starve.

SIMEON MOTT, *Jailer of Cayuga County.*"

Letter from Isaac I. Yates, dated Schenectady, New York, May 15, 1832.

"Dear Sir,

"Your circular addressed to me on the subject of the non-imprisonment law in this state, has been received, and I would take pleasure in giving an answer to all your inquiries had they been more definite. As they are, I confess I cannot fully understand your meaning. You ask, among other things, whether the law of April, 1831, has had the effect to abolish imprisonment for debt in the Prison under my care. This question implies your belief either that our legislature enact laws which they do not suffer to go into operation, or that, if they do go into operation, the people of this state discountenance them. The law has gone into operation, and has had the *effect* intended. Imprisonment for debt is abolished by that law, except in cases mentioned by the act, and which are as follows: 1st. "Where a person has not resided in the state for the space of thirty days immediately preceding the commencement of a suit upon which a judgment was rendered," &c. 2d. That such judgment was for the recovery of money collected by any public officer. 3d. For official misconduct, or neglect of duty. 4th. For damages for misconduct or neglect in any professional employment. In actions of *trespass, trover*, and *actions on the case*, a person is proceeded against in the same manner as is laid down in the old law, and for any judgment recovered against him, his body is liable to be imprisoned, and the new law gives him no relief. Every person who was confined on the limits of this county on a judgment founded upon a contract expressed or implied, received his discharge from imprisonment on the 1st day of March last. The average number of persons confined before the law took effect was *ten*. At present, not a single person is on the *limits*, or in close confinement for debt.

"All classes of persons complain of the operation of the non-imprisonment law. The passage of that law was intended, by our legislature, to benefit the *poorer* classes of community; but they do not consider it a benefit: not one *poor man* out of fifty expresses himself in favor of the law; and almost invariably, when a man of this description is heard to express himself in favor of the law, he proves to be of that *caste* who pride themselves upon *defrauding* an honest creditor out of his just demand, and who, previous to the passage of the law, were fond of taking the *limits*, and in that manner to pay an honest debt. Such men will now say, with exultation, "*The 1st of March has passed; we have no property, and our bodies are clear.*" I have heard many of our merchants remark, that they find greater difficulty in collecting their debts, than they had before the passage of the law. While imprisonment was held *in terrorem* over them, the dread of this evil spurred them on to exertion. Now that this evil is removed,

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they are more careless and unconcerned on the subject. As far as my observation extends, the people in this vicinity are generally opposed to the law.

With respect, I remain your obedient servant,

ISAAC I. YATES, *Sheriff.*'

Letter from I. S. Palmer, dated Morrisville, Madison County, May 16, 1832.

"Dear Sir,

"In answer to your letter of May 4, 1832—The law of April, 1831, which you mention, took effect on the first of March last. So far as my observations extend, I think the effect of that law has been to discontinue credit to those who are not inclined to pay their honest debts. Those who have established a character for honesty, find no difficulty in obtaining credit. Several indictments have been filed in our court against fraudulent debtors. A check has been given to the conveying of personal property without consideration. In this county, about twenty-five were imprisoned for debt on the 1st of March; and on the 2d of March, all except two were discharged. No one is imprisoned now in this county, either in Jail, or on the Jail limits, for debt, and only two for crime. The average number before the passage of that law, as I am informed, was about thirty-five at the time of haying and harvesting, and about fifteen in the winter season. At other seasons of the year, I have had no information. I have heard individuals complain of the law, but no class of men. I think the people generally approve of it; though many intelligent men think the law might have been passed less complicated than it now is.

Your obedient servant,

I. S. PALMER, *Sheriff, Madison County.*"

Letter from Francis Armstrong, dated Owego, May 16, 1832.

"Sir,

"I will attempt to answer the several inquiries you have made, with pleasure. I have been keeper of the Jail of Tioga county, at Owego, since the 1st of January, 1829. When I came here, there were but two debtors confined, and they had the limits, which extend over the whole village. The average number, from that time to the 1st March, 1832, which was the time the new law took effect, could not be more than four. On the 1st March, 1832, there were eight, all of whom had the privilege of the limits. *There have been none since that time imprisoned for debt.*

"The persons who complain most are merchants and mechanics, such as have been in the habit of trusting poor people, and taking labor and any thing else they could pay. The merchants in this county, throughout, have been in the practice of giving long credits. *Such complain.* The poor people that are in debt, and have nothing to pay with *are pleased;* and there are but few such, except those who are intemperate. Seldom have any been put to Jail but such as are intemperate; and not in one instance have any but transient persons been kept in close confinement, except when first committed, and while in a state of intoxication, and then only until they would get fairly sober, say two or three days, when they were liberated, sometimes by giving bond for limits; sometimes by securing the debt; but in most cases, by being discharged by the plaintiffs, when they were satisfied they had nothing to pay. There is one other Jail in this county, at Elmira. They have done a trifle more business than has been done at this place.

Respectfully yours,

FRANCIS ARMSTRONG,

Under Sheriff and Jailer, Tioga County."

Letter from Jno. Gibson, dated New York City, May 17, 1832.

"Dear Sir,

"I beg leave to forward to you my answer to your letter of the 4th inst. It is all I can say at present on the subject referred to. The full force of the law will not be brought into operation till June and it will take some time after that

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period, to judge correctly of its effects. I should say it has undoubtedly done much good in relieving the small debtors, if poor and honest. So far it has worked well; but how far the construction of fraud may become a source of abuse, time alone can show. Again, there are many cases provided for in this statute, that have not been argued but in private. On what the true intent and meaning of these cases may be, there appears a diversity of opinions, and till a legal decision is given in each case, and such decision acted on, I could not, with propriety, give any settled opinion on what may be the general effect of the new law on the interests of this community.

"1. The law to abolish imprisonment for debt does not go into full effect till June, and from its, as yet, partial operation, it is difficult to give an opinion. No case of fraud, under this statute, has yet come to my knowledge.

"2. To the intent and meaning of the law, we can only *presume* it has. But by the statute it would appear, it does not contemplate entire abolition of imprisonment on civil process.

"3. There are twelve in close confinement, a portion of whom will be liberated when the law goes into full effect. There are about three hundred on the limits; many of these will also find relief in June.

"4. The average number in confinement was about twenty-five; on the limits four hundred.

"5. It is *generally* disapproved of.

"6. They do not. The people have an erroneous idea, that when the law went into operation, in March, there would have been no further necessity for a Jail. They believe the law to be, what it professes to be, 'A law to abolish imprisonment for debt,' in its strictest sense; and it is less than they expected. A vague oath of an interested man's belief, which is difficult to disprove, may still hold a citizen to bail, or imprison him with criminals. A man must be a resident one month in the state, previous to the commencement of the suit, or he cannot derive any benefit from this law.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,
Yours very obediently,
JNO. GIBSON."

Letter from Peter Smith, dated Johnstown, Montgomery County, N. York, May 17, 1832.

"Sir,

"In reply to the inquiries contained in your letter of 4th inst., I have to state,

"1. That the operation of the law of April, 1831, to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors, so far as my information extends, has, throughout this state, had the effect for which it was designed, so far as the abolishing of imprisonment for debt extends; but whether it punishes *fraudulent* debtors, I know not, as no instances of its having been tested, in this particular, have come to my knowledge. It is supposed to have diminished litigation in justices' courts for actions of contract, and perhaps it may be said to have done so in the courts of superior jurisdiction.

"2. It has had the effect to abolish imprisonment for debt in the Prison under my care.

"3. There are no persons confined on the limits of the Prison, or in the Prison itself, under my care, for debt.

"4. The average number of prisoners, antecedently to the time when this law took effect, was about twenty.

"5 & 6. I cannot satisfactorily answer these questions, as the law has not been long enough in operation, to form a correct opinion relative to the estimation in which it is held by the public generally, or by particular classes of individuals.

Yours respectfully,
PETER SMITH."

Letter from Seth W. Holmes, dated Mayville, May 17, 1832.

"Dear Sir,

"In regard to the operation of the act of the legislature of this state abolishing imprisonment for debt, passed April, 1831, it is difficult to determine. I can however state, that a number of debtors, to my knowledge, have been com-

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pelled under the new law to pay their debts, who had successfully managed under the old law to keep their creditors out of their money. The new law, in regard to imprisonment for debt, has cleared the Jail of this county, or nearly so; there being but two now on the limits, one of whom will be discharged under said act so far as it relates to courts of record.

"There are none in close confinement in our Jail for debt or any other offence—a circumstance which has rarely, if ever, occurred in this county for a number of years; nor have there been any committed to Jail, charged with fraud under the said act.

"The average number of persons confined on the limits, or in Jail, for debt, would be from ten to twelve. Sometimes the number on the limits might be as high as twenty or thirty.

"The time has been so short, since the new law took effect, that I can scarcely state what class of people condemn it most. There are three classes of people who complain of the law:—1st, the poorer class, who have no more property than the law exempts from execution or attachment;—2d, those who have property enough to pay their debts, but would rather secrete their property, and run the chance of being imprisoned thirty days, than pay their debts;—and 3d, those who do not wish to break in upon old established principles and rules. There are, however, a large majority, I think, who approve of the principles on which the law is founded.—It will, undoubtedly, operate hardest, for a while, on those who are within exemptions of the law, who have no security to give to their creditors, and who have not established their credit for honesty and punctual payment of their small debts. But I apprehend it will have a good result on society, by making more distinction between the honest, punctual poor man, and the dishonest poor man, and serve to make the man who depends on character as security to obtain necessary accommodations, prompt, if he is naturally dishonest.

"The number of persons discharged from the limits and close confinement, on the day the law went into operation, was twenty-seven.

"It was generally apprehended, that, when the late law went into effect, litigation would increase; but, so far as I have been able to judge, it has decreased more than one half; but of this we are not yet prepared to judge.

I am, respectfully,
Your humble servant,
SETH W. HOLMES, *Under Sheriff and Jailer.*"

Letter from F. E. Spinner, dated Herkimer, May 22, 1832.

"Sir,

"Your circular of 4th inst. is received. I have not the leisure to enter minutely into the details of the operation of the law to which it refers. I can only say, in answer to your first inquiry, that it has had the effect to abolish imprisonment as far as it contemplated. There is no person at present in close confinement in this Prison for a debt, and there has been but one since the time the act took effect, which was for a trespass. There are confined to the Jail liberties seven, who will probably all be discharged on the first day of June next, according to the provisions of the act above referred to. On the day on which the law took effect, the number confined to the limits was nearly one hundred; the average number before that time, was probably about half that number. I hear no complaints against the law, except from constables.—There have as yet been no criminal proceedings against fraudulent debtors.

Yours, &c.
F. E. SPINNER."

Letter from Abraham Orton, dated Richmond County, State of N. York.

"Sir,

"In complying with your request, I wish to inform you, that the law you referred to, has had the desired effect, in the full extent. Not one has been confined in Jail, or on the limits, since the first of March last, at which time the law took effect. The average number of prisoners, before that time, in Jail, and on the limits, as near as I am able to judge, was not more than two or three. It is generally approved of, with the exception of merchants, physicians, and men of business, that cannot help trusting more or less. The objection is raised by a number, that it should not extend to debts contracted before the law was passed

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It has been a day of rejoicing to that class of people that will get all the trust they can, and pay none, if they can avoid it. But upon candid reflection, I think it will be a good thing. While some, through the effect of imprisonment, would get their money, numbers would be lodged in Jail for thirty days, if they have a family, and sixty days, if they have none, and in some cases, perhaps, ninety days, while their families were suffering; and, after all, the creditors would lose their money, and have the cost to pay.

Yours, most respectfully,

ABRAHAM ORTON."

Letter from Dennis Stocking, dated Catskill, May 25, 1832.

" Dear Sir,

" I received your circular bearing date the 4th May, by which I learn your wish to obtain information relative to the law of the state of New York to abolish imprisonment for debt, passed April, 1831. I most cheerfully comply with your request, and will answer your questions as far as I am able. There have been no debtors confined in our county since the law took effect, and all that were previously confined, were liberated, at that time, with the exception of three who were confined upon *ca sa.*

" For six years past, the average number of debtors has been about one hundred and thirty per year. Your question with respect to fraudulent debtors I cannot answer, and for this reason—since the law took effect, creditors have almost entirely suspended the collection of their debts. Time must answer the question. There is very little said as yet about the law. Those persons who complain most, as far as my observation extends, are the merchant, and the poorer class of men. On the whole, I do not think the law is generally approved, in its present form.

Your obedient servant,

DENNIS STOCKING, *Jailer of Greene County, N. Y.*"

State Prison at Auburn.—

The earnings of the convicts in this Prison, during the period of eleven months, ending September 30, 1831, as charged to the contractors, amounted to	36,209 44
The expenditures during the same period, for the general support and repairs of the Prison (including the amount paid to discharge convicts), as per vouchers rendered to the comptroller, amounted to	34,405 61
Leaving a balance in favor of the Prison of	$1,803 83
The actual receipts during the year, from Prison sources, including those from visitors, amounted to	43,762 81
To this must be added the amount in the hands of the agent on the 31st October, 1830, ...	4,864 79
	$48,614 60
Deducting expenditures as above stated, ...	34,405 61
Leaves a balance in the agent's hands, 30th September, 1831, of	$14,208 90

On the 1st of January, 1831, the number of convicts in the Prison was 620. At the close of the same year, it was 646—showing an increase, during the year, of 26, including 60 received from the Sing-Sing Prison, but, exclusive of those, a decrease in the present Prison district of 34.

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The chaplain of the Prison furnished the following statement respecting the former character and habits of the convicts.

Among those discharged from the Prison during the past year, by pardon and expiration of sentence, there were,

Of superior education,	2
Of decent common education,	36
Of very poor education,	65
Of no education,	30
	133

Of this number, 95 had been addicted to habits of intemperance.

The male convicts remaining in Prison, on the first day of the present year, may be classed, with reference to their former habits of drinking, in the following manner:

Grossly intemperate,	209
Moderately intemperate (regular drinking, and occasional intoxication, or either),	258
Temperate drinkers,	132
Total abstinents, or nearly so,	19
	647

Of these, 346 were under the influence of ardent spirits at the time of the commission of their crimes.

Dishonorable Conduct of the Clerk.—The clerk of this Prison, Mr. John R. Bodley, died during the last year; and the inspectors make the following report to the legislature concerning the discharge of his official duties highly dishonorable to him. They say,—

"It is our duty to state, that, upon a thorough examination of the books, since Mr. Bodley's decease, we find, towards the close of his official transactions, some important inaccuracies in his accounts, and are constrained to admit the mortifying fact, that there have been cash receipts, of a considerable amount, which are unaccounted for.

"These errors are of such a kind, that it is impracticable to exhibit them, in their true light, in this report. We have therefore advised the agent to present the subject, in person, to the legislature, in order to make the necessary explanations, which he will take the earliest opportunity to do. It is due to the agent to remark, that the circumstances of the case ought, in our opinion, entirely to exculpate him from censure."

This departure from rectitude, we are informed, was occasioned by intemperance. Mr. Bodley died of *delirium tremens* in great horror.

Departure from the Principle of Solitary Confinement at Night.—The inspectors say, in their report to the legislature,—

"The number now in Prison is nearly six hundred and fifty, exceeding the number of solitary cells by about one hundred. Already the discipline of this Prison has suffered and is suffering, from the necessary contact, in many cases, of two convicts in the same dormitory. And the prospect is, that, without some speedy provision to remedy the evil, it will be augmented to such a degree, as, in effect, to throw us back upon the old system of unrestrained intercourse among criminals. From accounts which have reached us of the rapid increase at the Sing-Sing Prison, there is good reason to apprehend, that it will soon be necessary to enlarge this Prison district, and consequently crowd this institution still more with convicts. This state of things admonishes us that the time has already arrived for deciding between the alternative of providing an additional number of

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solitary cells, or of abandoning that distinctive and essential feature of our system of discipline, which has given it all its efficacy and celebrity, and upon which the ultimate success of the experiment wholly depends. To be forced upon the latter alternative we should greatly deplore. Our confidence in the decidedly reformatory tendency of the system, when allowed its free and full operation, unembarrassed by counteracting causes, remains unshaken; and if it ever fall into disuse or disrepute, we are persuaded it will be owing to an imperfect application of its simple principles, and not any inherent defect in the system itself."

"We therefore respectfully but earnestly recommend to the legislature, the immediate appropriation of ten thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the inspectors of this Prison, in the erection of an additional number of solitary cells. This sum, in addition to the available funds in the hands of the agent, will, it is believed, be sufficient to provide for the separate confinement, not only of our present surplus, but of the probable increase at this Prison by the enlargement of our Prison district, during the ensuing year."

It gives us unfeigned pleasure to state, that the legislature made provision, before the close of the last session, for the erection of a sufficient number of solitary cells to remedy this evil.

Disgraceful and unalleviated Miseries of the Females in this Prison.—The inspectors say,—

"Nothing but an imperious sense of duty would induce us again to advert to the situation of our female department, and renew our urgent plea for legislative interposition. It is no exaggeration to say, that this department presents a specimen of the most disgusting and appalling features of the old system of Prison management, at the worst period of its history. Crowded, as these females are, about thirty in number, into a single room, of small dimensions and very imperfect ventilation, in the fourth story of the south wing, remote from the post of any officer, and accessible only through four bolted doors, where they are obliged to remain night and day, in an atmosphere absolutely nauseating to a visitor, and given up, without the possibility of any salutary supervision, to the unrestrained dominion of all the worst passions of our nature;—their condition, as may well be supposed, is truly wretched, as it regards health and government, and, with respect to the prospect of reformation, utterly hopeless. We know of no subject of legislation, which, in our opinion, calls more loudly for immediate action than this; and it is our most earnest and importunate request, that something decisive may be done at the present session of the legislature.

"Notwithstanding the great debasement of these females in their present circumstances, we are not among those who regard this class of convicts as being beyond the reach of moral motives, or the salutary influence of a good system of Prison discipline. We believe that, under the immediate direction of a competent matron, in an institution built upon the plan of our present Prisons, with the same facilities for enforcing wholesome rules of discipline, they may be as easily governed and reclaimed as male convicts, and be made at least to support themselves. This is not mere conjecture, but an opinion supported by facts. The experiment at Baltimore is conclusive. The directors of that Penitentiary, in their report for the year 1828, say, 'The female department, under the direction of its worthy and attentive matron, has produced a net gain of $1,335 71, derived from the proceeds of its labor for the weaving and other departments; proving, in a satisfactory manner, that convict females, under the government of one of their own sex, may not only be as well disciplined as males, but that their labor may be so directed as to be equally profitable.' With respect to the new female Penitentiary in Connecticut, also, it is stated in the last Report of the Prison Discipline Society, that 'the women, who were before crowded together in one apartment, and left to themselves, to make a noise which might be heard at a distance, and tear the hair from each other's heads, are now separated at night, and employed by day under the constant care and supervision of a matron, much changed for the better in their outward appearance, and more than supporting themselves by their labor.' In view of such facts as these, in connection with those respecting the wretched state of our female department, we hope the legislature will not hesitate to decide upon the erection of a new and separate Penitentiary for females."

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Pleasing Results of the Sabbath School.—The inspectors say,—

"The resident chaplain informs us, that the Sunday school for convicts has been continued through the year, with an increased number of pupils, and unabated interest; and that, in his opinion, the effect of the moral culture bestowed upon the convicts generally, is apparent, not only in their humble and submissive demeanor, and cheerful compliance with the rules of the Prison, but also, in very many cases, in a pungent sense of the guilt and ill desert of their crimes, gratitude to God and man for that restraint and discipline by which they have been brought to their right mind, and ingenuous resolutions of future amendment."

On the whole, this Prison has not lost its excellent character. But the conduct of the clerk, the putting two men together in about fifty cells, and the condition of the females, according to the very frank report of the inspectors, are a considerable abatement from that unexceptionable account of the institution, which we should be pleased to communicate. The first of these cannot, however, be complained of, as now existing; the second has provision already made for its removal; but the last is disgraceful. We think the officers of the Prison, if they wish to have the evil removed, had better conduct the visitors to the female department for one year, and it will give a publicity to the odious abuses existing there, which will be likely to correct them in another year: the female department of this Prison has been kept out of view too long already.

State Prison at Sing-Sing.—

The agent of the Prison, Robert Wiltsie, received for its use in eleven months ending September 30, 1831,	75,701 17
And expended, during the same time, ...	72,334 71
Leaving a balance in his hands of	$3,366 46

Of the sum received, there were,

From the state treasury, for general support, ...	30,000 00
" " " " for building cells, ...	4,800 00
From other sources—proceeds of labor, ...	38,538 93
" " " materials, iron, &c., ...	1,473 00
" " " from former agent, &c., ...	889 24
	$75,701 17

Expended for clothing of convicts, ...	6,907 63
" for bedding and Prison furniture, ...	1,674 41
" for soap, oil, fuel, including coal for smiths' shop,	3,303 81
" for food of convicts, ...	18,513 83
" for salary of officers, ...	20,120 05
" for support of female convicts in the city of New York, ...	3,901 29
" for stock and tools of smiths' shop, ...	5,946 85
" for quarries and stone shops, ...	2,128 01
" for materials for additional cells, ...	6,235 12
" for freight and cartage, ...	1,754 91
" for hospital stores and medicines, ...	525 13
	1,323 67
	$72,334 71

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It will be seen, by the above statement, that the state treasury has been drawn upon to the amount of $30,000, for the general support of this Prison. After all that has been said by the commissioners for building the Prison, Messrs. Hopkins, Tibbits and Allen; by the former keeper, Mr. Lynds; and by the Prison Discipline Society in its Reports, concerning this Prison's ability to support itself, when finished, it is not a little discouraging to the state to find such results. The only cause assigned by the inspectors for calling on the state last year for $30,000 for general support, and for calling again for $29,634 88 the next year, for the same purpose, is, that the marble quarries, in which most of the men are employed, produce so great a disproportion of earth and poor stone. If this be the true and only cause of the failure of this Prison, in the amount of $30,000 annually, to defray its current expenses, the obvious remedy is, to abandon the quarries, and resort to some one or more of half a dozen any other kinds of business, by which the Prison could easily become a source of income. If the Prisons at Charlestown, Auburn, Wethersfield, and the Penitentiaries in Philadelphia and Baltimore, can support themselves, so can that at Sing-Sing; and it ought to be expected to do it before another year has passed away. The men are healthy; the location is on navigable water, near the city of New York; the necessary articles of diet, clothing, &c., are not unreasonably expensive; the construction of the Prison is favorable to order, discipline and industry; the salary of the officers is not more, in proportion to the number of prisoners, than in several of the Prisons which support themselves. What other cause can be assigned for the enormous annual expenditure, except the one which the inspectors have assigned—the unproductive marble quarries,—unless it be a bad administration by the government of the Prison? As the last cause is not assigned, and the other may manifestly be sufficient, let the quarries be abandoned as unprofitable, as they were in a great degree by the people of Sing-Sing, before the Prison was built. Some years ago, the marble quarries at Mount Pleasant and Sing-Sing were wrought; but of late years, previous to the building of the Prison, they were, in a great degree, abandoned, manifestly for the same causes as those assigned by the inspectors against the Prison quarries—because so much earth, and so much poor stone, are to be removed in procuring stone of a good quality. In regard to the Prison quarries, the inspectors say,—

"The quarries at this Prison have been extended; and a new one has been opened at the south part of the farm, at some distance from the Prison, and a road worked to it; but the value of this, as well as of the other quarries, is diminished by the immense amount of labor necessary to remove the superincumbent earth and rubbish, and by the excess of inferior stone over the marble of a good quality. These causes, it is feared, will continue, as heretofore, to lessen the productiveness which might at first have been expected from the quarries of this Prison."

Again we say, let them be abandoned, then, and other and productive branches of business introduced; for it is a great evil, not only to the state of New York, but to the country at large, to have this new Prison, under its improved construction, and the new system of Prison discipline, bringing the state in debt $30,000 annually.

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Employment of the Convicts, September 30, 1831.

Occupation of prisoners, on work for sale.

Shoemakers,	35	Quarrymen in south quarry,	37
Tailors,	10	" north "	47
Locksmiths and iron-workers,	32	Carting stone from "	36
Stone-cutters,	295	Pounding rail-way stone,	12
Shop-tenders and waiters,	31	Laborers loading vessels,	16
Quarrying and cutting rail-way blocks,	39	Total,	590

For the Prison.

Quarrying.		Invalids picking wool,	28
Cutting stone for Prison buildings,	111	Cooks, bakers and washers,	24
Carting stone " " "	20	Barbers,	5
Barrowmen, " " "	36	Waiters in hall,	11
Masons,	24	Sick in hospital,	13
Carpenters,	12	Ox-drivers,	2
Hod-carriers, waiters and tenders,	16	Hospital nurse and waiters,	2
In smith-shop, at doors, &c.	37	Coopers,	2
Tailors and shoemakers,	25		
Weavers, spinners and carders,	22	Total number of prisoners,	980

Increase of Convicts, Pardons, Deaths, &c.—

"The number of convicts in this Prison, on the 31st day of October, 1830, was,	770	
From that time to the 30th day of September, 1831, (eleven months,) there have been received,	338	=1,108
There have been discharged, during the same period, by expiration of sentence,	65	
By death,	28	
And by pardon,	34	
And in attempting to escape, there has been drowned,	1	= 128
Leaving in Prison, September 30th, 1831,		980

convicts, making an increase of 210 during the eleven months previous.

"Since the 30th day of September last, the number of convicts at this Prison has exceeded 1,000; but on the 17th day of November, 60 were removed to the Auburn Prison, by order of the governor. The number here, at the date of this report, is upwards of 960; and, at the ratio of increase for the last year or two, if this Prison shall continue to receive convicts from the same portion of the state as is at present assigned to it, it may fairly be estimated that, before the close of the current year, (ending on the 30th day of September next,) the number will not fall short of 1,200."

The causes of the increase of convicts assigned by the inspectors are, the increased number of crimes for which persons are sent to the State Prison by the Revised Statutes, and the salutary caution with which the pardoning power is exercised.

Prison for Female Convicts.—The inspectors of the Sing-Sing Prison concur with those of the Auburn Prison in regard to the importance of the measure. They say,—

"In our last year's report, we invited the attention of the legislature to the situation of the female convicts of this state, and the propriety of erecting a separate Prison for them, in the hope that they, too, might receive the benefit of some improved mode of Prison discipline. The inspectors of the Auburn Prison have also frequently urged this subject; and our predecessors at this Prison, in their last report, submitted estimates of the expense of erecting such a Prison, as well as sites for its location. We will add that a convenient location for this object may be found upon the State Prison farm, about a quarter of a mile north of this Prison, towards the village of Sing-Sing; and that, in the opinion of our agent, such a

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building (with the appurtenances) as is proposed in the report last above alluded to, can be erected by the convicts of this Prison, within the estimates of said report.

"We do not suppose it probable that these convicts can be profitably employed. Without having attempted any estimates, we presume the expense of a separate Prison for the females may fully equal that of their present support. But cannot their condition be ameliorated? This is the question of philanthropy; and surely no means should be spared, which hold out the remotest prospect of improving their present state."

Why cannot the females support themselves? They do it at Wethersfield, and they do it in Baltimore. Why can they not do it at Sing-Sing?

Extracts from the Physician's Report.

"MOUNT PLEASANT STATE PRISON, *Sept.* 30, 1831.

"In reporting to the inspectors the state of health in this Prison for the past year, I have little to say in addition to my report of the preceding year; the diseases having been, for the most part, of the same general character; none having occurred which could be imputed exclusively to local causes, or be considered peculiar to Prison discipline.

"In the month of December, some convicts were brought from New York to this Prison, with the small-pox. By separating the sick from the well, by vaccination, &c. the progress of the disease was effectually stopped. In no instance did it prove fatal.

"It is, I presume, well known to the inspectors, that a very large proportion of the convicts are brought to this Prison from the city of New York. The greater part of those are found to be diseased at the time of their reception; many of them with diseases in that protracted state which renders a permanent cure impossible, and very many with constitutions materially impaired; the effect, perhaps, of long confinement in other Prisons, and of their former intemperate and dissolute course of life. Those persons are peculiarly susceptible of disease, and frequently fall victims to those diseases from which individuals of sound constitutions would almost invariably recover. It is this class of men, and the city convicts, which form the principal part of the hospital cases.

"The average proportion of sick for the last year has been about 3 per cent. Twenty-seven have died from disease, fourteen of whom were very materially diseased at the time of admission. Casualty, one. Total, twenty-eight.

A. KISSAM HOFFMAN, *Visiting Physician.*"

Chaplain's Report.

"In speaking of the moral state of the Prison, I cannot but humbly and gratefully acknowledge the condescending goodness of Almighty God, in regarding us in our *truly low estate.*

"During the past year, the power of divine truth has evidently seized the minds and consciences of not a few, *in a signal manner*, and made them to tremble, in view of obligations which they never before realized, and to feel as *convicts before God, condemned at the bar of Infinite Justice.* In cases of this kind, the attention has not only been called up to the particular crime for which they stand convicted, but perhaps to a thousand of equal, and some of greater, guilt: the *whole life* is brought up in array before the mind. It may readily be conceived, that here is presented an overwhelming scene as matter for repentance, and much to be forgiven. Yet it must be remembered, that cases of this kind are comparatively few. *Would that they were more numerous.* Yet I would not attempt to specify or limit the number. It is worthy of remark, that not one of this hopeful number, in all my intercourse with them, has ever given the most remote intimation of a desire to be released from present punishment; nor am I aware that one has been released in consequence of any religious professions. Two or three of this class have left, one of whom I have heard of since, who, immediately on returning home, made application to unite with the church—was received—and has since maintained a consistent deportment. But I cannot particularize, neither can I judge with certainty. I submit it to Him who alone is the Searcher of the heart, and let time be the test of the sincerity and reality of all religious professions.

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"In regard to the Prison generally, there is the strongest evidence to believe that there is *much reading of the Scriptures*. This has been a subject of frequent remark by the keepers. Though this may be done in the outset, in very many instances, from motives unworthy of this sacred book, yet when found habitually engaged in this divinely appointed means, we may hope for the most favorable results. *It is the "sword of the Spirit."* The best proof of this general attention is the accurate and extensive knowledge which is so generally evinced; and the amount of scripture committed to memory, in very many instances, is almost incredible.

"Our Sunday school has been in successful operation for about a year past. It has enlisted the attention and faithful services of several gentlemen of the village. The agent and officers of the Prison, *in general*, have shown an interest in its prosperity; some of whom have been actively employed in teaching. The school consists of from sixty to eighty men, who were unable to read, and a large proportion of whom were unable to repeat the alphabet. The greatest eagerness has been manifested on their part to learn, and their proficiency has been accordingly. *Now*, instead of the Bible remaining closed from year to year, and an almost entire ignorance of its important concerns, it is read with greediness and with accuracy, by a large majority of the school, and that, too, every leisure hour, beside the religious instruction received, and the numerous chapters committed to memory. Some have learned from the *mere use of the Bible*, who were unacquainted with a single letter. *Indeed, the Bible is the only book used.* Much might be said in detail, in regard to the moral state of the Prison, but the limits of this imperfect narrative will not permit.

"It is truly deplorable to reflect how many youth there are here, who are even the descendants of respectable and pious parents, who have found their way into our large and populous cities, sometimes with a design of honest industry; who soon became entangled by its allurements, and, ascending in vices from step to step, associated with others more experienced, until, perhaps, they enter the broad way of intemperance and its brutalizing concomitants; then they become prepared to outbrave every thing, and take their stand in full preparation for committing crime of any magnitude, in the most daring manner.

"By the request of the agent, I have spent considerable time in ascertaining the cause of crime, with special reference to intemperance, and have pursued a course which would be most likely to lead to a true result; and it is truly melancholy to find the frequent recurrence of *intemperance—intemperance—under the influence of liquor*, &c., and that too, in many instances, for the express purpose of perpetrating some horrid deed, without hesitation or fear. May this avenue to crime and death speedily be closed up.

Yours very respectfully,
JONATHAN DICKERSON."

"SING-SING, *December* 16, 1831."

Criminal and Debtors' Prisons, New York City.—Much progress has been made, during the last year, in the buildings on Blackwell's Island, for the accommodation of the inmates of the old Penitentiary. The north wing, containing about two hundred and fifty cells, corresponding with the south wing, containing about an equal number, is erected, on the general plan of the Prisons at Auburn and Wethersfield; and the centre house, intended for the keeper's residence, chapel, infirmary, &c. is building. The whole, when completed, will furnish a building for the reception of about five hundred inmates, of most excellent construction, in regard to separation at night, supervision, health, moral and religious instruction, and discipline.

The old Penitentiary building, from which the one above described has taken, or is to take, all those who were formerly sent to the Penitentiary at Bellevue, is now principally occupied by the state female convicts, and by the untried prisoners and vagrants, who formerly occupied the building called Bridewell, near the west wing of the City Hall. The state female convicts, in the old Penitentiary, have one

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fourth part of the building fitted up for them in a very appropriate manner, with separate dormitories, a pleasant place of worship, a convenient yard, &c. We have not learned in what manner the other portions of the building are prepared for vagrants, untried prisoners, &c.

The building formerly known as Bridewell, on the west wing of the City Hall, and with which the city has been for years reproached, as having a nuisance in the very heart of it, is a Bridewell no longer. It is now used for the few, very few, debtors, who may be confined in it, under the new law, which has already done so much to clear all the Jails in the state of this class of persons.

The old building, on the east wing of the City Hall, with which the city was formerly and justly reproached, as having one of the most odious debtors' Jails in the country, on one of its most beautiful public lots, and near several of its most useful and important public buildings, has been so changed, even in external appearance, as to be scarcely recognized; and the interior has been fitted up for public offices.

So that, on the whole, the city of New York has made great progress, during the last year, in this department of benevolence.

House of Refuge, New York City.—The number of inmates in this House, on the 1st of January, 1831, was one hundred and eighty-one, of whom forty were girls: the number on the 1st of January, 1832, was one hundred and eighty-two, of whom forty-three were girls. There have been received, during the year ending January 1, 1832, one hundred and twenty-five, of whom twenty-four were girls. There have been apprenticed, during the year, one hundred and twenty-two, of whom twenty were girls. There have been returned to the House, of those formerly apprenticed, thirteen, of whom two were girls. The whole number of children who have received the benefits of this institution, during the year, is three hundred and twenty-one. The whole number received into this Refuge from crime, in seven years, is nine hundred and twenty-nine boys, and two hundred and thirty girls: total, one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine.

Those received the last year were sent to the House by the following authorities:—by the Commissioners of the Alms-House, six; by the Police Court of New York city and county, sixty-three; by the Special Sessions, six; by General Sessions, seven; by the Sessions of the county of Albany, seven; of King's, four; of Orange, three; of Rensselaer, one; of Monroe, two; of Ulster, one; of Oneida, one: total boys, one hundred and one:—girls, by Commissioners of the Alms-House, five; by Police of New York city and county, eighteen; Special Sessions, ditto, one: total girls, twenty-four.

Their nativity was as follows:—of American parentage, sixty-one; of Irish, thirty-two; of English, fifteen; of German, two; of Scotch, three; of French, eight; of Welch, three; unknown, one: total, one hundred and twenty-five.

Their age was as follows:—one of five years; one of seven; five of eight; five of nine; six of ten; seven of eleven; thirteen of twelve; eighteen of thirteen; twenty-one of fourteen; twenty-nine of fifteen; twelve of sixteen; five of seventeen; one of eighteen; and one of nineteen: average age, thirteen and one third years.

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They have been apprenticed as follows:—to farmers, boys, thirty-five: to the sea service and whale fishery, twenty-four; to shoemakers, eight; to blacksmiths, nine; to tailors, two; to house carpenters, four; to ship carpenters, three; to mason, one; to chair-makers, four; to tanners and curriers, four; to baker, one; to carriage-makers, two; to hatter, one; to printer, one; to cloth manufacturers, two; to cabinet maker, one;—to housewifery, girls, twenty.

There have been returned to their friends, during the last year, fourteen. This has only been done when, all circumstances considered, this appeared to be the best course for the children.

In apprenticing the children, the most patient and careful consideration is given to the testimonials and credentials of the applicants for them. The farming business and the sea service are most approved. The service of the South Sea whale-ships is highly commended by the managers.

The employment of the children in the House, has been in the manufacture of brushes for clothes, shoes and hats; of bedsteads, tables, &c.; of bead ear-rings, safety-chains and necklaces; but principally in the manufacture of seats for chairs and settees. Shoes and clothes for the whole establishment are made by the children; the cooking, both for the males and females, is done by the inmates of the respective departments; the washing for all is done by the girls; and by a recent arrangement, fifteen girls are hired by a tailor at one shilling per day.*

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* *Work done by the Boys.*

Brush Manufactory.

600 dozen shoe brushes,
120 " scrubbing do.
400 " hair do.
300 " clothes do.
70 " horse do.
30 " hat do.
30 " flesh do.
6 " nail do.
5 " table do.
1200 pounds bristles assorted and combed,
900 " do. picked,
800 " do. washed and bleached,
600 dozen shoe brushes finished,
120 " scrub do. do.
400 " hair do. do.
300 " clothes do. do.
70 " horse do. do.
30 " hat do. do.
30 " flesh do. do.
6 " nail do. do.
5 " table do. do.

Cabinet Shop.

675 bedsteads made,
75 pine tables made,
25 cherry tables made,
50 wash-stands made.

Jeweller's Shop.

1680 dozen pair of black bead ear-rings or drops,
20 dozen safety-chains.

Chair Seat Manufactory, or Cane Chair Bottom Manufactory.

Cane chair bottoms or seats made as follows:
67 dozen plain or thin maple seats,
536 " plain solid front do.
165 " curled maple do.
18 " sewing chair do.
3½ " curled maple raised back do.
48½ dozen curled maple box seats,
1 " seats and backs carved for large arm chairs,
22 " small seats for children,
5 " old chairs re-bottomed,
53 " stools for steam-boats,
1 " counter stools,
14 oval stools for piano forte seats,
32 dozen frames for thin seats, made for shipping,
9 " bird's-eye solid front seats,
68 settee bottoms,

Making 916 dozen seats made complete, besides the settees, old chairs, &c.
18,000 pounds rattan knotted and scoured,
1800 pounds of cane dressed fit for seats.

The frames of the seats are cut from rough plank and boards—made and polished complete by the children. Also, the rattan, as imported, cleansed, split and dressed by do.

Shoe Shop.

About 400 pairs new shoes, for both houses. A large number of do. mended.

Boys do all their own cooking.

Articles made by Girls in 1831.

[Furnished by the Matron.]

Chemises,	75
Shirts,	439
Pantaloons,	511
Roundabout jackets,	307
Petticoats,	99
Frocks,	116
Bed-ticks,	68
Brown rollers,	56
Brown aprons,	54
Sheets for cells,	117
Spreads made and quilted,	18
Stockings run,	311 pair.

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The health of the institution is almost perfect. There was not, at the time the managers presented their report, in January last, a case of sickness which excited the least apprehension; and there has been no death during the year. There was but one death last year; and in that case, the boy was sick with consumption when received into the House. There was but one death during the first four years of this institution's existence, although the number received into the House had been five hundred and fifty-three, and the average number of inmates for three years had been one hundred and fifty-eight; and the number at the close of the first year was fifty-six. We believe, also, that there was no death in this institution during the fifth year. How extraordinary! One death only in the first four years, and that from an unnatural cause, the subject having induced disease by an attempt to commit suicide; no death, as we believe, in the fifth year; one death in the sixth year; and no death in the seventh year. Whole number of children received, one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine. Number at the close of the first year, fifty-six; average number for the last three of the first four years, one hundred and fifty-eight; average number for the last three years, one hundred and seventy-six. What an argument in favor of temperance in eating as well as in drinking! What astonishing testimony from the providence of God in favor of regular hours for solitude and sleep; regular hours for promoting cleanliness; regular hours for exercise and recreation; regular hours for obtaining knowledge, human and divine; and regular hours for manual labor! All these great objects are attended to faithfully, every day in the year, Sundays excepted, in the House of Refuge in New York. And the Lord's day is religiously observed as a day of rest, of religious instruction, and public worship. What an argument in favor of the sanctification of the Sabbath! How much may parents, and all who have the care of youth, learn from the Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents! How much may the whole world learn, in favor of temperance, morality, religion, industry, cleanliness, and regular hours for every thing useful and necessary, from the House of Refuge in New York! How many parents, by a careful consideration of the facts above stated, may be led to inquire whether they have not ignorantly destroyed their children, in their bodies, or in their souls, or both, by securing for them no regular hours for solitude and sleep; no regular hours for exercise of body; no regular hours for promoting cleanliness daily; no regular hours for study, and the general improvement of the mind; no regular hours for labor; no regular hours for religious worship;—and all this as a daily system! The unspeakably important lessons of instruction to the world, on these every day duties of parents and others, appear to us more important, a thousand fold, than even the immense and direct benefits of these institutions to their inmates.

Stockings knit,	10 pair.
Stockings footed,	16 "
Carpeting made,	243¼ yards.
Silk shades for eye infirmary,	60
Waistcoats for girls,	30
White vandikes,	7
Bed-gowns for hospital,	2
Night-caps,	50

Articles mended.

Shirts,	2350
Pantaloons,	1359
Chemises,	57
Stockings,	1222 pair.
Blankets,	98
Bed-ticks,	58
Pieces washed,	52,000

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We will now give the history of a day in the House of Refuge in New York, that all may see how these wonderful results are secured. The managers say, in their last report,—

"At sun-rise of every day in the year, a bell rings to rouse the children. The cells are then simultaneously opened, and each of the children, having made up his own bed, and arranged his little apartment, steps forth at a signal into the hall. They are then marched in order to the wash-room, where the utmost attention to personal cleanliness is required and enforced. From the wash-room, they are called to parade in the open air (the weather permitting), when they are ranged in ranks, and undergo a close and critical inspection, as to cleanliness and dress. The parade finished, they are summoned to morning prayers. These various operations consume about a half hour; and at half-past five o'clock, in the summer, the morning school commences. In school they remain till seven o'clock, when they are dismissed for a few minutes, and until the bell rings for breakfast, which consists, according to the dietary regulations of the managers, of bread, molasses and rye-coffee, occasionally varied by the substitution of Indian meal for bread, and milk for coffee. A half hour is allowed for breakfast, at the expiration of which, the signal for labor is given, and the children are conducted to their respective work-shops, to remain there until noon. By an allotment of tasks, however, these hours of labor are shortened to the industrious. The working-day for this purpose is considered as commencing at one o'clock in the afternoon, when a certain task, proportional to his years and capacity, is assigned to each child, and if this task is performed before twelve o'clock at noon of the succeeding day, the child is rewarded by the allowance for his recreation of whatever time he thus gains before twelve and after eleven o'clock, until which hour all are kept in the work-shops. The benefit of this arrangement is sensibly perceived upon the spirits and industry of the boys; and there are few among them, who do not thus gain, what all but the wilfully idle are able to gain, some extra time for their own amusements.

"At twelve o'clock, a bell rings to call all from work, and one hour is allowed for washing (which is again scrupulously attended to) and dinner. The dinner, by the managers' regulations, consists [for five days in the week] of nutritious soups, meat, potatoes and bread. On Fridays, fish is substituted for soup and meat; and on Sunday, a dinner of beef and a vegetable of superior quality to those of the other days is allowed. At one o'clock, a signal is given for recommencing work, which continues till five in the afternoon, when the bell rings for the termination of the labor of the day. A half hour is allowed for washing (which is once more enforced) and supper, consisting of mush and milk, molasses and rye-coffee. At half past five, the children are conducted to their evening school, in which they are kept till 8 o'clock. Evening prayers are now attended to by the superintendent; and the children, ranged in order, are then marched to the sleeping halls, where each takes possession of his separate apartment, and the cells are locked, and silence is enforced for the night.

"The above is the history of six days of every week in this year, except that, during the short winter days, morning school is suspended, and the work-shops are closed at four o'clock in the afternoon. On Sundays, labor, of course, ceases, and, instead of the morning school, the time allotted on other days for this purpose, is taken up in the classification of the children according to their conduct during the preceding week, and the distribution of badges of merit. Religious service is performed twice during the day in the chapel, in the presence of a committee of the managers, by the clergymen of the city in rotation. In the interval between the church services, a Sunday school is held for the children; and after the evening service, they are allowed to walk about the grounds under the observation of the officers until eight o'clock."

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Treasurer's Account.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents *in Account Current with* Cornelius Dubois, *Treasurer.*

Dr.

January 1, 1831, *to January* 1, 1832.	
To balance due the treasurer, . . .	$2242 67
To cash, clothing for the children, . .	1492 50
" food and provisions for the children, ...	4807 56
" furniture, beds, bedding, &c.	961 29
" coal, wood, oil, stoves, &c.	1100 76
" school and hospital expenses, books, stationery, medicine, &c.	189 12
" salaries of superintendent, assistant, schoolmaster, matron, &c.	3346 45
" premium of insurance against fire, ...	76 63
" interest on money borrowed.	34 97
" printing annual report, account books, stationery, &c.	110 72
" horse, cows, &c. for the use of the institution, ...	447 84
" chair shop, maple plank and boards, rattan, and tools, to furnish employment for the boys, ...	2489 83
" building, repairs, additions, &c.	2582 54
" paid finance committee, per order of the board, ...	6737 73
	26620 61
January 5, 1831.	
To balance brought down, due the treasurer, ...	1046 10

Cr.

January 1, 1831, *to January* 1, 1832.	
By cash received for the labor of the children in the different workshops, ...	$2953 36
By cash from Marine Hospital fund (a part of the surplus funds arising from a tax upon foreign passengers),	8000 00
By cash, tax upon tavern licenses, due and collected in 1830 (paid this year*), ...	4564 50
By cash, tax upon two theatres, and one circus, due and collected in 1830 (paid this year), ...	1250 00
By cash, tax upon four theatres, for 1831, ...	2000 00
By cash from corporation of city of New York, from excise fund, . . .	4000 00
By cash for sales of chair bottom seats manufactured by the boys—and stock of raw materials, tools, &c.	2524 82
By cash, donations, subscriptions, &c.	281 83
By balance due the treasurer, ...	1046 10

* The law imposing the above tax has been repealed.

NEW JERSEY.

State Prison at Lamberton.—A report of a committee of the legislature, a report of the warden of the Prison, and a memorial of the inspectors of the Prison to the legislature, show this institution to be in a most melancholy condition.

The loss to the state, during the last year, including the expense of the transportation of the prisoners, amounted to $5,854 27.

The increase in the number of convicts is alarmingly great; which the warden, in his report, attributes not to an altered state of morals in New Jersey, but to the terror inspired by the new Prisons in New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. "He finds," he says, "that one third of the convicts committed within a year, are depredators from other states; and the punishment in the New Jersey Prison is considered by them a mere trifle, compared with the solitary immersion within the cells of the Philadelphia Penitentiary, or the strict and rigid discipline of Auburn, Sing-Sing, and Wethersfield."

The committee of the legislature say, in their report, that, from the *mal-construction* of the Prison building, the state may look in vain for any paramount improvement. It contributes more to the increase than the diminution of crime; to the obduracy than the reformation of the offender. Besides, it must for ever prove a waste-gate for the revenues of the state.

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In the opinion of the committee and warden, the only possible remedy is the building of a new Prison.

The urgent necessity of this measure the warden presses like a man in the following words:—" The alarming increase of convicts, since I have had charge of this institution, prostrates at once all hope, and destroys all possibility of continuing much longer any system of Prison discipline, with the means afforded by this building. On the 1st of October last, the number confined here was one hundred and twenty-three. During the four months, which had elapsed on the 1st inst. thirty-one additional convicts were received, and only ten subtracted from us, exhibiting an actual increase of twenty-one in four months, or in a ratio of sixty-three per year. This progress would give us two hundred and seven by the 1st of February, 1833; a number which it would be utterly impossible to confine by night, employ by day, or regulate by discipline; and presenting a state of things which would defy ingenuity to control or firmness to encounter."

To close this melancholy scene, the committee of the legislature say, " They hope they will not be departing from the duty assigned to them, in calling the attention of the legislature to nine insane persons now confined in the State Prison. Some of these, we are informed, were sentenced while in a state of insanity; the residue have become insane since their confinement; and they do most sincerely submit whether these unhappy beings are not more the objects of pity than of punishment, and whether the dictates of humanity, as well as of law and justice, do not demand that some other disposition should be made of them."

PENNSYLVANIA.

New Penitentiary in Philadelphia.—A new board of inspectors has been organized, of which Charles S. Coxe is president, Thomas Bradford, Jun. secretary, and John Bacon, treasurer, Benjamin W. Richards and William H. Hood being the other members of the board. The offices of warden and physician are held by Samuel R. Wood and Franklin Bache. The office of religious teacher has not yet been filled permanently, and the duties of the office, of course, are not yet discharged to the satisfaction of the board. As this is an institution of peculiar character, we shall publish, in the body of this Report, the principal part of the information concerning it, which the constituted authorities have given the public, during the last year. This consists of the third annual report of the board of inspectors, and the reports of the warden, physician and building committee.

Third Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary.

" The Report of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary for the year 1831, being the Third Annual Report made in conformity with the act of April, 1829.

" *To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

" The term for which the members of the late board were commissioned having expired, the following persons have been appointed inspectors, by the honorable

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the judges of the Supreme Court; viz. Charles S. Coxe, Thomas Bradford, Jun., Benjamin W. Richards, John Bacon and William H. Hood; and the new board was organized by the election of the following members to the offices attached to their names respectively, viz. Charles S. Coxe, president, Thomas Bradford, Jun. secretary, John Bacon, treasurer. The office of warden continues to be held by Samuel R. Wood, and that of physician by Dr. Franklin Bache.

"During the last year, fifty prisoners have been received at the Penitentiary; fifty-eight had been committed at the date of the last annual report, making an aggregate of one hundred and eight prisoners received at this institution since it was opened, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1829. Eighty-seven convicts now remain in confinement.

"Four deaths have occurred; twelve prisoners have been discharged by expiration of their sentences; one convict has been pardoned without the recommendation or interference of any of the officers of this institution; the pardon having been obtained, it is understood, upon the favorable circumstances of the case, represented by those acquainted with the prisoner and the facts, in the county in which he was convicted. There has been no escape. The general health of the prisoners has been good, and it is believed that no death has resulted from the confinement of the deceased, nor has any disease appeared among the prisoners that can be attributed to this system. The opinion heretofore expressed, that the practical operation of this institution is beneficial to the moral, and not injurious to the physical, powers of the prisoners, has been confirmed by another year's experience and observation.

"The law which requires the appointment of a religious instructer of the prisoners, providing that his services shall be gratuitous, the board has been unable to obtain a suitable person to fill that important office. Moral and religious instruction forms one of the most important features of the system, and will require the faithful, unremitting, and undivided attention of a *chaplain*, or religious instructer, whose duty it is to pass from cell to cell; to visit every prisoner frequently during the week, to remain with him a considerable time, teaching him his duty to his Creator, his country, and himself; and, with the exercises of the Sabbath, will require his residence in the Penitentiary, or in its immediate neighborhood. The whole time of any one *clergyman* will certainly be required as soon as all the convicts of the Eastern District shall be confined within these walls. It is true, that '*The Philadelphia Society for alleviating* the Miseries of Public Prisons,' and 'The Philadelphia Bible Society,' have continued to furnish the Holy Scriptures and other religious works, and that some clergymen have visited the prisoners, and, particularly, that the Rev. Mr. James Wilson has performed divine service for some time, on every Sunday; and hence much good has resulted to the institution; yet, in the opinion of the board, this branch of the system has not been satisfactorily and liberally carried into execution.

"Extracts from the report of the warden, marked B., from the report of the physician, marked C., and the report of the building committee, detailing the progress of the Prison towards completion, marked D., are respectfully submitted.

"The experience of another year has also tended to confirm the opinion, that the prisoners can generally maintain themselves by their labor in solitude. The aged, the diseased, those under short sentences, and requiring to be instructed in trades, in consequence of having no occupation that can be pursued in the Penitentiary, will form exceptions to this rule.

"Finally, the actual operation of the Penitentiary system of solitary confinement at labor, with instruction in labor, in morals, and in religion, has continued to command the approbation of the board; and, in the opinion of its members, the friends of the institution have great cause to rejoice in its success, as the best evidence of its excellence, and of the practical wisdom and humanity of its founders.

CHARLES S. COXE, *President.*

"Attest—T. BRADFORD, JUN., *Secretary.*

"Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, *January 2d*, 1832."

Extract from the Warden's Report.—B.

"In taking a review of the operations of the Penitentiary for the past year, it is gratifying to find, that nothing has occurred to discourage, but much to prompt us in a steady perseverance in the Pennsylvania System of Prison discipline.

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"The general health of the prisoners has been good; and (if we are not much mistaken and deceived by appearances) the moral effect produced on many who have undergone our discipline, has been and is of the most beneficial character.

"The conduct of the prisoners has been such as rarely to require correction or punishment: for the last three months, we have had but two instances for which even a meal has been stopped for bad behavior.

"One of those received the past year is an idiot; well known to be such in the county from which he came: and I believe that I am warranted in saying (from testimony that I have received), he would not have been convicted, if he had not been a troublesome fellow in the neighborhood, which circumstance rendered his removal from it desirable. We received a convict of a similar character in 1830. Both of these prisoners were, on the day of their arrival, much more fit subjects for the Alms-House, than the Penitentiary.

"The proportion of deaths is large for the number of prisoners, but can in no respect be attributed to the system of confinement. No. 13 was a remarkably healthy, robust young man, and had enjoyed excellent health up to the day when he was attacked by epilepsy, which carried him off in a few hours. Two others came in diseased, one of them to such a degree that he was carried from the stage to the cell, and rarely, if ever, sat up in bed afterwards. I have no doubt but the severity of a ride of sixty miles, in his weak state, very much hastened his dissolution. The other was in a delicate state of health when he came in, and gradually sunk into a decline.

"Of the whole number discharged from the commencement of the establishment, we have received an unfavorable account of but one. This was an old convict, who has been passing from one Prison to another for the last fifteen years, and, through deception and the lenity of the judge, was sentenced to but one year. When he was discharged, I had little expectation of his doing well: he has, however, shown a decided disposition to avoid this Prison hereafter.

"Of the eighty-seven prisoners now in custody, 43 are employed in the weaving and dyeing department; eighteen in the shoemaking; two in the carving; four in the blacksmith; three in the carpenter; one in the carriage-making; two in the locksmith; one in the tailoring; two in the wool-picking; one in the cooking; and one in the washing department: three are indisposed; two are idiots; one man, aged seventy-three, is too infirm to work; and three just received have not been employed.

"It is satisfactory to find, on a settlement of our accounts, that, under all the disadvantages of a new establishment, the convicts have, with a few exceptions, maintained themselves; proving that prisoners can, in many branches of business, work to quite as great advantage in separate confinement as together. The exceptions are one old man, the diseased, and a few who came in without trades, and had but one year or thirteen months to serve, this period being too short to learn a trade, and afford time to remunerate us for teaching them.

"In conclusion, I may congratulate the board on the prosperous state of the Penitentiary in every respect, and I humbly hope, by divine aid, that it will prove a blessing to most, if not to all, of the unhappy persons who are brought within its walls."

Extract from Physician's Report.—C.

"To the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, the physician respectfully presents his annual report for 1831.

"The health of the prisoners for this year has been generally good; though a few cases of severe indisposition have occurred. The confinement operates differently on different prisoners, increasing the health of some, and lessening that of others; but the average health of the whole is, perhaps, as good as when they were received.

"Four deaths have occurred in the course of the year. The following table presents the state of health on admission, and cause of death of each of these prisoners.

Number of the Prisoner.	*State of Health on admission.*	*Cause of Death.*
33	Good.	Dropsy of the chest.
13	Tolerable.	Epilepsy.
43.	Doubtful.	Disease of mesenteric glands.
77.	Helpless from a severe injury to hip and thigh.	Injury to hip and thigh.

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"The average number of prisoners in the Penitentiary for the year has been 67.4. Four deaths having occurred, gives the mortality for the year at a little less than six per cent. The average number confined in 1830, was thirty-one; and there having occurred but one death, the mortality for that year is a little more than three per cent. The average number confined since the opening of the Penitentiary has been 44.4. The total number of deaths having been five, gives the average amount of mortality, from the commencement, at a little less than five per cent.

"The mortality of the present year, it is perceived, is considerably greater than for the last. The board, however, will observe, that in 1831, accidental circumstances have increased the number of fatal cases. The physician deemed the health of No. 33 to be good when he arrived; but dissection revealed the existence of extensive disease of the chest of long standing, which no doubt laid the foundation of the affection of which he died. No. 43 was in bad health when admitted. No. 77 arrived from a neighboring county in a state of complete helplessness, from a fracture of the neck, of the thigh bone, and other serious injuries. His condition was such that he kept his bed from the moment of his reception to the day of his death. He was evidently not in a proper condition to be removed from the County Prison, much less to undergo the fatigue of a long journey.

"It is difficult to form an estimate of what will probably be the average mortality among the prisoners in the Penitentiary for a series of years, from results deduced from so small a number of prisoners as have yet been received. This difficulty arises from the circumstance, that, while the number of the prisoners is so small, a single death bears so large a proportion to the whole number confined as to swell the per centage of mortality very considerably.

"No particular disease can be said to prevail in the Penitentiary, as the result of the mode of confinement or discipline; and no mental affection has been superinduced. The affections which have occurred most frequently have been coughs, rheumatic pains, and diarrhœa."

Report of Building Committee.—D.

"The building committee, while offering their report in relation to the erection of additional cell buildings, have to express their regret that more progress has not been made towards their completion.

"Notwithstanding the work was commenced late in the season, yet they did hope that the year would not have closed upon them without witnessing the entire erection under roof of one of the blocks of the buildings.

"The numerous houses that have been placed under contract the past year in the city and its vicinity, caused an excessive demand for materials of all kinds. This circumstance, combined with the construction of the Breakwater, created so great request for our important and principal material, stone, that great difficulties were presented in procuring a full and constant supply of that article, and consequently impeded very much the expected rapidity of the work.

"Toward the close of the building season, this impediment seemed to have been removed by a contract with the proprietor of an extensive quarry, who did not doubt his ability to supply us. A few loads were received from him, when the unexpected and sudden approach of severely cold weather put an entire stop to the further reception of stone, as also to the masons' work, and they were obliged to resort to measures to secure the work already done from the effects of frost, at least one month earlier than they had anticipated.

"Although the progress of the work has been constantly under the supervision of the members of the board, it may not be deemed improper for the committee to give some general account of the work done, the materials purchased, and its present situation.

"On or about the 1st of June, the preparatory arrangements were made by the architect and superintendent, by fixing the levels and laying out the foundations, for three blocks of buildings, radiating from the centre, in conformity with the original plan; and about the 15th of the same month, a number of laborers, with horses and carts, were employed to dig and remove the superincumbent earth. In the performance of this labor, not less than ten thousand yards of earth were taken away.

"The masonry was begun on the eleventh day of July, and continued as vigorously as circumstances would admit, until the severity of the season forbade further progress, when the number of perches laid amounted to near four thousand.

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"In the north block, forty-four large and fifty smaller cast-iron door frames and cases are fixed and completed, with the cast-iron shields in front of the openings for admission of warm air into the cells. Fifty other door castings, and one hundred sky-light frames are fitted and prepared for placing in their respective situations as soon as they may be required. One hundred and fifty brackets of cast-iron, for the support of the gallery to be placed in front of the second tier of cells in the north block, are also prepared, and ready for use as soon as wanted. The whole number of pieces of iron castings consists of three hundred and thirty-four door frames, one hundred and sixteen sky-lights, two hundred and fifty-five slides to cover warm air openings into the cells, one hundred and eighty brackets for support of gallery in second story, fifteen pieces eight-inch pipe, eighteen pieces iron steps for stair-way.

"The walls of the west and north-west blocks are above ground, and those of the north ready for arching as soon as the season will permit, for which purpose one hundred and fifty thousand bricks have been purchased, and are now on the site. There is also a considerable quantity of lumber, a portion of which is intended for wooden doors, and floors of the cells. The lime has been regularly delivered, as required, by Daniel Davis, who furnished through the season three thousand seven hundred and nine bushels.

"The committee hope to be prepared to commence again as soon as the approaching season for building will warrant, and, they trust, with more confidence in obtaining the materials than they heretofore had.

JOHN BACON, WILLIAM H. HOOD, } *Building Committee.*"

"*To the Board of Inspectors,*" &c.

It appears from these documents, that the officers of this institution are much encouraged with the success of their experiment thus far. Though the number of deaths has been large for the number of prisoners, amounting to about 6 per cent., they think it is not to be attributed at all to the system, but to other causes, which they assign. The good conduct and industry of the prisoners are spoken of in terms of high commendation; only two cases having occurred in which a meal has been stopped for bad behavior. The current expenses for the support of the prisoners (not including, as we understand, the salary of the officers) have been defrayed, in most cases, by the labor of the convicts; a few cases only having occurred, such as of an old and infirm man, and an idiot, in which it was not done. The moral effect of the system is spoken of by the warden as of the most beneficial character; of the whole number discharged, which is twenty-one, an unfavorable report having been heard of only one. The inspectors, however, have not been able to apply the amount of moral and religious instruction which the law contemplates, and which they say will require the faithful, unremitting, and undivided attention of a chaplain. Such an officer had not been found and appointed, at the time of their last report in January, although the inspectors evidently intend to appoint such an officer, as indispensably necessary to the greatest success of the Pennsylvania system of Prison discipline, which consists, as now in operation at the new Penitentiary in Philadelphia, in the language of the inspectors, of solitary confinement (i. e. day and night) at labor, with instruction in labor, in morals, and in religion. And they say, in the opinion of the board, the friends of the institution have great reason to rejoice in its success, as the best evidence of its excellence, and of the practical wisdom and humanity of its founders.

The progress made in the erection of an additional number of cells, under the law of the former year, has not been as great as the building

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committee intended it should have been; but the foundation has been laid of three additional blocks of cells, and some progress made in the erection of them. Encouragement is given by the building committee, that the work will be carried forward with more despatch, during the present season. The legislature passed a law, on the 28th of March, 1831, as may be seen by our last Report, providing for the erection of at least four hundred additional cells, within the walls of this Prison, and appropriated $120,000 for the purpose. The object of this law was to provide, as soon as possible, a remedy for the evils of the old Prison on Walnut street; and it appears by the language of the law, in the 6th section, that it was supposed, that all the convicts might be removed to the new Penitentiary from the old Prison, on or before the first Monday in April, 1833; and it was accordingly enacted, that at that time it should be done, provided the new Penitentiary should then be prepared for the reception of said prisoners.

Walnut Street and Arch Street Prisons, Philadelphia.—While these buildings stand, and the usual number of inmates are found in them, as in times past, we have no hope or expectation, that their general character will entitle them to any other notice, than such as they have had repeatedly from grand juries and Prison societies, as great nuisances. It affords us, however, great pleasure, that the several acts of the legislature of 1831, providing a remedy for the evils existing in them, and appropriating money sufficient to erect solitary dormitories enough in the new Penitentiary, and in a new County Prison, to remove these nuisances, are to be carried into effect; although the progress of the respective buildings is slow. The remedy provided by the legislature is good and sufficient; the application, we sincerely hope, will not be unnecessarily delayed.

House of Refuge in Philadelphia.—Report of the Board of Managers.

"PHILADELPHIA, *March* 29, 1831.

"Sir,

"I have the honor to transmit to you the annual report of the board of managers of the House of Refuge to the legislature, and request you to lay the same before the house of representatives.

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Sec'ry H. R.*"

"HON. JOHN LAPORTE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*"

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the managers of the House of Refuge respectfully report,

"That their experience, during the past year, authorizes them to reiterate the expressions of their opinion in relation to the beneficial effects of the institution under their charge. They are satisfied the prejudices formerly existing in the minds of the parents and connections of the inmates against the system adopted by the legislature, have been gradually yielding to the evidences of improvement and reform afforded by the conduct of those who have been indentured or discharged from the House of Refuge. The numerous applications, and the facility of obtaining respectable and suitable places for these children, show conclusively, that, so far from considering their commitment an objection, they are generally preferred to others who have been permitted to grow up without salutary restraint and control. The humane object of the legislature, in providing an asylum for

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those who have taken the first steps in a vicious course, who have broken through the common guards of innocence, and, from want, neglect, or ignorance, fallen under the temptations which surround them, has been therefore almost answered; and numbers, who would otherwise have remained the constant and regular tenants of our Prisons—a useless burden on the community—whose miserable lives would have ended in a miserable death, have been sent forth with a tolerable education, industrious and moral habits, considerable skill in some mechanical employment, and a degree of health and strength, which, without such an asylum, they could never have obtained.

"Let it be remembered, also, that, although the expenses of this institution are defrayed in part from the county treasury, the charge upon the public is not thereby at all increased. Every child within its walls, in all human probability, would, either in the Alms-House or the Prisons, have been supported by the community, during their minority, and, when permitted to go at large, would be turned out, contaminated and degraded, into the midst of a large city, to prey on society, until, again detected in infringing its laws, they should be brought before our criminal courts, and rendered desperate and hopeless by conviction. Were mere economy, therefore, consulted, the continuance of the appropriation made by the legislature would be justified. But in the one case, no means can be used to educate, instruct or reform the subject; in the other, these are great and leading objects in view, and every precaution and device which intelligence and ingenuity can suggest, are employed for their accomplishment. Moral considerations, such as these, infinitely outweigh all calculations of expense; and the legislature, while the blessings of education are becoming more diffused throughout the commonwealth, will not refuse to aid and protect an unfortunate class of individuals, whose vices are sometimes occasioned by accident or misfortune, and in whose favor not only their destitute and unhappy situation, but the interest of the community, urge almost irresistible claims.

"From the statement hereunto annexed, the legislature will see that, notwithstanding the great additional cost occasioned by the necessity of preventing escape, separating the sexes, and instructing them in various mechanical occupations, the institution receives from the public, for each child, including every expense, but about one dollar and twenty-five cents per week; and even this sum the managers have no means of raising without legislative provision. The extensive buildings required for the accommodation of the inmates, have exhausted the funds given for that purpose, and left a considerable debt unpaid.—Unless the appropriation hitherto made, be continued, they will be reduced to the necessity of discharging, or turning over to the guardians of the poor, all the inmates in the House;—a result, which would probably consign most of them to inevitable moral destruction, and which the board, confiding in the judgment and liberality of the legislature, cannot anticipate.

"The whole sum annually received from the county, is	$10,000
157 children, at $1 25 per week,	10,205
Building debt due, and unpaid, about	30,000

"The receipts and expenditures, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1831, inclusive, are as follows, viz.

Receipts.

From life and annual subscriptions, donations, and the labor of the inmates, &c.	4,434 98
The county treasurer, legislative appropriation for 1831,	10,000 00
	$14,434 98

Expenditures.

For provisions, clothing, fuel, salaries of officers, &c., repairs and alterations of buildings, interest on moneys borrowed,	$15,605 82

"The number of inmates in the institution, on the 1st of January, 1831, was 87 *Boys*—45 *Girls*—132 *Total.*

Received from 1st January, 1831, to 1st January, 1832.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From the courts and magistrates,	87	24	111
Returned after having escaped,	1	0	1
" " " been indentured,	11	0	11
	99	24	123

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Discharged during the same period.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By indenture,	39	10	49
As of age,	6	8	14
Not proper subjects,	7	4	11
Returned to their friends,	14	3	17
Sent to the Alms-House,	3	0	3
Sent to sea,	2	0	2
Died,	2	0	2
	73	25	98
Remaining in the House on the 1st of January, 1832,	113	44	157
Of the whole number received during the year, there were,			
From Northampton county,	2	0	2
Philadelphia city and county,	95	24	119
Susquehanna county,	2	0	2
	99	24	123

"Of the number of boys placed out as apprentices,

15	have	been indentured to	farmers.
1	"	"	tanner and currier.
1	"	"	paper-maker.
1	"	"	bricklayer.
1	"	"	coppersmith.
3	"	"	storekeepers.
2	"	"	millers.
5	"	"	shoemakers.
1	"	"	house carpenter.
1	"	"	hatter.
2	"	"	auger and sickle-maker.
1	"	"	chair-maker.
1	"	"	cotton spinner.
1	"	"	boat-builder.
1	"	"	cabinet-maker.
1	"	"	cooper.
1	"	"	printer.
39			

"The girls who have been indentured have all (10) been apprenticed to learn housewifery.

"The boys have been employed in book-binding, boot and shoemaking, tailoring, in manufacturing brass and cut nails, band-boxes, watch chains, &c.; the girls, in sewing and house work generally.

"The average age of the boys received in 1832, was 14½ years; that of the girls about 15 years.

"By order of the board of managers of the House of Refuge.

"*Philadelphia, March* 29, 1832.

JOHN SARGEANT, *President.*

'Attested,

"JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Sec'y H. R.*"

GEORGIA.

Penitentiary at Milledgeville.—The legislature has passed a law to abolish it. This is very well. When the state of society is such, in any state, as to justify the imprisonment of missionaries, and retain them in Prison, after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in their favor, and hold itself in an attitude for civil war rather than release them in obedience to its mandate—better that such a Penitentiary, among such a people, should be abolished. Forty stripes, save one, on the bare back, according to the new law, is a less grievance

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And now see how the Great Spirit, of whom the Indians so often speak, can bring good out of evil. Dr. Butler writes from the Georgia Penitentiary, under date March 25, 1832, as follows:

"PENITENTIARY, *March* 25, 1832.

"When we came here, the almost universal opinion among the convicts was, that no one could maintain a Christian character in the Penitentiary. And those who appeared very friendly towards us, said, that our attempt to instruct their fellow prisoners, was like casting pearls before swine.

"Profanity and filthy conversation were on the lips of every one. Our seasons of evening worship were generally disturbed by talking and laughing. But now, how changed! Comparatively speaking, there is but little profanity,—and our seasons of evening worship are now as solemn as the awakened worship of the conference room. Those who said that a religious character could not be maintained here, stand aghast—though some of them revile. Two weeks ago, Dr. Brown and Mr. Hoyt preached to us, and Dr. B. again the Tuesday morning following. Much feeling was manifested by preacher and hearers. To-day a Christian class was organized; not for Methodist, Presbyterian, or Baptist purposes, but for the purpose of serving the Lord. All who were determined to serve the Lord were requested to come forward and have their names registered. Twenty-five, including Mr. Worcester and myself, came forward, and there publicly engaged to serve the Lord; others, with deep feeling, kept back, thinking they had not sufficiently considered the subject. The individuals of that class will probably be conversed with separately, and the feelings of each ascertained. Nearly one third of the convicts belong to the class. Surely it is a day of wonders. The Lord can bring good out of evil, light out of darkness, make the wrath of man to praise him, and restrain the remainder."

In another letter, written after the mandate of the Supreme Court had been received and disregarded by the court in Georgia, Dr. Butler writes,—

"Perhaps God, in his mysterious providence, has a work for us to perform here in his cause before he can release us. It is good to be at his disposal. Our Bible class is an interesting one, consisting of thirteen members. The Sabbath school has not yet been organized. I must say, that, in view of the work of God here, I should feel it a trial to leave."

TENNESSEE.

State Prison in Nashville.—A correspondent of the New York Observer writes,—

"There is in Nashville probably the best Penitentiary or State Prison which is to be found in the Valley of the Mississippi. It is situated on a level plain, half a mile westward of the city, and, with its yard, covers three acres of ground. The main building and wings will, when completed, be sufficient to contain two or three hundred convicts. There are now *forty-three* prisoners, who work daily in erecting the internal buildings and shops which are needed. Solitary confinement at night is adopted in this Prison. A suitable chaplain is greatly needed, and I hope will be soon employed. Preaching is occasionally enjoyed by the convicts, and several of them have become members of the church.

"The keeper of this Prison was once keeper of the State Prison of Kentucky. He is every way qualified for his office. I hope the day will soon arrive when every Prison will be constructed upon the plan of this, which is essentially the same as that of the Auburn and Sing-Sing Prisons. The work of improvement, in this respect, is going forward nobly in the West, as well as in the East; so that the Prison Discipline Society have abundant reason to feel encouraged in their labor of love. It is a noble work in which they are engaged. I hope they will not cease until all our State Prisons, *County Jails* and *Poor-Houses* shall be purified from the many abominations which infest them now, and which render them, in many instances, public schools, or rather universities, of vice and corruption!"

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KENTUCKY.

Imprisonment for Debt.—As the law abolishing imprisonment for debt has been in operation more than nine years, we have taken pains to obtain from the representatives in Congress, by letter, a statement of the practical operation of the law, and the regard in which it is held by the public mind, after so long an experiment. Six letters have been received; five of them signed by as many members of Congress, and one of them signed by three others. These letters we shall publish at length, as we have liberty to do, from the gentlemen who wrote them. It will be seen that the testimony is the same, with scarcely a shade of variation, in favor of the law.

Letter from several Representatives in Congress to a Gentleman in Boston, dated City of Washington, Feb. 20, 1832.

"Sir,

"We have severally received your favors making inquiries of us in regard to the operation of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt in Kentucky, to which we now give you a hasty answer.

"In reply to your first interrogatory—'Does it impair credit?'—we answer, it does not. There is now too much credit, as before the passage of the law.

"2. 'Does it oppress the poor, by preventing them from obtaining, sometimes, on credit, the necessaries of life?' *Ans.* As far as our knowledge extends, we have never known nor heard of a single instance.

"3. 'Do the merchants of Kentucky complain that they cannot obtain goods in other states on terms as favorable for credit as merchants from those states where imprisonment for debt is allowed?' *Ans.* So far as our knowledge extends, we have never heard of a single complaint. We believe that credit can be obtained to a ruinous extent now, as much as before the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

"4. 'Is the law abolishing imprisonment for debt in Kentucky (after nine years' experience) a subject of frequent complaint?' *Ans.* So far as our knowledge extends, no complaint is made. The law meets general if not universal approbation.

"5. 'Do you perceive any tendency or desire in the public mind to revert to the old system?' *Ans.* None,—not the least tendency, so far as we know or believe.

"6. 'If any class of citizens in Kentucky complain that imprisonment for debt is abolished, who are they, and why do they complain?' *Ans.* This has been substantially answered. The law is believed to be a blessing to the state. It is a relief from the most grievous distress, and has contributed to greater punctuality in payment, by leaving the debtor to the free scope of his faculties.

With great respect, we are

Your obedient servants,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
JOSEPH LE COMPTE,
JOHN ADAIR."

Letter from the Hon. Nathan Gaither, of the House of Representatives, dated Washington City, Feb. 22, 1832.

"Sir,

"Your letter of the 14th inst. has been received, and the inquiry made in it relative to the effects of the law of Kentucky abolishing imprisonment for debt, shall be frankly answered, with liberty to do what you please with the answer.

"Your first inquiry is, 'Does the law impair credit?' I am confident it has had no such effect.

"'Does it oppress the poor, by preventing them from obtaining, sometimes, on credit, the necessaries of life?' It has no such effect.

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"'Do the merchants of Kentucky complain that they cannot obtain goods in other states, on terms as favorable for credit, as merchants from those states where imprisonment for debt is allowed?' I have never heard any complaint of the kind, neither do I believe there is any cause for it.

"'Is the law of Kentucky abolishing imprisonment for debt a subject of frequent complaint?' It is now seldom spoken of, so perfectly has the moral sense of the country yielded to it.

"'Do you perceive any tendency in the district which you represent to revert to the old system?' Not the least tendency; and I am confident that no man has personal popularity enough to be elected, who would avow such to be his object.

"'If any class of citizens in Kentucky complain that imprisonment for debt is abolished, who are they, and why do they complain?' The only class I ever heard complain, were dealers in money, called *shavers*, who fatten upon the misfortune or indiscretion of their neighbors, and are perfect Shylocks in feeling and principle.

"The effect of the law has been, obviously, to diminish the numbers of those who feel the degradation of being immured with the felon, in the walls intended only to secure the criminal; and the unfortunate wife and children bear with fortitude the entire loss of property, with a determined spirit to labor and make more, by knowing the husband and father is not to be torn from them, and incarcerated, because he cannot pay all his debts. It has introduced, also, a more discreet system of credit, without affecting any interests injuriously. If the people in other states are constituted as the Kentuckians are, the statesman will never repent expunging from the statute books the ugly ape of tyranny—the law which imprisons for debt.

Yours respectfully,

NATHAN GAITHER."

Letter from the Hon. A. G. Hawes, of the House of Representatives, dated Washington City, Feb. 23, 1832.

"Dear Sir,

"Your favor of the 14th inst. has been received, in which you ask my opinion in relation to the operation of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt in the state of Kentucky, and whether it has had the effect to impair credit, or operate disadvantageously on the poorer classes of the community, &c.

"Nine years have now elapsed since the repeal of the law which authorized the creditor to imprison the body of his debtor, for non-compliance with his contract, and, so far as I am enabled to judge of the whole state by the part which I have the honor to represent, there has been no injury to credit, nor complaint on the part of the poorer classes of the community in relation to it. From the merchants there have been no complaints; and no man, however talented or personally popular, could be elected to the most insignificant office in the gift of the people, who had the boldness and effrontery to avow his preference for the existence of such a law. Its repeal was hailed by all classes of the community with enthusiasm, save a few money dealers or *shavers*, who fatten on the misfortunes of their neighbors, and who used the law as an engine to draw from the community the profits of their industry. The repeal of the law has had the effect to produce a more uniform and safe mode of credit, to add energy to the industry of the people, and to rescue many honest and worthy families from entire ruin. Could a history of the lives of those who have suffered for highly penal offences be obtained, I have no doubt but their entrance on the road of degradation and of crime could be traced to a confinement for non-compliance with a contract. So great is the repugnance to imprisonment in the state of Kentucky, that, although allowed for judgments obtained as satisfaction of assault and battery and slander, any man who would exercise his privilege of confinement (except in the most aggravated cases) would be stamped, by universal consent, as a heartless member of society.

"You can use this as you please.

I am, very respectfully, your friend

And your obedient servant,

A. G. HAWES."

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Letter from the Hon. Chittenden Lyon of the House of Representatives, dated Washington, Feb. 24, 1832.

"Sir,

"Your favor of the 14th inst. requesting me to express my opinion in regard to the operation of the law in Kentucky abolishing imprisonment for debt, is before me; and in reply to your several inquiries contained therein, I give you my response with pleasure.

"'Does it impair credit?' I think not.

"'Does it oppress the poor, by preventing them, sometimes, from obtaining on credit the necessaries of life?' I answer, No, if the person's habits of morality and industry are such as to enable him to obtain credit were imprisonment for debt not abolished.

"'Do the merchants of Kentucky complain that they cannot obtain goods in other states on terms as favorable for credit as merchants from other states where imprisonment for debt is allowed?' I have never heard such complaints. I am myself a merchant, and have been for twenty years; and have found no such difference.

"'Is the law of Kentucky abolishing imprisonment for debt (after nine years' experience) a subject of frequent complaint?' No. Seven eighths of the people are satisfied with it.

"'Do you perceive any tendency or desire in the public mind, in the district which you represent, to return to the old system?' I answer, No; the subject is not agitated.

"As I have given brief answers to the foregoing inquiries, I presume no answer is necessary to your last inquiry.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHITTENDEN LYON."

Letter from the Hon. Christopher Tompkins, of the House of Representatives, dated Washington, March 3, 1832.

"Dear Sir,

"Your letter on the subject of the law of Kentucky abolishing imprisonment for debt has been received, and I now proceed to reply, briefly, to the several inquiries you make as to its operation and effects.—As to the first: I do not perceive that credit has been impaired in any degree by the operation of the law. The property of an individual, and the reputation he may have established for integrity, are the circumstances mainly relied on by those who have dealings with him; and if the right of imprisoning the person of the debtor be looked to at all by the creditor at the time of contracting, it is merely as the means of enforcing a surrender of his property to answer the demands against him. If, therefore, his property can be as effectually reached by other means, the right of imprisoning his person can or ought to furnish no additional motive for extending credit to him. The former law of Kentucky in relation to insolvent debtors subjected them to imprisonment, but provided that, after the expiration of twenty days, they might obtain their enlargement by making out a schedule of their property on oath, and surrendering it in satisfaction of their debts. They may *now* be compelled by a court of chancery to answer on oath, and discover all their estate, real and personal—whether in possession or choses in action. Moreover, the courts are vested with power to prevent transfers or removals of the debtor's property, whenever there is reason to apprehend that attempts will be made to evade justice.

"Prior to the entire abolition of imprisonment for debt, a change had been made in the insolvent laws to the advantage of the debtor, in this, that, on being arrested, he had the right, by surrendering his property on oath, to claim his *immediate* discharge from custody, instead of remaining in confinement twenty days. Now, it is true, that, when the legislature was about to repeal all laws authorizing the debtor to be taken into custody, it was thought by many, and by myself among others, that an honest man, willing to do justice to his creditor, was already sufficiently protected against oppression; and that any further legislation on the subject was, therefore, not only unnecessary, but might give aid and encouragement to the fraudulent debtor. But the event has shown, I think, that the rights of the creditor are as well secured by the existing laws as they were before the final abolition of imprisonment for debt. Such, at least, seems to be the prevailing opinion, judging from the general acquiescence in the operation of the law.

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"In conclusion I will add, in reply to your other inquiries, that the poor, under the operation of the law in question, are, as far as I have observed, enabled to procure on credit the necessaries and comforts of life with as much facility as formerly. I am not aware that the law, after experience of its operation, is a subject of *any* complaint; nor do I perceive any tendency or desire in the public mind to resort to the old system.

I am, sir, very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS."

Letter from the Hon. Thomas A. Marshall, of the House of Representatives, dated Washington, March 6, 1832.

"Dear Sir,

"Your letter of the 13th ult., making sundry inquiries relative to the consequences found to have resulted in Kentucky from abolishing imprisonment for debt, has been placed in my hands; and I take pleasure in giving such answer as my limited knowledge on the subject enables me to do.

"You ask, 1st, 'Has the abolishing of imprisonment for debt impaired credit?' 2d, 'Is it oppressive to the poor, by preventing them from obtaining sometimes, on credit, the necessaries of life?' My opinion is, that credits are not so extensive, nor so indiscriminate since, as they were at certain periods, and especially a few years before the abolishment of imprisonment for debt. I attribute this change, however, mainly, if not entirely, to other causes; and can say that, in my judgment, there is no want of credit in the general business transactions of the country; and that I neither know nor have heard of any instance in which the poor have been prevented from obtaining necessaries on credit, in consequence of the absence of this process.

"I answer to the 3d interrogatory, that I do not perceive 'any tendency or desire in the public mind to revert to the old system;' and to the 4th, that I know of no class of citizens in Kentucky who 'complain that imprisonment for debt is abolished.' Individuals there certainly are, who occasionally express discontent; but the instances are few, and I think the public mind may be said to be entirely at rest upon the subject.

"I will add that, as far as my observation extends, I do not think the cases in which debtors retain their property, and leave their debts unpaid, are at all more numerous (if so much so) now, as they were before the change in the laws. The introduction of new remedies against the property of the debtor, or the extension and improvement of old ones, and an increased vigilance on the part of creditors and officers in this particular, seem to have placed the subject on a footing generally satisfactory.

Yours with respect,
THOMAS A. MARSHALL."

OHIO.

State Prison at Columbus.—The governor, Duncan M'Arthur, Esq., brought the subject before the legislature, in his message at the opening of the session in December, as follows:—

"Permit me, gentlemen, to call your early attention to the Penitentiary, or State Prison. The present situation of that establishment is so defective—so generally deranged, and so insecure—so little calculated to promote the objects for which it was established, that I feel it my duty to recommend that some prompt and efficient measures may be taken by the representatives of the people, to remedy the existing evils, and, if possible, to place the Prison in such a situation as will secure the important designs of punishment. The present location, and every thing connected with it, appears to be radically defective. The object of establishing the Penitentiary was, to punish crimes and offences, reform the convicts, and deter others from the commission of crime. In all these respects it has failed. Confinement in the Penitentiary, under the present regulations, is, in fact, no punishment. Experience has proved, that it is a school of vice and immorality, in which the miserable wretches there confined, from associations with each

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other, from the loose and easy discipline exercised over them, from the want of fixed and certain punishment for breaches of order in the Prison, and from the lightness of their labor, are cultivating all their vicious propensities; and, at the end of their term of imprisonment, they are let loose upon the community with much stronger dispositions to infringe the laws, and without that fear of returning to the Penitentiary, which would be inspired if more severe labor and a more rigid discipline were exercised. In addition to the expense of erection, it has cost the state an average of at least $10,000 per annum; and, according to the statement of the keeper, the expense of the present year is about 13,000. This sum is a heavy tax upon the honest and industrious citizens of the state, for the support and encouragement of the dishonest and depraved.

"The present site of the Penitentiary, being upon very uneven ground, is such as will not admit of being properly improved for a State Prison. The buildings, including the work-shops and cells, appear to have been badly constructed; and from a personal examination, I am of opinion that they are not worth repairing. I therefore submit to you the propriety of changing its location, and selecting a more appropriate site, and of erecting a new Penitentiary upon the Auburn or Wethersfield plan. The manner in which those Prisons are constructed, and the plan adopted for their regulation and government, appear to have been the most successful and generally approved; and as it is a matter of great importance that the peace and safety of our citizens should be secured, by rendering certain whatever punishment our laws impose for the commission of crime, at the same time that the prisoners should be so governed as to be made to support themselves, I earnestly commend this subject to your immediate attention, and feel assured that the wisdom of the legislature will devise such measures as will ensure the attainment of objects so desirable.

"It is further respectfully submitted, whether it would not be proper so to change our criminal laws, as to punish more of the minor offences promptly, in the counties where they may be committed. The confinement in the Penitentiary of many of the convicts, is believed to be (from the many petitions presented for their pardon) a much greater punishment to their families than to themselves. A summary mode of punishing the minor offences in the county where committed, would be a saving of expense to the state, restore the offender to his family, and in many cases prevent them from becoming a public charge."

The keeper of the Prison, B. Leonard, Esq., presented his report on the day after the governor's message was delivered, which shows both the miserable condition of the Ohio Penitentiary, and the valuable information of which the keeper was possessed concerning the needful remedy; and is as follows:—

Annual Report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary.

"To the Legislature of the State of Ohio.

"It becomes my duty to lay before your honorable body a statement of the receipts and expenditures and general condition of the Ohio Penitentiary, during the past year.

"In adding to this statement a few general remarks, I hope that I may not be considered as straying far from the path which leads to a more direct performance of my duty. Every suggestion, founded upon experience, in relation to the structure and government of Prisons, will be deemed by your honorable body of some importance.

"Until the year 1826, the Prisons in all the states in the Union were, as regards their structure, government and general results, nearly similar. The foundation for the Auburn Prison was commenced as early as 1815, but did not attain its present high standing until the before-mentioned period. Being of original construction, it is not strange that it should have been found at first somewhat imperfect; but those who had the management of it, being desirous to avoid the errors of the 'Old City Prison,' which cost the state of New York a million of dollars and upwards, made one alteration after another, until it has become a model for other states to follow. Up to the year 1827, the state of Connecticut had expended for the support of the Newgate Prison, $240,000. In this year, the legislature authorized the erection of a new Prison, at Wethersfield, which differs from the

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Newgate Prison, in yielding an annual profit of from three to four thousand dollars, instead of from eight to twelve thousand dollars as a loss.

"In 1828, the state of Maine authorized the erection of an additional number of cells to the old ones, sufficient for the separate confinement of any probable number of convicts. The old Prison at Charlestown has received an addition to the number of her cells, by the erection of a new building, which affords room for the separate confinement of all her convicts. The state of Maryland has erected a new Prison upon the plan of separate confinement; and from the reports of this, and the other Prisons spoken of, their results are equally satisfactory.

"Since an early period in the history of the Ohio Penitentiary, the public mind has been dissatisfied with its operations; and at different sittings of the legislature, its affairs have been closely and impartially scrutinized: it has undergone new arrangements, and new officers have been selected to carry them into faithful execution; but all these arrangements are proved, by their effects, to have been imperfect. With the joint exertions of directors, an agent, and a keeper; of inspector and keeper; of directors, inspector and keeper, at several different periods of time, the Prison has failed to become profitable, or to produce reformation. These failures, it must be admitted, are more owing to a defect in the general organization of the Prison, than to a want of energy in those appointed to preside over its concerns.

"Nor is it easy to arrive at a different conclusion. With, perhaps, not a single exception, the Prisons throughout the Union to which the Ohio Prison bears a resemblance, have failed to answer any of the purposes for which they were designed. They have, indeed, been productive of a greater amount of evil than good; and a more perfect system for the dissemination of vice could not be devised, than is to be found within the walls of the Ohio Prison. There is an unavoidable communication kept up among the prisoners during the day; and all the evils arising from a crowded state of the night rooms, are here plainly exhibited. Situated as they are, prisoners can and do hold free conversation. They entertain each other, by making each crime which they have committed, or known others to commit, the ground-work of a marvellous narration; their base passions are fanned into a constant flame; the old are solicitous to receive from their fellows the applause they may consider due to their dexterity and wicked triumph; the young in years, and the novice in crime, are made impatient theorists, and look forward with great anxiety to become practical and expert performers of every act of villany.

"The benevolent of this and other countries have looked in vain for good to result from the continuation of Prisons upon the old plan of association. And it would have contributed more to the safety of community, more to the restoration of offenders, if these 'nurseries of crime' had been long since abandoned, and some of the old summary methods of punishment revived into use: though the 'relics of barbarism,' they would be, comparatively, customs of an enlightened and virtuous age; they would, at least, caution men against the effects of crime, without forcing upon them lessons for its more ready and secret performance. 'Better even that the laws were written in blood, than that they should be executed in sin.'

"But, fortunate for our country, in the activity of her wakeful benevolence, a system has at length been put in operation, which is giving satisfactory demonstrations of its usefulness both to the offender and to the offended. The object of this system is not to punish for punishment sake; nor is it to induce men to become villains, by requiring of them a temporary suspension of their liberty only, as the price of their tuition. It has for its object the removal of those guilty of crime from their indolent and criminal associates—from the theatre of their folly and wickedness—to a situation in which they can learn habits of industry, and perform profitable labor; have instilled into their minds moral and religious sentiments; and be furnished with opportunities, by sober reflection, to conduct their minds to a laudable and determined purpose. Such are the good effects to be witnessed by the operations of the Auburn, Wethersfield, and Baltimore Prisons.

"At present, it need only be remarked of these establishments, that the workshops are so constructed, and the convicts so arranged within them, that they are constantly under the eye of a guard; and being prohibited from holding conversation under a severe penalty, and being in the morning weary under the weight of their own thoughts at night, they work from choice, as well as from necessity: they are as well disciplined in all their movements as men in a regular army; and, as the best of all good regulations, every prisoner retires alone to his room at night.

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"During two or three years, the Rev. James Chute officiated as chaplain to the Ohio Prison; and I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the faithful manner in which he discharged his clerical duties. In the month of May last, Mr. Chute resigned his charge; since which time, divine service has not been regularly performed in the Prison. No system of discipline can be considered as perfect, that has not added, as one of its essential properties, religious instruction.

"But in a Prison like ours, gospel admonition is as unheeded as the wind that passes by its grated windows. The fear of being met by the smile of derision, or of being pointed at as weak and silly dupes, congeals the heart of the prisoner into more determined obduracy, and fits him for the commission of crimes of the blackest die.

"From thirty to forty convicts have been employed in making brick, about half a mile from the Prison, from the latter part of March to the beginning of the present month. From five to twenty were engaged a short time on the canal feeder, and a few have been employed in digging and performing other labor in the vicinity of the Prison. The season having been unfavorable for brick-making, the business has not proved as profitable as was anticipated; but, by prosecuting it, a number of men have been kept at work, who otherwise would have remained idle. The policy, however, of placing men without the walls of the Prison to perform labor, is a bad one, and can have but few for its advocates. Guarding them is attended with an increase of expense—their labor is unproductive—they act with feelings of less moral restraint—and escapes are more frequent. To prevent escapes, in going from and returning to the Prison, it has been necessary to chain the convicts together; and it is impossible to conceive a spectacle more degrading to human nature, more humiliating to the pride and boasted prosperity of a people, than this, when compared with the enlightened and beneficial course which might be pursued. Under such a regulation, the mind of the prisoner becomes so debased, so lost to all sense of shame and remorse, that he looks forward to no higher destiny than that under which he suffers; or, if his feelings should rise above their depression, it is only to make a desperate exertion to shake off the shackles by which he is enslaved.

"The number of sick during the last, was less than the preceding summer; but it would not fall short of ten or twelve, as an average, for the whole of the last year.

"It is necessary to keep a sufficient number of tailors and shoemakers employed, to furnish clothes for the convicts; and for want of shops, we are compelled to place the shoemakers in one room of the hospital, and the tailors in a part of the other. In a work-shop (and the hospital may be called one) the sick cannot receive the comforts which their situations require, and which, even from convicts, humanity would not permit us to withhold. Situated as the hospital now is, it would be difficult to estimate its injurious tendency.

"The whole number of perfect escapes that were made in the last year, is twenty-five; of which nine were from the brick-yard, six from the canal, six from the rooms, three from the front gate, and one from the Prison yard.

"The floors of the night rooms are in a wretched state of decay; and attempts to escape from them are so frequent, that it has been deemed advisable to double the night guard. Escapes, however, are so easily made, that, with all possible vigilance on the part of the guards, they cannot be prevented at all times. Another attempt has been made to liberate the whole of the prisoners, by forcing open the front gate of the Prison leading into the hall. The gate-keeper was seized, and held until thirteen escaped; of whom, by the active exertions of the guards and citizens, ten were re-taken.

"Since the Ohio Prison was put in operation, $186,000 have been expended for her support; and another year has commenced, which will give an addition to this amount of from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.

"Agreeably to the keeper's report in 1829, sixty-five convicts were received the preceding year. From November of this year to the same month in 1830, seventy-six were received. A proportional increase from this date to the same in 1831, would give eighty-eight; but ninety-three have been received, being five more than a regular increase. This ratio of increase will double the present number of convictions in about four years. In what place are such a number to be kept in security? and at what business are they to be employed? The increase of convictions greatly exceeds in ratio the increase of population; and how far the im-

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perfections in our Penitentiary system contribute to produce this result, may justly form a subject of grave inquiry.

"There were in the Prison on the 15th of November, 1830, one hundred and sixty-five convicts. There has been received since that period, ninety-three. There have been discharged, by expiration of sentence, five; by pardon, fifty-nine; escapes, twenty-five; writ of habeas corpus, two; and deaths, two: leaving in the Prison, November 15, 1831, one hundred and sixty-five.

Crimes.

Horse-stealing,	42	Assault, with intent to kill,	8	Perjury,	3
Murder, first degree,	3	Stabbing,	8	Maiming,	3
Murder, second degree,	10	Rape,	5	Forgery,	3
Burglary,	33	Assault, with attempt to rape,	4	Arson,	4
Larceny,	19	Counterfeiting,	12	Rape on daughter,	2
Robbing mail,	1	Manslaughter,	3	Robbery,	1
Incest,	2			Total,	165

Sentences.

For life,	15	For ten years,	4	For four years,	11
" twenty years,	1	" eight "	1	" three "	53
" sixteen "	1	" seven "	19		
" fifteen "	1	" six "	19	Total,	165
" twelve "	2	" five "	38		

B. LEONARD, *Keeper Ohio Penitentiary.*

'COLUMBUS, *December* 7, 1831."

The standing committee of the legislature followed the governor and the keeper with an able report, in which, after exposing the character of the Ohio Penitentiary, they recommend the erection of a new Prison containing, at least, five hundred cells.

Report of the Standing Committee on the Penitentiary.

"Mr. Kirtland, from the standing committee on the Penitentiary, made the following report:—

"The standing committee on the Penitentiary, to whom were referred the report of the keeper of the Ohio Penitentiary, and so much of the governor's message as relates to that institution, have attended to part of the duties assigned them; and as to the part to which they have attended, ask leave to report:

"The committee have examined the 'Ohio Penitentiary,' its condition and prospects: and they have fully concurred in the opinion so often expressed, that the institution has not only failed to answer any valuable purpose, but has, in fact, become a serious evil, an evil which requires immediate remedy. Proofs of these positions are so numerous, and their force so generally appreciated, that it might seem unnecessary to detail them. Inasmuch, however, as a right apprehension of the causes which have produced results so unfavorable to the institution, and so injurious to the state, may enable the legislature to devise the proper remedy for existing evils, and to guard against any that might in future arise, the committee invite the attention of the legislature to the most prominent errors; and these, as the committee conceive, may be comprised, chiefly, under the following heads, to wit:—

"1. *Location.* The unevenness of the surface occupied by the buildings and yards enables the convicts, in certain positions, to evade the inspection of the guards and overseers. This single error would render it impracticable to enforce proper regulations.

"2. *Construction.* In the north wing, the cells are arranged in two parallel rows, with a narrow hall between them; the doors opening to the hall. This improper construction enables the convicts to communicate with each other, by words or signs, through the grating of the doors. Any information in which they feel interested can, in defiance of the most vigilant inspection, and whilst the prisoners are locked up in their cells, be transmitted from one extreme of the

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building to the other, in the course of fifteen minutes. In this situation, almost entirely concealed from the observation of the guards, they can mature their plans for mischief or escape unnoticed; and those confined on the north side of the hall can receive, through the windows, any external aid that may offer. The workshops are so constructed and arranged, as to afford the convicts almost constant opportunities to associate together, and devise plots and conspiracies, or to waste their time in idleness.

"For want of room, the tailors and sick are crowded into the hospital together, without any apparent regulation; presenting a complication of misery not induced by the necessities of the state, nor, as the committee conceive, justified towards even the most incorrigible offenders.

"The Prison yard and buildings are not only too limited for the number of prisoners they already contain, but they are in a most ruinous and dilapidating condition.

"It seems that the Prison does not afford room for the employment of more than about ninety convicts; consequently, all over that number must be locked up in their cells and supported at the expense of the state, or kept at labor to no advantage. There are, at this time, as the committee understand—and they have the information from the proper source—upwards of forty prisoners wholly unemployed for want of room.

"3. *Discipline.* The state of discipline may well be pronounced wretched. Discipline, so called, which permits an indiscriminate intercourse among the prisoners during the day, is totally inefficient—radically defective. In the Ohio Penitentiary, large groups of them are not unfrequently collected together, earnestly engaged in conversation. At meal time, and at the close of the day, they mingle with each other unrestrained—freely circulating their views and intentions, and propagating their opinions and feelings. An arch villain can, in the course of a few hours, communicate, either in person or by agents and mute language, with every convict within the walls. It was found in the Philadelphia Prison, that the means of conveying intelligence had been so completely systematized, that every thing done by the government in the inspector's room, was distinctly known throughout the yard. The committee apprehend that intelligence is conveyed with as much certainty and as great facility in the Ohio, as in the Philadelphia Penitentiary.

"*The crowded state of the night rooms* deserves serious consideration. In all Prisons in which this evil has been allowed, every effort to reform the character of the convicts, or to make their earnings defray their expenses, has failed. It is in the cells, at night, that the prisoners form and mature plans which so frequently unfold themselves in attempts to escape from the Prison, destroy its property, avoid labor, or harm the officers.

"Moses C. Pillsbury, who filled the office of warden of the Wethersfield Penitentiary for two years, with so much credit, was superintendent of that of New Hampshire for seven years. In the latter Prison, he found it impossible to carry his judicious system of Prison discipline into successful operation—his plans and views were constantly interrupted by plots formed at night in the crowded cells.

"The young and inexperienced are particularly affected by this arrangement, or, more properly speaking, this want of arrangement. These—and it seems they are the majority in the Prison of this state—when convicted on their first offence, are comparatively innocent; their crimes, in many instances, being imputable to the influence of ardent spirits, or to the excesses of youthful indulgence. But on entering this nursery and store-house of vice and corruption, they are, at night, huddled into the cells, promiscuously with adepts at roguery. The 'old rogues, having made villany their study, and reduced it to a regular system, with technical terms, peculiar language and signs, gradually initiate the young into all the 'arts and mysteries' of iniquity, and by the rehearsal of their mode of operation, their *hair-breadth* escapes, excite an ambition to engage in some desperate enterprise. In this manner, and by these means, a community, a kind of commonwealth of villains, form combinations against society; in the very place, too, designed for the reformation of the vicious.

"*Neglect of cleanliness.* A system of discipline that permits prisoners to appear in the loathsome condition which the inmates of the Ohio Penitentiary exhibit, must be defective in the extreme: and if the doctrine be correct, that 'the moral faculty is influenced by physical causes,' could more favorable results be reasonably expected?

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"*A familiarity between the subordinate officers and the prisoners.* This evil is permitted in the Ohio Penitentiary to an extent almost unlimited. It is sufficient to remark, that wherever such a practice has been tolerated, all regulations, however wholesome in themselves, have proved unavailing.

"Many minor defects are observable in every department of the Prison; but it is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more minute detail.

"*The pecuniary results* of the last year are already before the legislature, in the keeper's report. The report shows such an excess of expenses over the incomes, of outlayings over the earnings, as must be viewed by the industrious part of community as a grievous expenditure; especially when contrasted with other institutions which yield a revenue.

"*The moral results* are still less satisfactory. Old offenders are confirmed in their vicious habits; the young are lectured into the arts and mysteries of every species and degree of crime; and both classes are set at liberty to prey upon the public, at the end of twenty-one months, on an average.

"In laying before the legislature, in so unfavorable a light, the condition of the Penitentiary, the committee disclaim any intention of imputing blame to any individual who may have been engaged in the management of its concerns. This is a point on which they would not, without further investigation, express an opinion. They do, however, express the firmest conviction, that results so unfavorable are to be traced to the defects of the system, rather than to the administration of its concerns. Indeed, this view is but a summary history of all other Prisons constructed and managed according to the old method; and as certainly as similar causes produce similar effects, must the results in all of them be equally unfavorable.

"In the opinion of the committee, the only remedy that can be advantageously adopted for the correction of this most unpropitious state of the Penitentiary affairs, is, to abandon the present buildings and site; erect a new Prison on a more favorable location, taking the one at Auburn or Wethersfield as a model; and establish the new system of discipline.

"In the selection of a location, regard should be paid to its healthfulness; the advantages it may afford for constructing the Prison buildings, employing the convicts at profitable labor, furnishing them with provisions, at the least expense, and suppressing attempts at mutiny; and, further, a regard should be had to an equal accommodation, as nearly as practicable, of every part of the state.

"Accompanying this report, is the proposal of William S. Sullivant, Esq. to convey to the state eight acres of ground in Franklinton, conditioned that it shall be improved for Penitentiary purposes within two years, and that the institution shall there remain. The committee have viewed the ground, and find it, in their opinion, a most eligible site for such a purpose. It lies near to the old Prison, and to extensive beds of limestone. The convicts might be employed in quarrying the stone, and manufacturing the brick required; and they might afford great assistance in the erection of many parts of the buildings.

"Thus situated, the Penitentiary might be annually visited by every member of the legislature, and its concerns more fully investigated and more narrowly inspected, than if placed in a part remote from the capital.

"Accompanying this report, is also a draft of a Prison after the plan of that of Wethersfield, together with an estimate of the cost of the materials, the workmanship, &c. for buildings, work-shops, yards, &c., and *separate cells* for 500 convicts. Should the front wall of the yard, extending beyond the main building, be constructed similar to the front of the main building, with spaces for windows, filled, however, with stone and mortar, for the present, the back wall of the main building might, should the number of prisoners at a future period require it, be extended to the length of the front wall; and, by throwing a roof over them, the whole front of the Prison would be converted into one continued building, which might, with very little further alteration and expense, be fitted to receive, secure and employ 1000 convicts.

"It is believed, that, if a Prison were so constructed that no convict could effect an escape, and if none were liberated before their term of sentence had expired, the number would be at least five hundred at the end of five years from this time; but beyond that period, they would increase at a much less ratio, and would not, for many years to come, exceed the number contemplated in this plan.

"It should be remarked, that the value of the labor of the convicts should be deducted from the estimate of cost—that the completion of two or three stories of

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cells, of several store-rooms, and the apartments over the hospital, may be postponed to a period when it shall become necessary to occupy them; and thus to defer their completion will, for the present, materially reduce the estimate, seventeen thousand dollars, the amount of debts due to the old Penitentiary, and most of which could be advantageously applied to the erection of a new one; and also the amount which might be raised by sale of the lots, &c. now occupied for Prison purposes, would still further reduce the sum to be drawn from the treasury.

"The improvements in the new system of Prison discipline, consist in the adoption and enforcement of such means as will suppress all communication amongst the prisoners, and establish habits of neatness and industry; thereby effecting a moral reformation.

"The means of preventing evil communication are, in the language of the Report of the Prison Discipline Society,

"1. *Solitary confinement at night.* In a Prison properly constructed, evil communication can, while the men are in the cells, (generally twelve hours out of the twenty-four,) be almost entirely prevented. In a Prison constructed like the one at Auburn or Wethersfield, such are the facilities for inspection, that one sentinel can prevent communication between almost any number of men.

"2. *Productive labor.* It is much more difficult to prevent human beings from committing mischief when they have nothing else to do, than when they are busily and usefully employed. In Wethersfield, it is found that the prisoners are anxious to engage in their daily labor, as a relief from the loneliness of their cells.

"3. *Vigilant inspection, day and night.* This is effected with greatest facility and certainty, during the day, by assigning to every officer a given number of men, for whose good conduct he is responsible. In the shops, he has his place of observation, where he may at all times be found during working hours. By this arrangement, his eye is constantly on his men. When the men leave the shops, to return to their cells, he walks by their side; and the same orderly course is observed on their passing from the cells to the shops. By this means, if one keeper has assigned to him from twenty to thirty men, he can, to a great extent, prevent communication through the day; and at night, one sentinel, continually walking on the galleries, in light shoes, slippers or moccasins, may keep silence among a great number of prisoners.

"4. *A place for every thing, and every thing in its place.* Every convict should have the same cell at night, the same place in the shops, and the same relative position in the column, while walking to and from the shops. Thus, if any communication should be attempted between those near each other, it is almost certain to be detected; and for such offence, the prisoner is confined in his cell, and kept on bread and water only. The practical effect has been, that old comrades have been in the same Prison, passed through the same yard daily, worked month after month in different shops connected with the Prison, without either's knowing that the other was there.

"5. *A token when any man leaves his place.* This may be a small piece of wood, suspended in the centre of the shop. If it be gone, some one must have taken it, and the others must await his return; and the effect of this simple design soon becomes very observable.

"6. *The lock step, marching from the shops to the cells, and back to the cells again* This consists in forming all the men under the care of one keeper, into a solid column, and requiring them to step off at the same time, with a uniform step, in a solid body. The object of this is to prevent the prisoners, when the cells are unlocked, from flocking confusedly into the yard; and, at the sound of the bell for meals, from moving like an undisciplined mob. This is generally an evil hour with prisoners; any conspiracy or rebellion conceived is easily communicated.

"7. *Not permitting the prisoners to face each other, unless their business requires them to sit or stand facing.* In this way, the language of signs, by either hands or features, is prevented.

"8. *Establishing habits of neatness and industry.* At Wethersfield, the convicts are supplied with wholesome food, and they are compelled to keep their clothing neat and in proper order. They are required by the regulations to pay the strictest regard to the cleanliness of their persons and dress, as well as to attend to their common labor. A transgression or disregard of rules is not suffered to pass unnoticed or unpunished. What at first they are compelled by the discipline to per-

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form, at length becomes habitual. The cells, halls, yard, work-shops, and every thing about them, are perfect samples of neatness and order.

"*Moral reformation effected.* In all the Prisons erected on the Auburn plan, a chaplain is employed, whose duties consist, during the week days, in attending to morning and evening prayers, with the whole body of the convicts; and, on the Sabbath, to religious exercises. Sunday schools are likewise established, under the charge of suitable officers; and such of the convicts as cannot read and write receive instruction. The influence of this course on the characters and conduct of young offenders, has been evident and very beneficial. Every prisoner is furnished in his cell with a Bible; and, however much he may at first despise it, after a few months' confinement and seclusion from the world, with his thoughts locked within his own breast, he at length welcomes it as his only solace.

"The directors of the Auburn Prison, in answer to letters addressed by them to postmasters, clerks of courts, as well as from other sources, have received satisfactory information, that of *two hundred and six* prisoners who had served out their term of sentence in that institution, *one hundred and forty-six* had returned to the world with good trades, and with characters much improved.

"*Pecuniary results of different Prisons.* The Auburn Prison, containing more than six hundred convicts, during the year ending March 31, 1829, yielded a clear profit, for that year, of $5,862 60.

"The Wethersfield Prison, containing one hundred and twenty convicts, during the year ending March 31, 1829, yielded a clear profit, for that year, of $5,068 94.

"The old Newgate Prison, of Connecticut, for the last ten years before it was abandoned, and the prisoners transferred to the Wethersfield Penitentiary, cost the state an average of $8,400 per annum, over and above earnings and incomes.

"In the above statements, the cost of prosecution and transportation of prisoners is not included.

"The cost to the state, of the Ohio Penitentiary, containing one hundred and sixty-five convicts, during the year ending Nov. 15, 1831, was $12,655 21, including costs of conviction and transportation, and deducting all the prisoners' earnings. These two items, conviction and transportation, amounted, in that period, to the sum of $6,509 34.

"It must be evident to the legislature, that, to ensure a successful application of the new system of discipline, the institution must be placed under the charge of good officers; and to engage such, sufficient inducements must be offered to men of talents and integrity. No others should be employed, in even the most subordinate station. And the maxim, forming part of Prison discipline, that 'every man has his place, and every man must be in his place,' applying alike to the officer and the convict, none but those in whom the utmost confidence can be reposed, should ever be employed.

"The powers and duties of the several officers should be distinct and well defined—thus avoiding collisions. Yet a chain of responsibility, ultimately terminating in the legislature, should be kept up between the different apartments. For the government of the new Penitentiary, should one be erected, the committee recommend the Wethersfield organization, as a model worthy of imitation. Three directors are appointed by the General Assembly, from time to time, as occasion may require. A warden is appointed by the directors, and the other officers by the warden. The warden is responsible for the safe keeping, employment and discipline of the institution. The directors make by-laws, and inspect the Prison, and the Prison and warden's accounts, alternately, once a week, and together, once in three months; and annually submit to the General Assembly a report of the progress and condition of the Prison. The prisoners, though cut off from all communication with the world, have their rights strictly guarded. They are permitted to make complaint to the directors of any abridgment of them; and in all cases their complaints meet with proper attention.

"The committee unanimously recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

"*Resolved*, That the standing committee on the Penitentiary be, and they are hereby instructed to report to this house, a bill providing for the erection and management of a new Penitentiary, of sufficient capacity to contain 500 convicts, on the principle of solitary confinement.

"*Resolved*, That the new Penitentiary, contemplated in the foregoing resolution, be located in the vicinity of the town of Franklinton, in this county."

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GREAT BRITAIN.

Imprisonment for Debt.—

"We are glad," says the British Traveller, a London paper, of October 19, 1831, "to find that this important question is now under the active consideration of the common law commissioners, who have already examined a great number of persons upon the subject, as well those whose opinions are against it, as those who are for its continuance. It is well known that Mr. Hume has very strongly advocated the abolishment of arrest upon mesne process; it is therefore with pleasure we have heard that he is one of the many who have been under examination by the commissioners, who have evinced a laudable anxiety to obtain all the opinions they can upon it. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the indefatigable secretary to the commission (Mr. Faulkner), who, by his great practical knowledge of the common law, has at all times shown a readiness to give a free and attentive hearing to the opinions of others. For ourselves, we have at all times been on the side that arrests on mesne process ought to be abolished; at the same time, we admit, the question is one of great difficulty, inasmuch as there are cases in which, probably, it ought to be allowed, as where persons are about to leave the country for the avowed purpose of escaping the payment of their debts, or when it is known they have property, but which cannot be got at by any legal process. But even this ought not to be done, as now, upon the mere affidavit of the creditor, who is an interested party. One thing is quite certain, that, although the commissioners should come to the determination of not recommending the abolishment of arrest for debt, they will recommend many improvements upon the present practice, and not leave the honest debtor, as is now the case, at the mercy of a ruthless creditor, or in the grasp of an extortionate officer."

New Penitentiary System contemplated.—A letter from Samuel Hoare, Esq., dated London, April 4, 1832, addressed to the secretary of this Society, says,—

"I avail myself of an opportunity occasioned by the visit of Mr. John Taylor, Jun. to the United States, to request your acceptance of the accompanying copies of the Eighth Report of the Prison Discipline Society, just published."

"You will be pleased to learn that the select committee of the House of Commons, who have had under consideration the expediency of introducing an effective system of secondary punishments, have just concluded their labors; and I have reason to hope that they will present a report recommending the immediate adoption in this country of an extensive plan of Penitentiary discipline. I will transmit to you a copy of the report on its being printed.

I am, dear sir,
Your most obedient servant,
SAMUEL HOARE."

Progress of Crime in England.—From the London Morning Herald.

There is just printed for the House of Lords, an interesting 'Summary Statement of the Number of Criminal Offenders committed to the several Gaols in England and Wales during the last seven years'—namely, from 1824 to 1830 inclusive.

"The number of commitments in England and Wales was as follows:

In 1824, number of persons (amongst them being 2248 females)	13,698
In 1825 (females, 2548)	14,487
In 1826 (females, 2692)	15,164
In 1827 (females, 2770)	17,924
In 1828 (females, 2732)	16,564
In 1829 (females, 3119)	18,675
In 1830 (females, 2972)	18,107

"[The prisoners for trial at the Special Assizes, commencing in December, upon the home circuit, and under special commission, are not included in this return for 1830.]

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"By the above returns, making allowance for the special commission omissions of 1830, the *increase* of crime in seven years, if not one third, is as 13 to 18!

"The next division classes the convictions and sentences. Thus those sentenced to death were as follows:—

In 1824, sentences of death,	1066
In 1825, " " "	1036
In 1826, " " "	1203
In 1827, " " "	1529
In 1828, " " "	1165
In 1829, " " "	1385
In 1830, " " "	1397

"Here again is a frightful increase in the number sentenced, namely, nearly one fourth in seven years!

"The number executed in the seven years was 406 (out of 8,781 sentences of death), which gives an average of upwards of *fifty-eight* executions in England and Wales in each year.

"These interesting returns also state the convictions, acquittals, and the *ignorings* of bills, or non-prosecutions. Without detailing each year, we shall notice the results on the seven years; which stand thus:—

Total convicted, from 1824 to 1830 inclusive,	80,352
Total acquitted,	22,380
No. bills found, and not prosecuted,	12,387
Total commitments in those seven years,	115,569"

FRANCE.

Imprisonment for Debt.—It appears by the following statement, that imprisonment for debt on mesne process (i. e. on writ, without execution) is not known in France, for which, in Massachusetts, about two thirds of all the cases of imprisonment for debt take place.

"A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following account of a law lately passed in the Chamber of Deputies, for modifying the law relative to imprisonment for debt:—

"The law of arrest for debt, or *contrainte par corps*, which has also just passed the Chamber of Deputies, was much more fully discussed when brought forward in the session of 1830. Since that period, the public mind has been made up on the necessity of some further alleviation of the existing laws on the subject, although, long before these modifications, the legislative system of France was mild and gentle in its operation compared with the corresponding enactments still in force in England and America. Arrests on mesne process, for instance, is altogether unknown in France, and French subjects, in general, are not liable to be imprisoned for payment of their debts, unless they make themselves so by entering into commerce, or by subscribing bills of exchange, or by other commercial obligations. At least, imprisonment for a simple contract debt is an exception to the general rule, and arises only from cases of delinquency or *quasi* delinquency, such as the sale of property under mortgage, or of movables under pledge, or the unlawful detention of property held in trust; but these are all cases which fall within the province rather of criminal than of civil jurisprudence.

"As to debts of a commercial nature, the first provision of the new law is, that the debtor shall be liable to be imprisoned as a means of compelling payment *squalore carceris*, should the principal sum due by him, independent of interest or costs, amount to two hundred francs or upwards. To this general enactment there are the following exceptions: 1st. Women, married or unmarried, not legally reputed merchants or public dealers. 2d. Minors not in trade, or not reputed majors in trade. 3d. The wives or heirs at law of persons liable to the tribunals of com-

"b Bills of exchange, or other

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in banking or brokering operations. 5th. No caption is effectual against a person who has entered the seventieth year of his age.

"By the second branch of the law, it is declared that imprisonment for a debt of a commercial nature shall cease after one year's detention, when the principal sum in the judgment does not amount to five hundred francs; after two years, if under one thousand francs; after three years, if under three thousand francs; and after four years, if under five thousand francs; and after five years, if for any sum above five thousand francs. In France there is no such relief for insolvent debtors as that provided by the law and practice of England and America on this subject. In the course of the discussion, it was strongly urged by M. Debelleyme, the president of one of the tribunals, and a man whose opinion on a question of this nature is of the highest value, that a period of imprisonment much shorter than five years was sufficient to prove a debtor's utter insolvency. His long experience had proved to him that debts were very seldom recovered after several years' detention, and he could not consent to the infliction of a penalty, for the mere failure in a pecuniary obligation, exceeding in amount the punishment which was due by law for offences of the most serious nature. In this view of the matter, however, M. Debelleyme was opposed by the keeper of the seals, M. Barthe, and by the mercantile members of the chamber, such as M. Odier; so that his amendment, by which a material abridgment of the period was proposed, was ultimately rejected.

"The period during which a debtor, who is not a merchant, may be imprisoned for a debt which is not of a commercial nature, varies from one to ten years, according to the discretion of the court before which the question is tried. An aggravated case of stellionate, for instance, which is distinctly in the nature of a fraud, may provoke the maximum of the penalty, while the minimum may be inflicted for delinquencies or *quasi* delinquencies involving a slighter degree of moral turpitude. The debtors of the state, and of communes, hospitals and other public establishments, are, however, liable to imprisonment, as a means of compulsion, although not suspected of any moral offence. By a special enactment, the sureties of ordinary debtors to the state, or to communes, hospitals or public establishments, are exempted from this liability; not so the sureties of public contractors.

"A separate branch of the law is allotted to the case of foreigners not naturalized or domiciled in France. As to them, there is no distinction between debts of a civil or of a commercial nature. The smallest sum for which a foreigner can be arrested is a hundred and fifty francs. If the debt does not exceed five hundred francs, he may be detained two years; if under one thousand francs, four years; if under three thousand francs, six years; if under five thousand francs, eight years; and if above five thousand francs, ten years. A foreigner, under the new law, may also be arrested provisionally, and detained eight days, in order to afford the creditor an opportunity of obtaining a judgment against him *in foro contentioso*, but the debtor may obtain his instant liberation, on showing that he is possessed of an establishment or of real property in France, equivalent to the amount of the debt, or on finding the security of a domiciled person who is known to be worth the sum for which he is arrested.

"The last branch of the law consists of enactments which are applicable generally to the previous clauses. No arrest can take place at the suit of a husband or wife against the other, or between ascendants and descendants, brothers and sisters, or others in that degree of relationship. Although a husband and wife may both be bound, they are not both to be imprisoned for the same debt. A debtor is not to be detained for costs, except for the actual costs of the caption. If the debt be one of a commercial nature, the debtor is to be liberated on lodging a third part of the principal, and its accessories, and finding security to the satisfaction of the court for the payment of the other two thirds within a year after his liberation. After the lapse of a year, the debtor may again be arrested without prejudice to the creditor's claim against the surety. A debtor who has once been imprisoned is not liable to be afterwards arrested for debts incurred before his imprisonment, unless they be of larger amount, and infer his liability to a longer detention. In that case, his former imprisonment must be imputed to him *pro tanto* in diminution of that to which he is secondarily liable. The aliment to be furnished by a creditor for the support of his debtor while in prison, is fixed in Paris at thirty francs a month, and twenty-five francs a month out of Paris. The creditor is bound to furnish a month's aliment at a time, and the debtor is entitled to his liberation at the end of the month, unless a second month's aliment be then deposited.

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The certificate of the jailer is sufficient to entitle him to his liberation; and, when thus obtained, he is not liable to be again imprisoned for payment of the same debt. In these terms, the *ensemble* of the law was voted by a very large majority, only eight black balls appearing against two hundred and thirty-seven white ones."

Commissioners from the French Government.—G. de Beaumont and Alexis de Tocqueville received an appointment, from the government of France, during the year 1831, to visit the United States, for the purpose of examining and making report on the Penitentiary system here introduced. They visited Boston in September, and industriously occupied about fifteen days in examining the criminal and humane institutions of the city and vicinity. To the State Prison at Charlestown, and the House of Reformation at South Boston, they were particularly attentive. They attended the Sabbath school in the State Prison, and, like all others who have done it, appeared deeply impressed and interested with the phenomena which it presents. They left Boston on the 30th of September, taking letters to the principal Prisons in the Middle and Southern States, and promised, on their return to France, to inform us of their movements in the department of Prison discipline. They felt, while here, that it was a matter of great uncertainty, what would be the result of their labors.

GERMANY.

Dr. Julius, of Hamburg, has taken an active part in the cause of Prison discipline in his native country. Like Howard, he has travelled abroad to visit Prisons, and returned to apply the results of his observations at home. He has delivered lectures on the subject, and formed associations in different parts of the nation, and publishes a periodical in Hamburg to keep it ever before the public mind. He appears to be, in Germany, what Howard was in England.

ISLAND OF MALTA.

Letter from Thomas MacGill, Esq. addressed to the Secretary, dated Malta, May 13, 1831.

"Sir,

"I have had the honor of receiving the Reports on Prison Discipline which you had the kindness to send me, and forthwith transmitted them to Greece, to be employed, when the proper moment arrives, in aid of the regeneration of that long lost country.

"I have also the honor of enclosing you a copy of a letter I received from our most worthy lieutenant-governor, general, the honorable F. Ponsonby, to whom I forwarded, he being at his country residence, the work you was pleased to send him under my cover. That excellent nobleman only waits an authority from our mother country, to put in execution a plan he has matured on this subject, formed principally from the Reports I had the honor of receiving from my friends in America. I shall not fail to inform you of the results of his humane endeavors; and I request that you will do me the favor to furnish me with any further information you possess on this most interesting subject, which may tend to meliorate his plans.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS MacGILL."

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Letter from F. Ponsonby, addressed to Thomas MacGill, Esq. dated May 10, 1831.

"My dear Sir,

"I beg you to take an early opportunity of writing to Mr. Dwight, to express my thanks to him for his kindness in sending me the Reports of the Prison Discipline Society. I can assure him that I take great interest in the labors of such humane and benevolent persons, which labors are not only calculated to produce inestimable advantages in America, but to extend their influence to every part of the world. I am most anxious to adopt many of the principles laid down by the Society; and if I am able to carry my wishes into execution, I shall always most gratefully acknowledge that the good to these islands, which I know must result from them, will be derived from the labors of the gentlemen composing the Society of Prison Discipline at Boston.

Sincerely yours,

F. PONSONBY.'

"To THOMAS MACGILL, Esq. *Valletta.*"

CONCLUSION.

Thus we have passed in review some of the interesting events and changes of the last year.

In regard to Imprisonment for Debt, we have seen that many thousand persons have been exempted from it, or discharged from Prison by the operation of new laws; and, so far as our information extends, there is little or no disposition in the public mind to go back in this revolution; but, on the contrary, there appears to be a strong disposition still farther to advance, and, by way of experiment, to see whether this practice cannot cease, at least for small debts, with great benefit to personal liberty, wholesome credit, and public morals. The new law of the state of New York, saving from imprisonment about ten thousand persons annually, is a movement, to this country and the world, in this department of benevolence, like that in forming the grand canal in favor of internal improvement. And, if we may judge from the letters of sheriffs and jailers already received, there is no more reason to expect public regret and re-action in the one case than in the other. If we are not too sanguine in this expectation, what a glorious advancement has been made in this department of benevolence since our last anniversary! In the great state of New York, containing at least a seventh part of our country's population, imprisonment for simple debt is abolished. Having seen the practical operation of the former laws; how many were imprisoned for less than one dollar; how many more for less than ten dollars; how many for rum debts—when the guilt of putting the bottle to the mouth by the creditor was probably greater than that of the debtor in receiving it; how much time has been lost in Prison; how much it has cost to keep the system in operation; and how many families have suffered under the former laws;—we cannot doubt, as at present informed, that the law of April 26, 1831, to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors, is a great and good law, of a great and noble state, in favor of public justice, public morals, liberty, economy, humanity, and good will.

In regard to the State Prisons, the great principle of solitary confinement, at least by night, is now adopted in Maine, New Hampshire,

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Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois; and great efforts are making to adopt it in New Jersey and Ohio; and appropriations are made for carrying the same principle into effect in the County Prisons of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. When we think of the progress which has been made during the last year, but more especially of that which has been made in the last five years, in regard to the application of this great and fundamental principle of all good Prison discipline, we cannot help rejoicing with great joy. The omniscient God only knows the amount of evil thus prevented. So far as this Society has contributed to this end, it has contributed to a great and good end; and heaven and earth must rejoice in the amount of sin prevented, among such men, by a remedy so simple and easy as that of pure solitude.

The State Prison Sabbath schools are beginning to be considered almost as essential as solitary confinement at night. The Sabbath schools in the Prisons at Charlestown, Wethersfield, Sing-Sing, and Baltimore, have either been organized or greatly enlarged and improved during the last year. The Sabbath school at Auburn has been, for years, of great importance in the system. Other Sabbath schools are contemplated, or in operation, at Thomaston, Me., Concord, N. H., and Windsor, Vt. Here, too, is a great object, which this Society has kept steadily in view; and, so far as it has contributed to its accomplishment, half a million of persons in this country, connected with Sabbath schools, and many others, will appreciate its utility.

The Bible in Prison.—All the Prisons, where solitary confinement is adopted, place a Bible in every cell, which in effect is not supplying a Bible to every family, but a Bible to every soul. How steadily this great and good object has been pursued, and how it lies at the foundation, in some sense, of the whole proceeding, may be inferred from the first subscription paper which was opened in favor of this object, before the Prison Discipline Society was formed, and which led to that course of examination and observation which resulted in the formation of the Society. The following is a true copy of the original subscription paper, dated October 9, 1824, about seven months before the Society was formed:—

"*To enable ——— in behalf of the American Bible Society, to visit the Prisons in the United States; to examine their condition; to supply them with Bibles; and in other respects, if possible, to alleviate the condition of the prisoners, the subscribers give the sums affixed to their names.*

The resident Chaplain in Prison.—This arrangement is made in Windsor, Vt., Charlestown, Mass., Wethersfield, Ct., Sing-Sing, and Auburn, N. Y., and is esteemed essential in the new Penitentiary in Philadelphia. It is deemed indispensable by those best acquainted with the improved system of Prison discipline. The present chaplain at Charlestown was the first man who held this office, in this country; and to his discretion, perseverance, Christian experience and knowledge of men, may be attributed, in a great measure, the success which has attended this branch of the improved system.

The indirect Influence of this Society.—The lessons on temperance, cleanliness, health, discipline, good government, solitude, and instruc-

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tion, we consider of more importance than any thing else in this whole business, but salvation. The new Prisons, and the Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, are great observatories, on great principles, touching the government, conduct and reformation of men. What Christian philosopher would be willing to have all the interesting facts and phenomena, from this department of benevolence, now before the world, obliterated or unknown!

The Check on Crime.—The facts from Massachusetts alone, on this point, are unspeakably delightful. Let benevolent action become systematic, combined and powerful, and the Prisons of all the states shall soon furnish similar reports.

The Reformation of Prisoners.—The testimony on this subject from the chaplains, the Sabbath school teachers, the letters from discharged convicts, and their friends and neighbors, in some instances, is encouraging in a high degree. Why should it be otherwise? When did God ever refuse to crown with his blessing institutions, where order, temperance, industry, good government, moral and religious instruction, are the order of the day? where the Sabbath, the Bible, the place of prayer, and the minister of the gospel are honored?

The Lord Jesus Christ.—He is our Leader. He has given us an example. His word is our warrant, his promise our reward, his spirit our great object of prayer, his plan of salvation for poor sinners the great theme of adoration and praise for ever.

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Dunlop, John

Geneva, N. Y.
*Axtell, Henry

Gloucester, Mass.
Jewett, David, by a Lady

Hampton, N. H.
Harris, Roswell

Haverhill, Mass.
Keely, George
Phelps, Dudley

Ipswich, Mass.
Kimball, David

Marblehead, Mass.
Hooper, Nathaniel
Reed, William

Milton, Mass.
Tucker, Nathaniel

Newark, N. J.
Hamilton, W. T.

Newbury, Mass.
Wright, Henry C.

Newburyport, Mass.
Banister, William B.
Bartlett, William
*Brown, Moses
Dimmick, Luther F.
Proudfit, John
By a donation in books from Charles Whipple, to constitute the following persons Life Members
Davis, Mary A.
Greenleaf, Mary C.
Hodge, Mary D.
Thompson, Sarah

New Haven, Conn.
Brewster, James

New York City.
Allen, Stephen
Brewster, Joseph
Broadhead, Dr.
*Chambers, William
Cox, Samuel H.
Eastborn, Mantor
Falconer, Archibald
Hedges, Timothy
How, Fisher
Mason, Cyrus W.
Mathews, John M.
McAuley, Thomas
Minor, James
Patton, William
Perrit, Pelatiah
Post, Joel
*Rutgers, Henry
Schroeder, J. F.
Stevens, J. C.
Spring, Gardiner
Tappan, Arthur
Varick, Richard
Woolsey, William W.

Peterboro', N. Y.
Smith, Gerrit

Philadelphia, Penn.
Allen, Solomon
Carey, Matthew
Ely, Ezra Stiles
Henry, Alexander
Livingston, Gilbert R.
Skinner, Thomas H.

Pittsfield, Mass.
Newton, Edward A.

Plymouth, Mass.
Robbins, Josiah

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Cuyler, Cornelius

Rahway, N. J.
Squier, Job

Salem, Mass.
Cleveland, J. P.
Emerson, Brown
Phillips, Stephen C.
Williams, William
Worcester, Zervia F.

Schenectady, N. Y.
Smith, Peter

Thomaston, Me.
Rose, Daniel

Troy, N. Y.
Tucker, Mark

Utica, N. Y.
Lansing, D. C.
Stocking Samuel
Varick, Abraham

West Haverhill, Mass.
Cross, Abijah

Wethersfield, Conn.
Pilsbury, Amos, by the officers of the Prison

Williamstown, Mass.
Griffin, Edward D.

Wiscasset, Me.
Hooker, Edward W.

Worcester, Mass.
Foster, Alfred Dwight
Waldo, E. S. & R.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

From May 24, 1831, *to May* 28, 1832.

Abington, Mass.

A Lady		50
Hunt, Seth	2	

Albany, N. Y.

Bain, Peter	2	
Hopkins, Samuel M.	30	
Second Presbyt. Church	49	54
Smith, Israel	2	

Andover, Mass.

Emerson, Ralph	2	

Boston.

Abbot, Jacob	2	
Abbot, Theodore	1	
Adams, Asher	2	
Adams, Chester	2	
Adams, William	2	
Adams, Zabdiel	2	
Adan, J. R.	2	
A Friend	1	
Allen, Samuel R.	2	
Almy, M.	2	
Amory, John	50	
Anderson, Rufus	2	
Andrews, Alfred A.	1	
Andrews, C.	2	
Andrews, E. T.	2	
Andrews, James	2	
Annual Meeting contribution	78	
Appleton, William	20	
Armstrong, Samuel T.	70	
Ashton, E. V.	1	
Atkins, Thomas G.	1	
Bacon, J. V.	3	
Bacon, L. B.	1	
Badlam, Stephen	2	
Bagley, Eb.	2	
Baker, A. P.	1	
Baker, A. P.	1	
Baker, Theodore	1	
Balance from old acc't	477	49
Balch, Joseph	2	
Baldwin, T. W.	2	
Ballard, Joseph	2	
Bancroft, Jacob	2	
Barnes, D. W. & S. H.	2	
Bartlett, Levi	2	
Bates, Samuel	1	
Bates, William	1	
Beaman, C. C.	1	
Bent, H. N.	1	
Bigelow, J. R.	5	
Bird, William	1	
Blanchard, Hezekiah	2	
Blanchard, Joshua P.	2	
Blasland, William	2	
Boardman, W. W.	5	
Bond, George	5	
Bowen, Charles	1	
Brewer, Eliab S.	1	
Brewer, George A.	2	
Brewer, W. A.	2	
Brewster, J. W. & A.	1	
Brewster, Osmyn	2	
Bridges & Stevens	1	
Brooks, Peter C.	20	
Brown, Charles	2	
Brown, Charles	2	
Brown, Nathaniel	2	
Bryant, Seth	1	
Bumstead, Josiah F.	10	
Bumstead, Josiah	6	
Burditt, Henry	3	
Butler, James	2	
Butts, Isaac R.	2	
Cabot, Samuel	10	
Callender, H. B.	1	
Capen, William	1	
Carter, R. B.	2	
Cartwright, C. W.	2	
Cash,	2	
Cash,	3	
Cash, 50 cts. do. do.	1	50
Cash, 50 cts. do. do.	1	50
Chandler, Charles	1	
Channing, Walter	2	
Chase & Grew	2	
Chase, H. P.	2	
Child, David L.	1	
Clapp, Isaac P.	1	
Clapp, Joshua	12	
Clark, B. C.	5	
Clark, C. W.	1	
Clark, G.	1	
Clark, John	2	
Clarke, Edward	3	
Cleveland, Aaron P.	3	
Cogswell, Rev. William	2	
Cook, J. C. & Charles	1	
Coolidge, J. T.	5	
Coolidge, Joseph	100	
Coolidge, T. B.	5	
Cornelius, Elias	2	
Cotton, Joseph, Jun.	5	
Cragin, Lorenzo	1	
Crocker, Uriel	2	
Cumming, Christopher	1	
Cummings, Daniel	2	
Currier, C. R.	1	
Curtis, Charles P	2	
Curtis, Samuel	1	
Curtis, T. B.	3	
Cushing,	30	
Cushing, James	2	
Cushing, Thomas P.	2	
Cutler, Pliny	5	
Dalton, P. R.	2	
Dana, Ephraim	2	
Dana, L.	1	
Dana, Nathaniel	20	
Daniell, Otis	2	
Davis, Isaac	2	
Davis, Thomas A.	2	
Dean, C. C.	1	
Dearborn, Nathaniel	1	
Denny, Daniel	2	
Denny, George	2	
Derby, Elizabeth	5	
Devens, Richard	2	
Dimmock, J. L.	1	
Doggett, John	10	
Doggett, Samuel, Jun.	2	
Dow, J. B.	1	
Dudley, David	2	
Dunn, James C.	2	
Dutton, John L.	2	
Dwight, Edmund	70	
Dyer, Eben. E.	1	
Dyer & Blake	2	
Eager, William	2	
Edes, Capt.	2	
Edmands, J. W.	5	
Edwards, Henry	2	
Edwards, P.	2	
Ellison, James	2	
Emerson, G. B.	3	
Eustis, W. T.	2	
Evans, A.	1	
Eveleth, Moses	2	
Everett, A. H.	5	
Fairbanks, Stephen	2	
Fales, E. N.	1	
Faxon, Nath.	2	
Fay, Dana	1	
Fenner, J. P.	2	
Fisher, Francis	2	
Flagg, Josiah	5	
Fletcher, Richard	2	
Forbes, Charles	2	
Forbush, C. W.	1	
Foster, P.	1	
Francis, David	2	
Freeman, J. D.	1	
Freeman, W.	2	
French, John	5	
Friend,	1	
Friend,		50
Friend, Miss B.	10	
Frobisher, Benjamin C.	1	
Fuller, E.		50
Gardinier, John	1	
Gardner, I. L.	2	
Gassett, Henry	5	
Gates, James W.	2	
Gilbert, Samuel	2	
Gilbert, Timothy	2	
Goodnow, Peter	1	
Goodrich, Samuel	2	
Gordon, G. W.	2	
Gore, Watson	1	
Grant, Moses	2	
Grant & Daniell	10	
Gray, Frederic T.	2	
Greele, P. Jun.	2	
Green, David	3	
Green, Gardiner	35	
Green, Nathaniel	2	
Greenough, William	5	
Greenwood, F. W. P.	30	
Grosvenor, Lemuel P.	2	
Gurney, Nathan	2	
Hadley, Charles	2	
Hale, Enoch	2	
Hancock, William	1	
Hartshorn, C.	1	
Haskell,	1	
Haskell, Amos	2	
Haskell, Andrew	2	
Haskell, Edward	2	
Haskell, Samuel	1	
Hathaway, V. Jun.	1	
Haynes, Edward	1	
Head, George E.	2	
Hendee, C. J.	2	
Hewett, S. C.	2	
Hilliard, Gray, & Co.	5	
Hill, Jeremiah	2	
Hobart, Albert	2	
Homer, G. J.	10	
Homes, Henry	20	

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Hooper, B. C. 2
Hosmer, Z. 2
Howard, Benjamin 2
How, Hall J. 2
How, James 10
How, James 5
Howe, George 1
H. P. F. 1
Hubbard, W. J. 2
Hyde, William 2
Ingalls, William 2
Jackson, Miss L. 2
Jackson, Ward 2
Jeffries, John 5
Jellison, Z. 1
Jewett, I. W. 2
Johnson, J. 2
Johnson, Samuel 2
Johnson, W. P. Jun. 1
Jones, J. B. 10
Jones, E.—firm O. Norcross & Co. 2
Kendall, A. & G. A. 1
Kimball, D. 1
Kimball, E. 2
Kimball, P. M. 1
Knight, Nathaniel, 2
Lamson, 5
Lane, J. H. 2
Lawrence, Samuel 5
Lawrence, William 30
Leach, Shepherd 2
Leeds, Benjamin 2
Leeds, Joseph 2
Lincoln, Ensign 2
Lincoln, Heman 2
Livermore, J. 1
Lloyd, George W. 1
Long, M. B. 1
Lord, J. H. 1
Loring, Barnabas T 2
Loring, C. G. 2
Loring, Josiah 2
Loring, Henry 2
Lowell, John 70
Low, Isaiah 2
Low, J. J. & Co. 2
Lyman, Theodore 20
Mansfield, Isaac 5
March & S. 1
Marvin, T. R. 2
Mason, Lowell 5
Mason, W. P. 2
Means, James 5
Mears, Elijah 2
Messenger, C. 1
Mitchell & Freeman 2
Morse, S. B. 1
Motley, Thomas 2
Munroe, Edmund 10
Neal, J. W. 1
Newell, Montgomery 5
Nickols, William 1
Noyes, Daniel 3
Odiorne, George 1
Odiorne, W. H. 2
Oliver, H. J. 2
Osgood, Alfred, Jun. 1
Otis, H. G. 30
Owen, J. L. P. 2
Paige, James W. 3
Park, Amasa C. 2
Park, Thomas B. 2
Parker, D. P. 50
Parker, E. Jun. 50
Parker, Isaac 3
Parker, M. S. 2
Parker, S. H. 1
Peabody, Nathaniel 1
Peck, J. M. 1
Perkins, Benjamin 2

Peters, Edward D. 2
Phipps, Samuel 2
Pickering, John 2
Powers, H. G. 2
Pray, Isaac C. 5
Pray, John H. 1
Prichard, Gilman 5
Prince, W. G. 1
Proctor, J. C. 5
Read, James 5
Reports sold 2
Reports sold 1 50
Reports sold 1 50
Reynolds, William B 5
Rice, Henry 20
Richardson, Lord & H. 5
Richards, Reuben, Jun. 2
Rich, Otis 1
Robbins, Chandler 2
Rogers, Edmund 2
Rogers, James V. S. 50
Rogers, William A. 2
Russell, Aaron 2
Russell, J. B. 1
Russell, N. P. 5
Scholfield, A. 2
Schooner, T. R. 1
Scudder, Charles 2
Scudder, David 1
Seaver, C. 3
Seaver, George 1
Shaw, R. G. 70
Shaw & Patterson 2
Shorey, John 1
Sigourney 1
Sigourney, H. 5
Simpson, M. H. 5
Skinner, Francis 2
Smith, B. Jun. 1
Smith, H. 1
Spooner, W. B. 1
S. S. B. 50
Stanton, Francis 5
Starbuck, Charles C. 1
Stimpson & Clapp 2
Stoddard, Charles 2
Stoddard, Charles 5
Stone, Freeman 1
Stone, William W. 5
Sullivan, John 2
Sumner, Bradford 2
Sumner, Hudson 3
Sweetser & Penniman 2
Swett, Samuel G. 2
Tappan, Charles 3
Tappan, Charles 5
Tarbell, a Friend 2
T. B. M. 50
Tenney, Samuel 2
Thacher, Peter O. 2
Thayer, Joseph
Thorndike, Israel 20
Thurston, Wilder S. 1
Thwing, S. C. 2
Tracy, E. C. 2
Train, Samuel 10
Trott, George, 10
Tuckerman, G. 5
Tufts, James 2
Twombly, Alexander H. 2
Ulmar, William 1
Vila, Joseph 1
Vose, Elisha 1
Walker, Ezra 1
Walley, Samuel H. 3
Ward, Artemas 70
Ward, Charles P. 2
Warden, Francis 1
Ware, Mark 2
Warren, Richard 2
Watson, E 1

Watson, Elizabeth 2
Weld, W. P. 1
Wells, Charles 100
Wells, E. M. P. 4
Wells, John B. 5
Wheelwright, Lot, Jun. 2
White, C. A. 1
White, Charles 1
Whitney, William 2
Whitmarsh, Thomas 2
Whiton, James M. 1
Wigglesworth, Edward 2
Wigglesworth, Thomas 5
Willey, Newton 2
Williams, E. & Co. 2
Williams, George F. 2
Williams, S. G. 5
Williams, T. 2
Williams, Willard 2
Willis, Horatio M. 2
Willis, Nathaniel 20
Winchester, Edmund 10
Winslow, P. 1
Wood, Eph. Sen. 1
Woodman, George 2
Worcester, J. E. 2

Cambridge, Mass.

Adams, Nehemiah, by a Lady 30
Palfrey, J. G. 2
Ware, Henry 2

Charlestown, Mass.

Austin, William 8
Doane, John 2
Fay, Warren 2
Flint, Simeon 2
Kidder, Samuel 2
McIntire, E. P. 2
Tufts, Amos 2
Warren, Isaac 2

Connecticut Legislature.

Reports, 200 copies 50

Dedham, Mass.

Burgess, Ebenezer 100

Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dunlop, John 30

Hartford County, Conn.

A Friend 5

Manchester, Mass.

Prisoners' Friend 1

Medford, Mass.

Magoun, Thatcher 10

New Haven, Conn.

Andrews, E. A. 2
Baldwin, S. 2
Brewster, James 2
Clark, Joseph N. 2
Day, Jeremiah 2
Fitch, Eleazer T. 2
Forbes & Son 2
Goodrich, Chauncey A. 2
Hotchkiss, H. & L. 2
Hotchkiss, Russell 2
Hitchcock, S. K. 2
Hull, Sidney 2
Ives, Eli 2
Jarman, F. 2
Kimberly, Dennis 2
Kingsley, James L. 2
Leffingwell, William 2
Munson, Eneas 2
Pond, C. H. 2

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Peck, N	2
Sherman, Roger	2
Skinner, A. N.	2
Stillman, Benjamin	2
Townsend, Isaac	2
Townsend, Isaac H.	2
Trowbridge, Henry	2
Totten, Gilbert	2
Twining, Stephen	2
White Dyer	2
Whitney, Henrietta	2
New York City.	
Allen, Moses	5
Averill, Heman	30
Brown, Silas	3
De Forest, Marcus	2
Devoe, Gilbert	2
Fenn, Gaius	2
Folger, B. H.	2
Freeman,	2
Goodwin, Eli	2
Haines, R. T.	5
Hallock, Gerard	2
Halsey, J. C.	2
Halstead, C. O.	2
Hannah,	2
Howard, Joseph	3
Hyde, Simeon	2
Littlefield, N.	2
Lord, Eleazer	2
Marvin, A. S.	2
Nelson, I.	2
Nitchie, John	2
Pierson, Elijah	2
Starr, Charles	2
Wheeler, M.	2
Wickham, J. D.	2
Wilbur, Marcus	2
Suffield, Conn.	
Sherman, David M.	1
Troy, N. Y.	
Tibbets, George	2
Wethersfield, Conn.	
Goodrich, Joshua	2
Pilsbury, Amos, Warden of the Conn. State Prison, by the officers,	30
Riley, Martha	2
Stillman, Timothy	2
Tenney, C. J.	2
Woodward, Samuel B.	2

Sums received at the close of the year, after the account of the Treasurer was cast and audited, carried to the account of the next year.

Randolph, Mass.	
Hitchcock, Calvin	2
Reading, Mass.	
Reid, Jared	2
Salem, Mass.	
Adams, Joseph	2
Barstow, Gideon	2
Brown, Ephraim	2
Dean, William	2
Dodge, Pickering, Jun.	2
Kenney, Jonathan	2
Lawrence, Charles	2
Lawrence, Eliza	3
Peele, Willard	2
Robinson, Nathan	2
Shepherd, Michael,	2
Smith, George H.	2
Sprague, Joseph G.	2
Treadwell, W.	2
Tucker, Gideon	2
Whipple, Henry	2
White, D. A.	2

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Hooper, B. C.	2
Hosmer, Z.	2
Howard, Benjamin	2
How, Hall J.	2
How, James	10
How, James	5
Howe, George	1
H. P. F.	1
Hubbard, W. J.	2
Hyde, William	2
Ingalls, William	2
Jackson, Miss L.	2
Jackson, Ward	2
Jeffries, John	5
Jellison, Z.	1
Jewett, I. W.	2
Johnson, J.	2
Johnson, Samuel	2
Johnson, W. P. Jun.	1
Jones, J. B.	10
Jones, E.—firm O. Norcross & Co.	2
Kendall, A. & G. A.	1
Kimball, D.	1
Kimball, E.	2
Kimball, P. M.	1
Knight, Nathaniel,	2
Lamson,	5
Lane, J. H.	2
Lawrence, Samuel	5
Lawrence, William	30
Leach, Shepherd	2
Leeds, Benjamin	2
Leeds, Joseph	2
Lincoln, Ensign	2
Lincoln, Heman	2
Livermore, J.	1
Lloyd, George W.	1
Long, M. B.	1
Lord, J. H.	1
Loring, Barnabas T	2
Loring, C. G.	2
Loring, Josiah	2
Loring, Henry	2
Lowell, John	70
Low, Isaiah	2
Low, J. J. & Co.	2
Lyman, Theodore	20
Mansfield, Isaac	5
March & S.	1
Marvin, T. R.	2
Mason, Lowell	5
Mason, W. P.	2
Means, James	5
Mears, Elijah	2
Messenger, C.	1
Mitchell & Freeman	2
Morse, S. B.	1
Motley, Thomas	2
Munroe, Edmund	10
Neal, J. W.	1
Newell, Montgomery	5
Nickols, William	1
Noyes, Daniel	3
Odiorne, George	1
Odiorne, W. H.	2
Oliver, H. J.	2
Osgood, Alfred, Jun.	1
Otis, H. G.	30
Owen, J. L. P.	2
Paige, James W.	3
Park, Amasa C.	2
Park, Thomas B.	2
Parker, D. P.	50
Parker, E. Jun.	50
Parker, Isaac	3
Parker, M. S.	2
Parker, S. H.	1
Peabody, Nathaniel	1
Peck, J. M.	1
Perkins, Benjamin	2
Peters, Edward D.	2
Phipps, Samuel	2
Pickering, John	2
Powers, H. G.	2
Pray, Isaac C.	5
Pray, John H.	1
Prichard, Gilman	5
Prince, W. G.	1
Proctor, J. C.	5
Read, James	5
Reports sold	2
Reports sold	1 50
Reports sold	1 50
Reynolds, William B	5
Rice, Henry	20
Richardson, Lord & H.	5
Richards, Reuben, Jun.	2
Rich, Otis	1
Robbins, Chandler	2
Rogers, Edmund	2
Rogers, James V. S.	50
Rogers, William A.	2
Russell, Aaron	2
Russell, J. B.	1
Russell, N. P.	5
Scholfield, A.	2
Schooner, T. R.	1
Scudder, Charles	2
Scudder, David	1
Seaver, C.	3
Seaver, George	1
Shaw, R. G.	70
Shaw & Patterson	2
Shorey, John	1
Sigourney	1
Sigourney, H.	5
Simpson, M. H.	5
Skinner, Francis	2
Smith, B. Jun.	1
Smith, H.	1
Spooner, W. B.	1
S. S. B.	50
Stanton, Francis	5
Starbuck, Charles C.	1
Stimpson & Clapp	2
Stoddard, Charles	2
Stoddard, Charles	5
Stone, Freeman	1
Stone, William W.	5
Sullivan, John	2
Sumner, Bradford	2
Sumner, Hudson	3
Sweetser & Penniman	2
Swett, Samuel G.	2
Tappan, Charles	3
Tappan, Charles	5
Tarbell, a Friend	2
T. B. M.	50
Tenney, Samuel	2
Thacher, Peter O.	2
Thayer, Joseph	[illegible]
Thorndike, Israel	20
Thurston, Wilder S.	1
Thwing, S. C.	2
Tracy, E. C.	2
Train, Samuel	10
Trott, George,	10
Tuckerman, G.	5
Tufts, James	2
Twombly, Alexander H.	2
Ulmar, William	1
Vila, Joseph	1
Vose, Elisha	1
Walker, Ezra	1
Walley, Samuel H.	3
Ward, Artemas	70
Ward, Charles P.	2
Warden, Francis	1
Ware, Mark	2
Warren, Richard	2
Watson, E	1
Watson, Elizabeth	2
Weld, W. P.	1
Wells, Charles	100
Wells, E. M. P.	4
Wells, John B.	5
Wheelwright, Lot, Jun.	2
White, C. A.	1
White, Charles	1
Whitney, William	2
Whitmarsh, Thomas	2
Whiton, James M.	1
Wigglesworth, Edward	2
Wigglesworth, Thomas	5
Willey, Newton	2
Williams, E. & Co.	2
Williams, George F.	2
Williams, S. G.	5
Williams, T.	2
Williams, Willard	2
Willis, Horatio M.	2
Willis, Nathaniel	20
Winchester, Edmund	10
Winslow, P.	1
Wood, Eph. Sen.	1
Woodman, George	2
Worcester, J. E.	2
Cambridge, Mass.	
Adams, Nehemiah, by a Lady	30
Palfrey, J. G.	2
Ware, Henry	2
Charlestown, Mass.	
Austin, William	8
Doane, John	2
Fay, Warren	2
Flint, Simeon	2
Kidder, Samuel	2
McIntire, E. P.	2
Tufts, Amos	2
Warren, Isaac	2
Connecticut Legislature.	
Reports, 200 copies	50
Dedham, Mass.	
Burgess, Ebenezer	100
Edinburgh, Scotland.	
Dunlop, John	30
Hartford County, Conn.	
A Friend	5
Manchester, Mass.	
Prisoners' Friend	1
Medford, Mass.	
Magoun, Thatcher	10
New Haven, Conn.	
Andrews, E. A.	2
Baldwin, S.	2
Brewster, James	2
Clark, Joseph N.	2
Day, Jeremiah	2
Fitch, Eleazer T.	2
Forbes & Son	2
Goodrich, Chauncey A.	2
Hotchkiss, H. & L.	2
Hotchkiss, Russell	2
Hitchcock, S. K.	2
Hull, Sidney	2
Ives, Eli	2
Jarman, F.	2
Kimberly, Dennis	2
Kingsley, James L.	2
Leffingwell, William	2
Munson, Eneas	2
Pond, C. H.	2

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Peck, N	2
Sherman, Roger	2
Skinner, A. N.	2
Stillman, Benjamin	2
Townsend, Isaac	2
Townsend, Isaac H.	2
Trowbridge, Henry	2
Totten, Gilbert	2
Twining, Stephen	2
White Dyer	2
Whitney, Henrietta	2
New York City.	
Allen, Moses	5
Averill, Heman	30
Brown, Silas	3
De Forest, Marcus	2
Devoe, Gilbert	2
Fenn, Gaius	2
Folger, B. H.	2
Freeman,	2
Goodwin, Eli	2
Haines, R. T.	5
Hallock, Gerard	2
Halsey, J. C.	2
Halstead, C. O.	2
Hannah,	2
Howard, Joseph	3
Hyde, Simeon	2
Littlefield, N.	2
Lord, Eleazer	2
Marvin, A. S.	2
Nelson, I.	2
Nitchie, John	2
Pierson, Elijah	2
Starr, Charles	2
Wheeler, M.	2
Wickham, J. D.	2
Wilbur, Marcus	2
Suffield, Conn.	
Sherman, David M.	1
Troy, N. Y.	
Tibbets, George	2
Wethersfield, Conn.	
Goodrich, Joshua	2
Pilsbury, Amos, Warden of the Conn. State Prison, by the officers,	30
Riley, Martha	2
Stillman, Timothy	2
Tenney, C. J.	2
Woodward, Samuel B.	2

Sums received at the close of the year, after the account of the Treasurer was cast and audited, carried to the account of the next year.

Randolph, Mass.	
Hitchcock, Calvin	2
Reading, Mass.	
Reid, Jared	2
Salem, Mass.	
Adams, Joseph	2
Barstow, Gideon	2
Brown, Ephraim	2
Dean, William	2
Dodge, Pickering, Jun.	2
Kenney, Jonathan	2
Lawrence, Charles	2
Lawrence, Eliza	3
Peele, Willard	2
Robinson, Nathan	2
Shepherd, Michael,	2
Smith, George H.	2
Sprague, Joseph G.	2
Treadwell, W.	2
Tucker, Gideon	2
Whipple, Henry	2
White, D. A.	2

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, *in account with* CHARLES CLEVELAND, Treasurer. **Cr.**

To cash paid	Amos Haskell, for folding, binding, &c.,	$ 54	
" " "	Grant & Daniell, for paper,	400	
" " "	Perkins & Marvin, for printing, &c.,	51	30
" " "	Stereotype Foundry, for 5th and 6th Reports,	502	84
" " "	Rev. Gerrish Barrett, agent and chaplain of the Prison at Wethersfield,	119	
" " "	Rev. B. C. Smith, chaplain at Auburn, N. Y.,	116	68
" " "	Rev. Jared Curtis, chaplain at Charlestown,	200	
" " "	postage, stationery, travelling expenses, and salary of the Secretary,	1,500	
" " "	power press—printing Reports,	50	25
" " "	incidental expenses,	40	93
		$3,035	00

By balance from account of last year,	$477	49
" cash received from contributions at the last Anniversary,	78	
" " " for Reports sold Connecticut legislature,	50	
" " " from 10 Life Members,	340	
" " " from 8 Life Directors,	650	
" " " from second Presbyterian church, Albany,	49	54
" " " from annual subscriptions and donations, including Reports sold,	1,270	50
" balance due the Treasurer—to new account,	119	47
	$3,035	00

Boston, May 23, 1832.

CHARLES CLEVELAND, Treasurer.

Boston, May 28, 1832.—*We have examined the above account of the Treasurer of the Prison Discipline Society, and find the same correctly cast and well vouched.*

GEORGE J. HOMER, } Auditors.
MOSES GRANT, }

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EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,

BOSTON, MAY 28, 1833.

Boston:
PERKINS AND MARVIN, 114 WASHINGTON STREET.
STEREOTYPED AT THE
BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDERY.

1833.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Prison Discipline Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

ART. 2. It shall be the *object* of this Society to promote the improvement of Public Prisons.

ART. 3. It shall be the *duty* of this Society to take measures for effecting the formation of one or more Prison Discipline Societies in each of the United States, and to co-operate with all such Societies in accomplishing the object specified in the second article of this Constitution.

ART. 4. Any Society, having the same object in view, which shall become auxiliary to this, and shall contribute to its funds, shall thereby secure for the Prisons, in the State where such Society is located, special attention from this Society.

ART. 5. Each subscriber of two dollars, annually, shall be a Member.

ART. 6. Each subscriber of thirty dollars, at one time, shall be a Member for Life.

ART. 7. Each subscriber of ten dollars, annually, shall be a Director.

ART. 8. Each subscriber of one hundred dollars, or who shall by one additional payment increase his original subscription to one hundred dollars, shall be a Director for Life.

ART. 9. The officers of this Society shall be a President, as many Vice-Presidents as shall be deemed expedient, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, to be chosen annually, and a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the business of the Society. This Board shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen, of whom nine shall reside in the city of Boston, and five shall constitute a quorum.

Every Minister of the Gospel, who is a member of this Society, shall be entitled to meet and deliberate with the Board of Managers.

The Managers shall call special meetings of the Society, and fill such vacancies as may occur by death or otherwise, in their own Board.

ART. 10. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be, ex officio, Members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 11. Directors shall be entitled to meet and vote at all meetings of the Board of Managers.

ART. 12. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held in Boston, on the week of the General Election, when, besides choosing the officers as specified in the ninth article, the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

ART. 13. The Managers shall meet at such time and place, in the city of Boston, as they shall appoint.

ART. 14. At the meetings of the Society, and of the Managers, the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President first on the list then present, and in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, such Member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside.

ART. 15. The Secretary, in concurrence with two of the Managers, or, in the absence of the Secretary, any three of the Managers, may call special meetings of the Board.

ART. 16. The minutes of every meeting shall be signed by the Chairman or Secretary.

ART. 17. The Managers shall have the power of appointing such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society either Members for Life or Directors for Life.

ART. 18. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution except by the Society, at an annual meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Prison Discipline Society was held at the Park street meeting house, on Tuesday morning, at half past eleven o'clock, his honor Samuel T. Armstrong, President, in the chair. The exercises were commenced with reading the Scriptures, (Ps. cii. 16—20, and Ps. lxxix. 11.) and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Malcom. Mr. Charles Cleveland, Treasurer, presented his Report, and the Report of the Managers was read by the Secretary.

On motion of the Hon. Francis C. Gray, of this city, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Bates, of Middlebury College,

Resolved, That the Report be accepted, and published under direction of the Managers.

In rising to make this motion, Mr. Gray dwelt for a moment on the elevated and self-denying philanthropy of this kind of effort, commenced just sixty years ago by John Howard, and now become so great a blessing, not only to prisoners, but to society at large. His official connection with the State Prison at Charlestown had given him an opportunity to witness the wisdom and success, as well as benevolence, of the Society's efforts; and he was glad to give his testimony to its excellence and importance. He then gave an eloquent and thrilling picture of the changes effected there, and of the happy results of such changes to the prisoners themselves and to the public. But the Society, he remarked, did not stop here. As it advanced, new difficulties arose, and new evils presented themselves. Houses of Reformation had in consequence been provided for young offenders, and an Asylum for Lunatics. With the Asylum at Worcester he is also officially connected. The view that he gave of the happy change in the circumstances of the lunatics, was affecting, and held the audience in breathless silence. He then referred to the important labors of the Society in regard to penal law, imprisonment for debt, &c.; and concluded with reminding the officers of the high duties to which they were called by the results of their previous labors and by public expectation. The address was distinguished throughout by elevated and liberal views of the claims of such efforts on philanthropists and patriots, and by an impressive and scholarlike eloquence which it is always delightful to hear, and especially in support of a cause like this.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Braman, of Danvers, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Cowles, of the same place,

Resolved, That love to Christ will tend to promote an interest in behalf of the prisoners.

In support of this sentiment, Mr. Braman argued from the relations of prisoners to the Saviour—the interest manifested for them by his sufferings and death—the fact that the depth of their guilt does not diminish his regard for their well-being—that their salvation will honor his power and grace, &c.—the address, throughout, breathing, to a very rare degree, the very spirit that was in Christ Jesus.

A collection was then taken up.

On motion of the Hon. Edward Everett, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Codman,

Resolved, That this Society views with great satisfaction the benevolent and zealous efforts now making abroad for the improvement of the Prisons of Europe; and that the approbation which has been bestowed upon the labors of this Society, in that part of the world, furnishes new encouragement for perseverance in our exertions for the improvement of the Prison Discipline of the United States.

Mr. Everett's attention had been lately called, he said, to this subject, by examining the Report of the French Commissioners and that of the London Prison Discipline Society. The history of Prison discipline, in Europe and in this country, presented some facts that deserved attention. It was now, as had been remarked, sixty years since Howard commenced his labors. Till that time, imprisonment, so far from being reformatory, was not even considered penal. It was resorted to only to keep the prisoner within the clutch of the law—to await trial, or, after trial, the infliction of whipping, cropping, branding, transportation, or death—which were the punishments. Hence they were like the New Orleans Prison mentioned in the Report—and to the correctness of that description, by the way, he could bear witness from personal observation. Hence their infectious atmosphere, of which Howard's Journals give such almost incredible accounts. Hence the jail fever, now rarely heard of, but then terribly prevalent, and so fatal as sometimes to infect the court, and carry death to the bar and bench—as at the memorable "black assizes" at Oxford, when all in the court-house—judges, members of the bar, jurors—all died in forty-eight hours. Such were the facts brought to light by Howard—but with hardly any effect. No permanent and systematic effort at reformation was the result, although his publications suggested almost every thing that has since been attempted. The reform commenced in this country. Here it had been carried forward and perfected. It was our success that was giving to other countries principles and impulses on this subject—as was evident from the Reports he had mentioned. He concluded with a reference to the progress of the cause abroad—there being already similar societies in London, Paris, Switzerland, Prussia, and St. Petersburg.—*Recorder*.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Prison Discipline Society, in presenting its Eighth Annual Report, has not occasion to lament the death of any one of its principal officers. The president, vice-presidents, managers and life directors, amounting in all to seventy-two, have none of them died during the past year. Out of one hundred and thirty-one life members, two have died—GARDINER GREENE and JAMES BOWDOIN. And out of about five hundred members and friends, we are not apprized of the death of more than four—GILMAN PRICHARD, JAMES HOW, ENSIGN LINCOLN, and an amiable and pious female friend, who always gave her money, and withheld her name. These friends have been steadfast and liberal benefactors of the Society; often, in seasons of want, cheering us by their approving countenance and cheerful contributions. It is our privilege now to acknowledge it, and mourn for the loss which we have sustained, and reflect upon our own mortality. Some five or six of our number, we have reason to suppose, from the history of the past year, will die, during the year to come. May we be prepared to meet our Judge! May we meet Him as the Friend whom we greatly revere, and sincerely love, and constantly endeavor to obey and honor!

With this brief notice of our departed friends, we present, as the plan of this Report, the following arrangement of the principal topics:—

1. *Solitary Cells in Prison.*
2. *Silence by Day and by Night in Prison.*
3. *Bibles in Prison.*
4. *Resident Chaplains in Prison.*
5. *Sabbath Schools in Prison.*
6. *Morning and Evening Prayers in Prison.*
7. *Patient Industry in Prison.*
8. *Attention to Cleanliness in Prison.*
9. *Thorough Ventilation in Prison.*
10. *Improvement of Health in Prison.*
11. *Upright Officers in Prison.*
12. *Favorable pecuniary Results in Prison.*
13. *Favorable moral Results in Prison.*
14. *Removal of Lunatics from Prison.*
15. *Imprisonment for Debt.*
16. *Causes of Crime.*

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17. *Recommittals.*
18. *Efforts for Convicts on their Discharge.*
19. *Printing and Distribution of the last Report.*
20. *Moneys received and expended.*
21. *Domestic Correspondence.*
22. *Foreign Correspondence.*
23. *Report of the French Commissioners.*
24. *Extremely defective Prisons in America.*
25. *Appeal in Behalf of Prisoners.*

1. Solitary Cells in Prison.—When this Society was formed, eight years ago (so far as our knowledge extends), there were but two Prisons in this country—one at Thomaston, Maine, and one at Auburn, N. Y.—built on the principle of solitary confinement. In three or four hundred night rooms were lodged four or five thousand convicts; giving an average of twelve or fifteen in a room. Since then, probably, not less than six thousand solitary cells have been built. At the present time, the places where Prisons are constructed on this principle, or where provision is made for such construction, in the United States, are, the State Prison at Thomaston, and the County Prison at Bangor, Maine; the State Prisons at Concord, N. H. and at Windsor, Vt.; the State Prison at Charlestown, the Houses of Correction in Boston, Worcester and Dedham, and the Jails in New Bedford and Greenfield, Mass.; the State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn.; the State Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing, the Penitentiary on Blackwell's island, and the Jail at Geneseo, N. Y.; the State Prison at Lamberton, N. J.; the Penitentiaries in Philadelphia and at Pittsburg, Penn., and the County Prison in Philadelphia; the Penitentiary in Baltimore; the Penitentiary in Washington, and the Jail in Alexandria, D. C.; the Penitentiaries at Nashville, Tenn., and Frankfort, Ken.; the Prisons at Baton Rouge, Lou., Jefferson City, Missouri, Alton, Ill., and Columbus, Ohio, and in Kingston, Upper Canada. These are all on the general plan of the Prison at Auburn, except the State Prison at Thomaston, Me., where the cells are in the form of pits; and the Penitentiaries in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, the former on the radiating, and the latter on the penopticon plan; the new County Prison in Philadelphia, and the Penitentiary in Baltimore, on the arcade plan; and the Prison at Lamberton, on the radiating plan. Several of the above-named Prisons have been finished and occupied during the last year; much progress has been made in the building of others; and for some, laws have been passed to build them, and the work is just commencing. On the whole, so far as the extension of the principle of solitary confinement is concerned, there does not appear to have been a year, since the reform commenced, in which more has been done, than during the last year.

We subjoin the following information in detail concerning the number of cells and the number of prisoners:—

"In Maine, there are seventy cells, besides some dormitories connected with the hospital, in the State Prison, and ninety-three prisoners. The prisoners are lodged in separate cells, except in some of the coldest nights in winter, when two are sometimes put in a cell; care being taken to put the old offenders separate. They are put in their

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cells one hour before night, each day in the week, except on the Sabbath, and are in their cells, the whole day, on the Sabbath, except one hour and a half. The cells are light enough to enable the prisoners to read in the day time, but not in the evening."—JOEL MILLER, *Warden.*

These cells are of peculiar construction, in the form of pits.

"In New Hampshire, there are one hundred and twenty cells in the New Prison, and eighty-five prisoners. The New Prison is finished, and to be occupied about the first of June. The prisoners are in their cells from sunset till daylight during the week, and all the time on the Sabbath, except about two hours for food and religious worship."—ABNER P. STINSON, *Warden.*

The New Prison in New Hampshire is on the Auburn plan.

"In Vermont, there are one hundred and thirty-six cells, and one hundred and eight prisoners. The prisoners leave their cells, in the summer season, at five o'clock, and in winter, about half an hour before sunrise. They are allowed twenty-five minutes in their cells for breakfast, and half an hour for dinner; and when the days become longer than the nights, they are generally in their cells half an hour before sunset. The cells generally are light enough to enable the prisoners to read evenings."—JOHN H. COTTON, *Warden.*

The New Prison in Vermont is on the Auburn plan.

"In Massachusetts, there are three hundred and four cells in the Prison at Charlestown, and two hundred and twenty-eight prisoners, all in separate cells, excepting those confined in the hospital. About three hours, each working day, is spent in the cells, between sunrise and sunset, during the summer, and about one and a half in winter. On the Sabbath, the convicts are out of their cells from two to three hours."—CHARLES LINCOLN, JUN., *Warden.*

The New Prison at Charlestown is on the Auburn plan.

"In Connecticut, there are two hundred cells for males, and thirty-two for females, and one hundred and sixty-nine prisoners, of whom seventeen are females. They are all confined in separate cells, except the sick in the hospital, about fourteen hours out of twenty-four, during the week, and about twenty-one out of twenty-four on the Sabbath. The cells have sufficient light to enable the prisoners to read."

The New Prison in Connecticut is on the Auburn plan.

"At Auburn, N. Y., there are seven hundred and seventy cells, and six hundred and eighty-three prisoners; of whom twenty-five are females; all lodged in separate cells, at the present time, males as well as females.

"While there is less than twelve and a half hours of daylight, the convicts are always in their cells from twilight till day dawn, and no longer, except on the Sabbath. While there is daylight twelve and a half hours or more, they are always locked up at six o'clock, P. M., and unlocked at half past five, A. M.; i. e. they are always in their cells eleven and a half of the twenty-four hours; and when the days become too short to labor twelve and a half hours by daylight, they are in their cells all the time, and all the time only, that they cannot see to work. The time is lengthened or shortened by quarters of an hour.

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"On the Sabbath, they are always taken out in the morning, at the usual hour of opening the Prison, and are out from half to three quarters of an hour; again for breakfast, about the same length of time. The Sabbath school scholars are out of their cells from breakfast time, and the rest from ten o'clock till noon, in the chapel. They are all confined to their cells the whole afternoon of the Sabbath, except in the warmest weather, when they are taken out towards night for an airing. The cells are light enough to enable them to read in the day time, but not in the evening."—B. C. SMITH, *Chaplain.*

"At Blackwell's island, near the city of New York, there are two hundred and forty cells finished, and as many more building. There are sometimes more subjects than cells, and then they cannot be confined in separate cells. The average number on the island may be two hundred and fifty. They are in the cells during the night, and about three hours of the day, except on the Sabbath; and on the Sabbath, a greater part of the day, as they are only brought out for their meals and for religious service in the morning."—J. OGDEN WOODRUFF, *Warden.*

The Prison on Blackwell's island is on the Auburn plan.

"In Maryland, there are three hundred and twenty cells in the Baltimore Penitentiary, and three hundred and sixty-two prisoners; of whom fifty-three are females. The male prisoners are confined separately at night; the females in companies of eight or ten. The hours of locking up the prisoners and unlocking them are at sunset and sunrise."—JAMES M'EVOY, *Clerk.*

The new building in the Baltimore Penitentiary is on the arcade plan.

"In Washington city, district of Columbia, there are two hundred and fourteen cells, and forty prisoners, of whom two are females. They are lodged in separate cells, and after being taken out, in the morning, they are not permitted to return to them again until the hour for locking up, in the evening; the Sabbath day excepted, when they are almost wholly confined to their cells, time being only allowed for their meals, and their attendance on divine service."—ISAAC CLARKE, *Warden.*

The New Penitentiary in Washington is on the Auburn plan.

"In Kentucky, there are one hundred and four cells in the State Prison at Frankfort, and eighty-four prisoners; lodged separately; let out, in the morning, as soon as they can see, for business, and kept at work until night; confined in the cells on the Sabbath, except four hours, which are devoted to instruction."—JOEL SCOTT, *Warden.*

"In Ohio, the New Prison at Columbus is building, calculated for seven hundred cells; and there will probably be finished three hundred and eighty cells, and a keeper's house, this summer. In the Old Prison, there are about fifty effective cells, and one hundred and ninety prisoners, of whom six are females—four lodged in a cell; the women all in one room, partly under ground."—WILLIAM W. GAULT, *Warden.*

The New Prison in Ohio is on the Auburn plan.

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2. SILENCE BY DAY AND BY NIGHT IN PRISON.—This is a standing rule in all the reformed Prisons. Keep the ear open, and the mouth shut, is the rule; and surely, if it be true every where, that the tongue is a world of iniquity, much more is it true in Prison. An attempt has, therefore, been made, in the reformed Prisons, to govern the tongue. The solitary cell, and the sentinel always on duty by the side of it, does this very effectually at night, and never-failing supervision and inspection does it to a most surprising extent by day; so that evil communication is, to a great degree, prevented.

3. BIBLES IN PRISON.—The solitary cell and the silent solitude of a Prison must be furnished with something to enlighten the understanding and improve the heart. By common consent, the Bible appears to be the Book of Books for this purpose; and although many of those for whose benefit it is intended do not believe it at first, and will not read it, or, if they read it, only cavil with it, still there are many cases in which it has fastened an arrow in the conscience, which no human skill could take away. So great are the benefits which flow from placing a small Bible with a prisoner in his solitary cell, that it has become almost as much a matter of course to see it lying upon the little shelf, as to see the fastening of the door which secures his person. These Bibles are generally provided by a law of the state. They are read exceedingly, and a multitude of inquiries are raised and proposed to the chaplains concerning the meaning of the sacred page. Hundreds of leaves, in a single Bible, are sometimes turned down to assist the memory of the prisoner in referring to those passages concerning which he wants instruction. And it is not a little curious how pungent are the truths, how much like the fire and the hammer, which the Spirit of God has used to arrest the attention of these men; so that what they began to read, perhaps, with no good design, has been fastened in the conscience, as a nail in a sure place. And were the question now to be asked, whether all other books could supply the place of the Bible in the solitary cell, it would be answered by all the experience of the reformed Prisons in the negative.

"In Maine, each prisoner in the State Prison has a Bible or Testament; about one half of each. All can read, except five; some, however, but poorly. Sixteen have learned to read since they were committed to Prison. They scarcely knew a letter of the alphabet when they were committed. They have about one hour each day to read and study their lessons, which they are required to recite on the Sabbath. Bibles and Testaments are, with very few exceptions, well used and much read."—JOEL MILLER, *Warden.*

"In New Hampshire, there are about fifty Bibles in the State Prison, and there will be more when the New Prison is occupied. Four of the prisoners cannot read, but are now learning, and six have been taught to read in Prison. They are not able to read evenings in the Old Prison, but will be in the New Prison. The Bibles are, generally, well used, and read often."—ABNER P. STINSON, *Warden.*

"In Vermont, each cell has a whole Bible. Several of the prisoners have been taught to read in the Prison. The cells, generally, are light enough to enable them to read evenings, and many of them devote

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their evening hours to reading the Bible. Since confining the prisoners separately, under the new system, the Bible is well used."—JOHN H. COTTON, *Warden.*

"In Massachusetts, the whole Bible is used, and each cell is furnished with one. Most of the prisoners can read. Many have been instructed, and several are now learning to read. The cells are sufficiently light to enable the inmates to read during the day, but not in the evening. The Bibles are, apparently, much read. The convicts generally improve their leisure time, at meals and after being locked up at night, in reading the Scriptures."—CHARLES LINCOLN, JUN., *Warden.*

"In Connecticut, each cell in the State Prison is supplied with the whole Bible. Ten prisoners have been taught to read in the Prison. The cells are light enough to enable them to read evenings, and the Bibles are well used and much read."

"At Auburn, New York, each prisoner is supplied with the whole Bible. With the exception of two or three, who seem to be incapable of being taught, all can read, or are learning. About fifty, now in Prison, have been taught to read *ab initio.* Many others, who could read but very poorly when committed, have learned to read fluently. The cells are not light enough to enable them to read evenings; and the only time they have for reading is on the Sabbath, and; during the long days, from fifteen minutes to an hour and a half, after they are locked up for the night. With scarcely an exception, all the convicts use their Bibles well and much. They usually have them in their hands, whenever they can read; and read them through again and again. Many of them have adopted the verse system."—B. C. SMITH, *Chaplain.*

"On Blackwell's island, of those remaining in the Penitentiary, two thirds can read. None have been taught to read in the Prison. There are plenty of Bibles, and time to read on the Sabbath and in the evenings, as the lamps give light sufficient to enable them to read at night." J. OGDEN WOODRUFF, *Warden.*

"In Maryland, each cell in the Penitentiary is supplied with a Bible and Testament. All have an opportunity of learning to read before the expiration of their servitude. The time afforded for reading is after the work is done before night. After dark, the cells are not lighted." JAMES M'EVOY, *Clerk.*

"In Washington city, D. C., every prisoner in the Penitentiary is supplied with the whole Bible. Two thirds of the whole number can read. None have been taught in the Prison. They can read daily, after having finished their work. The Bibles are much read, and with careful attention."—ISAAC CLARKE, *Warden.*

"In Kentucky, each prisoner in the State Prison is supplied with Bibles, Testaments, hymn, or spelling book. About two thirds of the prisoners can read a little, and they are all taught to read a little, in the Prison. They have no other time but the Sabbath to read. By some, the Bibles are badly used; by others, well used."—JOEL SCOTT, *Warden.*

"In Ohio, each cell in the Penitentiary is supplied with a Bible. The greatest part of the prisoners can read; but few have been taught in the Prison, and the Bible is not much used."—WILLIAM GAULT, *Warden.*

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4. RESIDENT CHAPLAINS IN PRISON.—The living teacher is as necessary in a Prison as the inspired volume. "It pleases God, by the foolishness of preaching, to save them that believe." If the means of God's appointment had been sooner used, the reform in Prisons had not been so long delayed. Since resident chaplains have been introduced, numerous cases of reformation have occurred, and till then, very few. The present chaplain at Charlestown was the first resident chaplain at Auburn, and the first in this country. In imitation of him, a number of others have been introduced; and in conversation with the persons who have been reformed in Prison, and have shown it in the life after their discharge, it is most interesting to see how the whole process of reformation is interwoven with the visits, the conversation, and the preaching of the chaplain. The expressions of attachment are strong, and often recurring; the gratitude flows out from the hearts of these unfortunate men towards them. Said one, "*I was sitting down at my work in the north wing, and the chaplain came along.*" Again: "*I was in my cell, and Mr. C. was at the door.*" And in another place, "*He put me in the way to save my soul, which I shall ever love him for, while God gives me breath;*" and finally, "*I was falling down into hell headlong, and he hauled me out; that is the reason I love him.*"

"In Maine, there are two chaplains, who are not resident chaplains, but attend alternately to the duty one hour and a half, each Sabbath, of Sabbath school instruction and other religious services. The chaplains devote no other time to the prisoners, either on the Sabbath, or during the week. About one hour is devoted to Sabbath school instruction, and about one half that time to other religious services."—JOEL MILLER, *Warden.*

"In New Hampshire, the chaplain is one of the preachers in the town of Concord, and not a resident chaplain. He devotes one hour and a half, on Sabbath morning, to preaching a sermon. The prisoners are kept in their cells the rest of the day, except at meal time."—ABNER P. STINSON, *Warden.*

"In Vermont, there is a resident chaplain, who receives from the state a salary of three hundred dollars per annum. He preaches on the Sabbath forenoon and afternoon, attends prayers daily before shutting up at evening, accompanied by reading the Scriptures and a short exposition on the chapter read; visits the Prison daily, and takes opportunity to converse with the prisoners at their cells."—JOHN H. COTTON, *Warden.*

"In Massachusetts, the State Prison is highly favored in enjoying the services of the Rev. Jared Curtis, who is the regular chaplain of the establishment. His time is almost constantly employed in the high and important duties committed to his charge. Religious services are performed twice a day and on the Sabbath, together with the instructions of the Sabbath school. The daily services consist of reading the Scriptures and prayer, and frequent exhortations; besides, the chaplain is in the constant practice of private conversation with the prisoners. He superintends the Sabbath school from twenty minutes past ten, about one hour and a half, conducts public worship from the close of the Sabbath school about one hour and a half. After this, the prisoners are locked up for the day."—CHARLES LINCOLN, JUN., *Warden.*

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"In Connecticut, there is a resident chaplain, who receives a salary of four hundred dollars per annum from the state. He devotes from two to three hours per day to the duties of his office. He attends morning and evening prayers with the prisoners, and accompanies the same with reading the Scriptures. One hour is spent in the Sabbath school, two hours in public worship, and from five to six hours in the cells."

"At Auburn, the chaplain attends evening prayers (not morning) with the convicts, accompanied with the reading of the Scriptures: after which, he usually spends about half an hour (the remainder of the time before *ringing to bed*) in attending to the call of the convicts, at their cells. Two hours of the Sabbath are spent in the Sabbath school, about two in public worship, from one to two in eating and airing, and the remainder in the cells. The chaplain spends the afternoon in visiting from cell to cell, in giving tracts, &c. &c."—B. C. Smith, *Chaplain.*

"On Blackwell's island there is no chaplain specially for the island." —J. Ogden Woodruff, *Warden.*

"In Maryland, no chaplain is employed by the Penitentiary; but religious exercises are performed, every Sunday morning, by preachers belonging to the Methodist society, the Penitentiary being one of their regular appointments. Previous to the commencement of the religious service, the hours are spent in the school. Occasionally, a sermon is preached in the afternoon by volunteer ministers; but no arrangement exists by which a religious service in the afternoon has been rendered regularly certain."—James M'Evoy, *Clerk.*

"In Washington, D. C., there is a chaplain in the Penitentiary. He preaches one sermon on the Sabbath; does not attend morning and evening prayers."—Isaac Clarke, *Warden.*

"In Kentucky, there is no chaplain in the Penitentiary. The place is attended by Methodist preachers. The Sabbath is spent in the cells, until breakfast, when they all come out, prepare and eat breakfast, spend two hours in the school, and then return to their cells, and stay until dinner. They are brought out to air, and afterwards two hours more are spent in school; and, if there is no public worship, they are returned to their cells until Monday morning."—Joel Scott, *Warden.*

"In Ohio, there is no chapel, nor any room in which it would be possible to assemble, and, therefore, no chaplain."—William W. Gault, *Warden.*

5. Sabbath Schools in Prison.—The first Sabbath school in Prison, in the United States (so far as our knowledge extends), was organized by the then resident chaplain at Auburn. This was one of the favorable results of having a resident chaplain; because, probably, no other person, except one who was favorably known to the inspectors and the officers for wisdom and prudence, could have introduced into that Prison a system of Sabbath school instruction: the chaplain was able to do it, to the satisfaction of all concerned, without violating the rules and regulations of the Prison. The number of prisoners at first introduced was about fifty; which number was afterwards increased to one hundred, and subsequently to a larger number. The officers of the Prison cheerfully coöperated with the chaplain in the additional labors brought upon them, by this new feature in their system of Prison

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discipline. The inspectors and commissioners of the legislature were much gratified with its beneficial results; the students of the Theological Seminary cheerfully came into the school as teachers; and one of them was appointed superintendent, who has since become the resident chaplain. The utility of this school has not been more apparent, upon the minds of the teachers and the taught, than as an example, which has been extensively imitated; so that a Sabbath school in Prison is generally considered, at the present time, essential in a good system of Prison discipline. We estimate the number of schools in the Prisons in the United States to be not less than ten, the number of teachers about seven hundred, and the number of scholars about fifteen hundred.

"In Maine, there are four Sabbath school teachers in the State Prison, exclusive of the chaplain. The average number of scholars is seventy-eight. One hour is devoted to Sabbath school instruction. The chaplain superintends the Sabbath school, and the clerk and overseers of the Prison are his assistants. The convicts generally take a deep interest in the school, and it is, by the most of them, highly esteemed." —JOEL MILLER, *Warden.*

"In New Hampshire, there has been no Sabbath school in the State Prison during the past year, in consequence of building the New Prison; but four convicts, who cannot read, are now learning to read, and six have been taught in the Prison. There has been a Sabbath school, and will be again, as soon as the new discipline is introduced." —ABNER P. STINSON, *Warden.*

"In Vermont, the chaplain is the only Sabbath school teacher. He has a school or Bible class of about twenty-five members, and devotes his time to it, in the interval of public worship, and again after the afternoon service. The prisoners, while engaged in the class, appear to value it highly."—JOHN H. COTTON, *Warden.*

"In Massachusetts, the number of teachers in the State Prison Sabbath school varies from twenty to thirty. They are gentlemen from several religious societies in Boston, Charlestown, and from the Divinity School in Harvard College." They do the duty alternately from the different religious societies; twelve or fourteen societies being concerned in the course of instruction; so that a very large number of persons, in the lapse of a year, are engaged in Sabbath school instruction in this Prison. "About one hundred and fifteen prisoners are admitted to the school. The warden and deputy warden attend alternately. The chaplain is the superintendent. Most of the convicts appear to value the school, and as to its usefulness there can be no doubt."—CHARLES LINCOLN, JUN., *Warden.*

"In Connecticut, there are ten Sabbath school teachers, and one hundred scholars, in the State Prison. The chaplain has the superintendence; gentlemen living in the neighborhood are engaged as teachers; one hour is spent in the instruction of the school, and the school is valued by most of the prisoners."

"At Auburn, the Sabbath school teachers in the Prison, including the superintendent, are thirty-seven; scholars, two hundred, and gradually increasing. Hours of instruction, from eight o'clock to ten in the morning. The school is under the general superintendence of the chaplain. The teachers, who are members of the Theological Semi-

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nary, select one of their number to take the immediate oversight of it. The fact that the chaplain is constantly pressed with applications for admission into the school, shows in what estimation it is held by the convicts in general. Exclusion from the school is found to be one of the most effectual modes of punishment for disorderly conduct in it."—B. C. SMITH, *Chaplain.*

"On Blackwell's island, there is at present no Sabbath school for those remaining on the island."—J. OGDEN WOODRUFF, *Warden.*

"In Maryland, those of the convicts who were originally unable to read in the Penitentiary, have been formed into a Sabbath school, which is conducted by ten volunteer teachers from the city. The number at present belonging to this school is two hundred and eleven, of whom sixty-eight are white, and one hundred and forty-three colored—in various stages of improvement. The school is highly valued by the prisoners, particularly by the colored prisoners, and is useful, inasmuch as the members all have an opportunity of learning to read before the expiration of their sentence."—JAMES M'EVOY, *Clerk.*

"In Washington, there is no Sabbath school in the Penitentiary."—ISAAC CLARKE, *Warden.*

"In Kentucky, there are two regular Sabbath school teachers. Nearly all the prisoners are scholars. Four hours, each day, are devoted to instruction. The superintendent of the Prison has the care of the school. The teachers are such gentlemen as are employed by him. Some of the prisoners are very much pleased, and others displeased, with the school."—JOEL SCOTT, *Warden.*

"In Ohio, there is neither school nor chapel attached to the Prison; neither is there any room that it would be possible to teach in; therefore there are no Sabbath school teachers."—WILLIAM W. GAULT, *Warden.*

6. MORNING AND EVENING PRAYERS IN PRISON.—This peculiarity of the present system of Prison discipline owes its existence to the resident chaplains. It was introduced first at Auburn by the present chaplain in the Prison at Charlestown, and the service was performed in the area in front of the cells, after the prisoners were locked up for the night. The voice of prayer, falling upon the ear of the prisoner in his solitary cell, was the last sound of the human voice which was heard before the silence of the night; and it is difficult to conceive of any thing more calculated to reclaim the wanderer, and lead him to repentance. The system of morning and evening prayers is adopted only in those Prisons where there are resident chaplains. We have known only a solitary instance in which any other officer of a Prison has been willing to discharge this duty.

7. PATIENT INDUSTRY IN PRISON.—The rule, with one or two exceptions, in all the reformed Prisons, is to work from morning till night, six days in the week, with no other cessation than what is necessary for taking food and attending morning and evening prayers. Giving tasks, and allowing the men to be masters of their own time when the task is done, is not a feature in the new system of Prison discipline In the Prison, or Prisons, where it is now a part of the system, and in

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all the old Prisons where it was formerly, the period of time after the task is done is a period of disorder, altogether inconsistent with our ideas of a good system of Prison discipline. The reasons assigned against the system of allowing daily tasks in Prison, and permitting the prisoners to work for themselves after these tasks are done, are stated at length in the First Report of this Society, page 30, and are confirmed by eight years' observation and experience. The only good and sufficient rule appears to be that which requires patient and constant labor; and the only good practice to see that it is performed.

8. Attention to Cleanliness in Prison.—In some of the old Prisons, the persons of the convicts were clothed in filthy rags; they were seldom shaved or purified with water; their night rooms were not swept, scrubbed or whitewashed; their beds, if they had any, were too filthy for description; cutaneous diseases were extended, if not generated, and vermin were common. In the new Prisons, the persons of the convicts are sufficiently well clothed during the week; but we know of no one which allows a suit of clothes appropriate to the Sabbath, a regulation which we hope soon to see universally adopted; water, soap and towels are abundantly furnished for daily purification; the rooms extensively are scrubbed weekly or monthly, and whitewashed monthly or quarterly; the beds are comfortable and clean; cutaneous diseases and vermin are seldom found. In numerous cases, the reformed Prisons are an example of neatness.

"In Maine, the prisoners are furnished, every Sabbath morning, with a clean suit of clothes, which they wear through the week. All the rooms and cells are whitewashed twice a year, and scrubbed as often as twice a week; soap and towels are allowed the convicts once a week, but the prisoners wash themselves every day. The prisoners' shirts are washed every week, and their other clothing as often as is necessary. There is a bath for the stone-cutters, and they are required to bathe in it every night in warm weather. When prisoners are received into the Prison, all their clothes are stripped off, and an entire new suit given them."—Joel Miller, *Warden.*

"In New Hampshire, the prisoners have no Sabbath suit. The Prison is whitewashed twice a year, and the New Prison will be oftener. Soap and towels are furnished to the prisoners, and they are required to wash themselves daily. The Prison dress does not admit of washing, except the shirts, which are washed weekly, and sometimes twice a week. There is no bath; but the prisoners, when first received, are thoroughly cleansed, and furnished with a new suit of clothes."—Abner P. Stinson, *Warden.*

"In Vermont, the prisoners have no suit of clothes exclusively for the Sabbath. The New Prison and cells are whitewashed twice a year; floors and galleries scrubbed once a month, if required. Soap and towels are furnished each cell, and prisoners are required to wash twice a day. The Prison dress, particularly for the summer, will admit of it, and is frequently washed. The shirts are washed weekly. There is no bath. The prisoners are thoroughly cleansed when they enter the Prison, and attired in the uniform of the Prison. They shave twice a week."—John H. Cotton, *Warden.*

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"In Massachusetts, the prisoners wear the same suit of clothes on the Sabbath as on other days. The Prison is thoroughly whitewashed once or twice a year, and the cells more frequently. Scrubbing is not practised; the floors are whitewashed. Soap and towels are furnished, and the prisoners are required to wash at least once a day. The Prison dress is occasionally washed. There is a convenient place for bathing, and the convicts are allowed five or ten minutes, once or twice a week during the warm season, for that exercise. On reception of a prisoner, he is washed, shaved, and his hair cut short, and he is furnished with clean Prison clothes."—CHARLES LINCOLN, JUN., *Warden.*

"In Connecticut, the prisoners have no suit of clothes appropriate to the Sabbath. The rooms are whitewashed once a month, and scrubbed once a week. Soap and towels are furnished, and the prisoners are required to wash themselves daily. The Prison dress is such as to admit of it, and is washed weekly. There is a bath. The prisoners change their dress, and are thoroughly cleansed, when they are received."

"At Auburn, the convicts always have a clean suit of clothes for the Sabbath, but not a different kind from their working suit. The rooms, in the summer season, are swept daily, scrubbed weekly, and whitewashed monthly (or oftener; one man is whitewashing constantly); in cold weather, not so frequently, but often enough to keep them perfectly clean and wholesome. The convicts are furnished with soap and towels, and are required to wash daily, at least: many of them do oftener. Their shirts and stockings are always washed weekly, and, if employed about work that is not clean, all the other articles of their dress likewise. No one wears any article of dress longer than a fortnight without exchanging it for a clean one. During the warm months, a certain portion of the convicts, say one tenth, are required to bathe in a large reservoir every Saturday afternoon. Every convict, on entering the Prison, is thoroughly cleansed from head to foot, and then clad in a clean Prison dress."—B. C. SMITH, *Chaplain.*

"On Blackwell's island, the prisoners have no dress specially for the Sabbath. The Prison is regularly whitewashed four times a year. The floors of the cells are not scrubbed, being of stone, but cleansed with lime. Soap and towels are not furnished; but the prisoners are required to wash every morning at the waterside. The dress for winter is woollen, and is not washed until it is worn out; consequently it becomes, not unfrequently, very dirty. The shirts and summer pantaloons, which are made of tow cloth, are washed regularly once a week. All prisoners change their dress when received, and put on clean clothes, but are not washed."—J. OGDEN WOODRUFF, *Warden.*

"In Maryland, there is no dress peculiarly appropriated to the Sabbath in the Penitentiary. The rooms generally are whitewashed about twice a year. The lodging rooms are scrubbed about twice a week. The prisoners are required to wash themselves at the pumps in the yard every morning on leaving the cells. Large towels for their accommodation are hung upon rollers in various parts of the shops. The Prison dress for the winter is made of cotton and wool; for the summer, of cotton only. The shirts and stockings and summer clothing are washed once a week. The dress is changed every Sabbath morning. There

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is no general bath belonging to the institution. The prisoners change their dress, and they are thoroughly cleansed, when they are received. The dress which they bring with them is carefully preserved for them until their discharge."—JAMES M'EVOY, *Clerk.*

"In Washington, D.C., the prisoners are required to appear perfectly clean, in order to go to the chapel. The rooms are swept daily, scrubbed weekly, and whitewashed monthly. Soap and towels are furnished, and the prisoners are required to wash themselves daily. The Prison dress does admit of washing, and each prisoner has his clothes washed weekly. There is a bath; and, during the warm season, the prisoners are required to bathe once a week, i. e. on every Saturday evening. The first thing that is done on the reception of a prisoner, is to cut his hair as close to his head as possible; then he is made to wash in warm water with soap until thoroughly cleansed, when he is clad in the Prison dress. After this, he is examined by the physician and warden, and, if pronounced well, is immediately put to work. This is done to prevent the introduction of disease among the prisoners."—ISAAC CLARKE, *Warden.*

"In Kentucky, they whitewash the rooms three or four times a year, scrub the rooms very frequently in dry, warm weather. Soap and towels are furnished the prisoners, and they are required to wash every morning. The prisoners' clothes in summer are linen; in winter, woollen. The men wash themselves, and shave, and put on clean clothes, every Saturday evening. There is no bath. When a prisoner is received, he is washed, shaved and dressed in the Prison dress, and examined as to his health."—JOEL SCOTT, *Warden.*

"In Ohio, the rooms are whitewashed once in three or four months, and scrubbed once a month. Soap and towels are furnished, and the prisoners are required to wash as soon as the cell is unlocked in the morning, and before they retire at night. The summer dress, of cotton and linen, is washed once a week; all clean on Sabbath morning. There is no bath."—WILLIAM W. GAULT, *Warden.*

9. THOROUGH VENTILATION IN PRISON.—Each cell in the reformed Prisons has a permanent ventilator. We know of no departure from this principle, except in one instance, in regard to two hundred cells; and this is so great an evil, that we hope it will be corrected, without its ever being known to the world that it exists. If it shall be thus corrected, we shall cheerfully desist from ever publishing the fact that there has been such a departure, in a model Prison, from one of the most simple and important principles of Prison architecture. With this exception, the cells of reformed Prisons have permanent ventilators, extending from the rear of the cell to the roof, or upper loft. They have also doors, consisting wholly, or in part, of an open grate, that the pure air may have free access from the area, while the impure air escapes through the ventilator in the rear of the cell. And the area, from which the air is admitted into the cell, is ventilated in some instances with as many small windows as there are cell doors; and in others, with a sufficient number of large windows and skylights; so that, on the whole, there are few sleeping apartments to be found more thoroughly ventilated than the solitary cells in the reformed Prisons.

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10. IMPROVEMENT OF HEALTH IN PRISON.—The mortality in old and bad Prisons was not surprising at from six to ten per cent. The mortality in the new Prisons varies from one to three per cent. This is a general remark, applicable to both the old and the new Prisons, when no extraordinary or epidemic disease prevails. The general health of the new Prisons is as favorable as that of the population in the vicinity of the Prison; which is, perhaps, as much as could be asked or expected in behalf of those who are convicted and confined for crime.

"In Maine, there has been but one death in the State Prison during the last year; number of prisoners, ninety-three; no prevailing sickness. The average number who lodge in the hospital is about twenty-three; some of these, however, are healthy convicts, who are lodged in dormitories connected with the hospital, because the number of cells is insufficient for the whole number of prisoners. A prisoner is nurse in the hospital. The discipline of the Prison is intended to prevent evil communication in the hospital, and it generally has that effect."—JOEL MILLER, *Warden.*

"In New Hampshire, there was no death in the State Prison during the last year; whole number of prisoners, eighty-five; average number in the hospital, about two for the last two years. The discipline of the Prison does extend to the hospital. A prisoner is the nurse."—ABNER P. STINSON, *Warden.*

"In Vermont, there was one death, last year, in the State Prison; whole number of prisoners, one hundred and eight; average number of sick in the hospital through the year, not more than two. No prevailing sickness. Situated as the hospital is, the convicts confined in the hospital cannot be wholly prevented from communicating with each other. A prisoner, who has proved faithful and obedient since confinement, has been selected as nurse to the hospital."—JOHN H. COTTON, *Warden.*

"In Massachusetts, there were five deaths in the State Prison during the year ending March 31, 1833. About one hundred and eighty or ninety convicts were attacked more or less severely with the cholera, in the month of August; but, by the blessing of Providence, no one of them died. With this exception, a good degree of health prevailed in the Prison. The hospital is brought under the discipline of the Prison, as far as it can be, under the disadvantages of an ill-constructed and badly-located apartment which is used for a hospital. In the absence of the physician and the officers, the hospital is under the care of a convict, who acts as nurse of that department."—CHARLES LINCOLN, JUN., *Warden.*

"In Connecticut, there were three deaths in the State Prison during the last year; whole number of prisoners, one hundred and eighty-six. No prevailing sickness. Average number in the hospital, three. The discipline of the Prison does not extend to the hospital so far as to prevent evil communication among the convicts. A prisoner is nurse."

"At Auburn, there were twelve deaths during the last year; whole number of prisoners, six hundred and eighty-three. No prevailing sickness. The average number in the hospital is about seven. A trusty convict is selected for nurse, and to him is committed the charge of the hospital, with little other supervision, except at night and on the

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Sabbath, when the officer on duty looks in every half hour. Generally, they have been so fortunate as to find a convict who would keep good order in this department; but this is the *weak point* in the discipline of the institution."—B. C. SMITH, *Chaplain.*

"In Maryland, the average number in the hospital, confined to the bed, is about eight; the number daily prescribed for, about twenty. Hospital nurses, of whom there are generally two, are selected from among the convicts. The cholera prevailed in the Prison during the last year; a particular account of which, and of the deaths in consequence, is contained in the annual report of the directors."—JAMES M'EVOY, *Clerk.*

"In Washington, there has been no death in the Penitentiary in two years; whole number of prisoners, forty. There was, during the last year, a single case of the cholera, but no death. There have been but two in the hospital during the year. A keeper has charge of the hospital, which is included in the discipline of the Prison, and no conversation or communication by any means is there allowed."—ISAAC CLARKE, *Warden.*

"In Kentucky, there was one death in the Penitentiary last year; whole number of prisoners, eighty-four. There was no cholera, or any prevailing disease, during the year. The number in the hospital would hardly average one per day. The hospital is attended by a physician, and nursed by a convict, closely attended by a keeper."—JOEL SCOTT, *Warden.*

"In Ohio, there has been but one death since the present keeper has had charge of the Prison, and that of consumption. There was no cholera in the Prison during the last year, but several cases of cholera morbus. No epidemic disease. The average number in the hospital is about twenty."—WILLIAM W. GAULT, *Warden.*

11. UPRIGHT AND GOOD OFFICERS IN PRISON.—We bear a cheerful testimony to the integrity, authority, mildness and humanity of a large proportion of the superintendents of our State Prisons. We have looked over, with some care, a list of our acquaintance among them; and we find but two or three who do not, in our judgment, sustain a high and honorable character in each of these particulars. This is the more important, because, as there is scarcely any situation in life, where integrity, for instance, is more necessary, so there are very few in which the materials of which a man is made are more thoroughly tried. If he can be made to do it, he is living among those who will cause him to swerve from the path of duty. If he stands firm, he is an object of admiration. In this situation, if in any, an honest man is a noble work of God; and we should recommend to no man, who is not well tried and thoroughly fortified, to expose himself in this service. No novice, no weak and inoffensive man, no doubtful character, is qualified to be the superintendent of a State Prison. The office requires high and manly qualifications: experience, patience, honesty, mildness and authority are all necessary to a successful discharge of its duties. The United States are favored, at the present time, with a very large proportion of gentlemen of this character, in this office. So far as it is otherwise, a change cannot be effected too soon; the public good

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scarcely requires more imperiously that the judges on the bench in our courts of justice should be honest men, than that the superintendents of our State Prisons should possess this character. It is matter of congratulation that so many of them are what they ought to be.

The subordinate officers, too, in these institutions, are many of them respectable men; neither profane, nor intemperate, nor familiar with the convicts, nor fond of foolish jesting with each other; but faithful at their posts of duty, respectful to their superior officers and to visitors; feeling, in common with all good citizens, a sincere gratification in the order, industry, cleanliness, improving character of the institutions under their care. In this respect, the change effected in the State Prisons is immense. Profane, intemperate and filthy subordinate officers, who allowed themselves to be familiar with the convicts, and sometimes to be concerned with them in mischief, was not a thing to be met with, in solitary cases only, a few years ago; and there may be still some few of the Prisons where a thorough reform in this respect is not effected. But the improvement in the character of the subordinate officers is extensive and important; and we trust the time is not distant, when a man must possess an established character, to be concerned even as an under keeper in keeping his fellow men.

12. Favorable pecuniary Results in Prison.—Several of the reformed Prisons have an established character for wise and cautious expenditure, for honest and productive industry. The State Prisons at Wethersfield, Conn., Auburn, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., and Frankfort, Ken., possess this character. They much more than support themselves; i. e. they not only pay for the food, clothing and incidental expenses of the prisoners, but for the salary of the officers, by the proceeds of the labor of the convicts. The Prison at Charlestown, Mass., has done the same the last year. There are several other Prisons which are said to support themselves; but it is generally found, at the close of the year, that there has been a draught upon the treasury of the state to enable them to meet their current expenses. In some such cases, we have found very different results, in a pecuniary point of view, between the exhibit made at the State Prison, and the exhibit made at the office of the state treasury. This is a fact dishonorable to those who make the returns from such State Prison to the legislature. The case has occurred more than once, in which a very favorable report has been made at the opening of the session of the legislature, concerning the Prison's ability to support itself, and, before the close of the session, a bill or resolve has been brought forward, proposing to make an appropriation of several thousand dollars to the State Prison for current expenses. Such double-dealing, in officers of public institutions, is unworthy of them, and casts suspicion over their whole conduct. The cases of this kind, however, in our State Prisons, at the present time, are comparatively few; while, as has been already stated, a number have an established character for supporting themselves. The best evidence on this subject is the certificate of the state's treasurer that no money has been paid out on account of the Prison, but so much has been received from this source. It is not less satisfactory, when extensive improvements are made at the Prison, and costly ad-

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ditional buildings erected, without a draught upon the treasury of the state; or where there is satisfactory evidence of a large accumulation of manufactured articles or of raw material, without any increase of debt or draught upon the state; provided the evidence of this accumulation of stock, or improvements in the buildings, is furnished from disinterested witnesses.

"In Maine, the earnings of the State Prison above the expenses, last year, were $1617 64."—JOEL MILLER, *Warden.*

"In New Hampshire, the earnings exceeded the expenses for the year ending May 31, 1832, about $2000; for the year ending May 31, 1833, $3157 12."—ABNER P. STINSON, *Warden.*

"In Vermont, for the last three or four years, a small increase over expenses has been obtained, and another year the other way about as much."—JOHN H. COTTON, *Warden.*

"In Massachusetts, the Prison has been, and probably will continue to be, subject to considerable variations in its business operations. It has almost always been a tax on the treasury of $5,000 to $12,000 annually. During the last two years, the expenses have been something less than the earnings. And so long as business is good in the community at large, the Prison will nearly or quite meet all its expenses."—CHARLES LINCOLN, JUN., *Warden.*

"In Connecticut, the gain the last year was about $2,000 according to one statement, and about $1,200 according to the statement of a committee of the legislature."

"At Auburn, the earnings exceed the expenses. The excess, for the last four years, has averaged from $3000 to $4000 annually."—B. C. SMITH, *Chaplain.*

At Sing-Sing, the expenses have exceeded the earnings about $30,000 annually.

"On Blackwell's island, a correct account cannot be given, as the Prison is still in building."

Mr. Woodruff thinks the Prison will support itself after its building operations are completed.

"In Baltimore, the profits of the last year were about sufficient to defray the current expenses."—JAMES M'EVOY, *Clerk.*

"In Washington city, the earnings last year defrayed the expenses of boarding, clothing and medicine for the prisoners."—ISAAC CLARKE, *Warden.*

"In Kentucky, the profits of the Penitentiary, for the last eight years, will average about $6,000 per annum; one half of which goes to the state, and one half to the keeper."

"In Ohio, the Penitentiary has been a sinking fund of $10,000 per annum. The Prison, however, pays all the expenses of conviction and transportation, which amounted last year to about $6,000. Deducting this sum, and what was paid to discharged convicts, the Prison supported itself last year."—WILLIAM W. GAULT, *Warden.*

13. FAVORABLE MORAL RESULTS IN PRISON.—The solitary cell has led to reflection and remorse; silence by day and by night has prevented evil communication; the Bible has enlightened the understanding, quickened the conscience, and affected the heart; the resident

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chaplain has preached Christ and him crucified, and persuaded numbers to be reconciled to God; the Sabbath school teachers, in their weekly visits, have done much, by kindness, and sympathy, and prayer, to remove the feeling from the hearts of convicts which prevailed to an awful extent, a few years since, that society was at war with them, and they would be revenged; the morning and evening prayers have given those who were disposed to do it, an opportunity to commit their ways to the Lord, and implore his divine blessing upon their own souls and the souls of their fellow prisoners; patient industry has been a great barrier to temptation; attention to cleanliness has removed many material causes of vice and immorality; a thorough ventilation has given to prisoners a sweet and purifying atmosphere; improvement in health has had a subduing and grateful influence upon the heart; upright and good officers have given an example worthy of imitation; favorable pecuniary results have been the consequence and evidence, rather than the cause, of favorable moral changes. So that, on the whole, in regard to our State Prisons, we have great cause for congratulation and thankfulness.

"In Maine, there have been three or four cases of undoubted reformation, and, from the best information which can be obtained, from twelve to twenty cases among others since they left the Prison."—JOEL MILLER, *Warden.*

"In New Hampshire, there are a few cases of reformation both among those who remain in Prison, and among those who are discharged."—ABNER P. STINSON, *Warden.*

"In Vermont, many persons discharged from the Prison are living in the neighboring towns, and conducting with propriety."—JOHN H. COTTON, *Warden.*

"In Massachusetts, since the occupation of the solitary cells, and the establishment of the present discipline, there has been very evident improvement in the conduct and moral character of the inmates of the State Prison. An apparent seriousness is manifest among many of the convicts, and good attention is given, by nearly or quite all of them, to the religious and moral instruction imparted by the worthy chaplain and the Sabbath school teachers. Of the great number discharged within the last three or four years, it is believed that several have become thoroughly reformed, and that a large number have turned from the paths of vice and sin, and are industrious and worthy men."—CHARLES LINCOLN, JUN., *Warden.*

"At Auburn, many who have been convicts in the Prison are now good members of society. Several are members of the churches in the village of Auburn, in good standing, and others in other places. Great confidence is had in the radical reformation of seventy-five to one hundred now in Prison."—B. C. SMITH, *Chaplain.*

"On Blackwell's island, no cases of reformation in which any confidence can be placed."—J. OGDEN WOODRUFF, *Warden.*

"In Baltimore, no means are used to obtain information respecting discharged prisoners; no estimate can therefore be made of the proportion of cases of reformation."—JAMES M'EVOY, *Clerk.*

"In Washington, there is a case of reformation, which affords great cause for rejoicing."—ISAAC CLARKE, *Warden.*

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14. Removal of poor Lunatics from Prison.—This great work is beginning to be accomplished. In Massachusetts, the hospital intended for their reception is finished, and the governor's proclamation has been issued for removing the lunatics to it from all the Prisons and Houses of Correction in the commonwealth; and we believe the work has been so far accomplished, that it can now be said with truth, in Massachusetts there is no poor lunatic in Prison; a saying which we should rejoice to utter, if it could be done with truth, concerning every state in the Union; because, in the range of our observation, we have met with nothing which has appealed to our sympathies like the poor lunatics in Prison. But Massachusetts is the only state where the work is accomplished. New Hampshire, however, is moving on the subject. The legislature requested the governor, more than a year since, to obtain returns from every town in the state concerning the number and condition of this class of persons. In the Sixth Report of the Prison Discipline Society, it was stated that the number of lunatics in New Hampshire probably exceeded two hundred. In the returns made to the governor, information was communicated concerning two hundred and two; and a committee of one from each county, raised in the legislature, on so much of the governor's message as relates to this subject, state in their report, that cases were known to them individually, not included in these returns. They also state, that the condition of those from whom returns have been received is such as to call for immediate legislative interposition. One deranged female had been confined in a Prison without a fire, till her feet were so frozen as to require amputation, which was done; and, being thus mutilated, she was restored to her friends. Another was confined in a contracted upper apartment, where she could not stand up, and, in consequence of long confinement in such a place, grew double, and now walks on her hands and feet. And another individual, known to some members of the committee, a few years since, as in easy and pleasant circumstances, having become deranged, is now confined and fed in a kennel like a beast. These, the committee admit, are extreme cases; but the returns, taken together, they say, present a mass of extreme and unmitigated suffering; and they accordingly recommend an immediate appropriation by the legislature for the purpose of building a hospital for this class of persons.

In the state of New York, which is never backward in noble enterprise, the subject has already received some attention, and we have reason to believe, on the highest authority, that it will be prosecuted with vigor in the year to come.

In the state of New Jersey, all that has been said or done on this subject (so far as our knowledge extends) is contained in the following modest and significant appeal by a committee of the legislature on the State Prison, contained in their report: "*They hope they will not be departing from the duty assigned to them, in calling the attention of the legislature to nine insane persons now confined in the State Prison.*" "*They do most sincerely submit, whether these unhappy beings are not more the objects of pity than of punishment, and whether the dictates of humanity, as well as of law and justice, do not demand that some other disposition should be made of them.*"

The above-named are the only states, within our knowledge, where

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the condition of poor and imprisoned lunatics has attracted any special attention; and in only one of these has any thing been done effectually to remove the evil.

The subject is one of great moment, if we consider the number of this class of persons in our country, and the proportion of them who are probably confined in Prisons. We estimate the number of lunatics as one to one thousand of the whole population, or the whole number of lunatics in the United States at twelve thousand. We estimate the proportion of this class of persons in Prisons, Houses of Correction and Alms-Houses, at one fifth part of the whole number, or twenty-four hundred. And if as much unmitigated suffering can be found among any equal number of persons in this country, we are led into an error in judgment, in consequence of not having seen such cases of suffering as the country affords; and we acknowledge that we have not nerve enough to desire to see them. The condition of poor lunatics in Prison is enough for us.

"In Maine, there is one idiot or lunatic in the State Prison."—JOEL MILLER, *Warden.*

"In New Hampshire, there is no lunatic in the State Prison."—ABNER P. STINSON, *Warden.*

In Vermont, we are not informed whether there is or is not a lunatic in the State Prison.

"In Massachusetts, there is one idiot, imbecile or deranged man, in the State Prison."—CHARLES LINCOLN, JUN., *Warden.*

"In Connecticut, there is one lunatic in the State Prison."

"In Auburn, there is no lunatic in Prison. None of this class are committed to that Prison."—B. C. SMITH, *Chaplain.*

"In Washington city, there is no lunatic in the Penitentiary."—ISAAC CLARKE, *Warden.*

"In Kentucky, there is no lunatic in the Penitentiary."—JOEL SCOTT, *Warden.*

"In Ohio, there are three or four lunatics in the Penitentiary."—WILLIAM W. GAULT, *Warden.*

15. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—We have taken some pains to understand this subject; and have found, as exhibited in the three last Reports of the Society, the following to be the state of the case nearly:—The number of persons imprisoned for debt has been, in several Prisons, about five times as great as the number imprisoned for crime. About two thirds of the whole number are imprisoned for less than twenty dollars; about the same proportion on mesne process, i. e. without judge, jury or witness, at the will of the creditor. The process, as a means of collecting money, is exceedingly unproductive, as shown by the records of the Prisons, and by the acknowledgment of creditors who have tried it; not so much so, however, by the acknowledgment of the attorney, who has a claim for his services upon both creditor and debtor. The time lost in Prison is very great. Many families are separated and finally broken up by this process. The parties on both sides, creditor and debtor, are generally degraded; and the attorneys who do *most* of the business, have not an honorable standing in their profession. The debts, particularly in the large cities, are, a multitude of them,

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contracted in taverns, grog-shops and sailor boarding-houses, for rum; in which case the creditor deserves the severest punishment. The law of imprisonment for debt, as now practised, hangs with the weight of a mill-stone upon the public morals; few men ever being able to rise from the degradation of imprisonment. The power of incarcerating the body is put into the hands of persons, to be used at their discretion, who are, in a multitude of cases, totally unfit to exercise so great a power; i. e. power to take away personal liberty at pleasure. There are other remedies, besides imprisonment, for debt, which have been tried for years, and proved on trial to be better, according to the testimony of those who were adverse to the experiment when it was first made. In almost all the states, females are exempt from imprisonment for debt, and neither lose character nor credit by the exemption. Public sentiment, so far as we have been able to obtain an expression of it, from an extensive correspondence, and a more general conversation, is, nine tenths of it, opposed to imprisonment for debt, as at present practised in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where the legislation is behind that of all the other states on this subject. The lawyers and rum-dealers, with some honorable exceptions among the lawyers, are, nine tenths of them, opposed to any modification of the laws in regard to imprisonment for debt. In the senate of Massachusetts, nine lawyers out of thirty-six members, which was the whole number of lawyers in that body, at the time, except three or four, disputed every inch of ground for the purpose of preventing the passage of the small law exempting females from imprisonment for debt, and others for less than ten dollars. Hence it is obvious why these laws have not been sooner modified.

In confirmation of many things above stated, and in addition to a large mass of similar information contained in the three last Reports of the Society, we give a single specimen of imprisonment for debt, in one Prison in the United States, during the years 1832 and 1833, withholding the name of the place, as the object is not offence, but illustration. This statement is made from minutes taken from the records of the Prison, and from the conversation of the keeper, on the 25th of February, 1833:—

1. *Alexander Mayne* vs. *William B. Kelly*. Execution. Debt, 38 cents; costs, $1 37; mileage, 12 cents; total, $1 87. Newman, constable. Committed December 24, 1832; discharged December 31, 1832.—'Debt paid by a gentleman who came in here,' said the jailer, 'and paid the money, and let him out.' The jailer added, 'Kelly said the magistrate was drunk, and the creditor was drunk, and he was drunk. That is all I know about it,' said the jailer.

2. *John Engles* vs. *Andrew M'Cally*. Execution. Justice Black. Debt, 18 cents; costs, $2 02; total, $2 20. January 14, 1833. Discharged the same day by paying debt and costs. Engles came up and got the money.—'It was a case of spite,' said the jailer.

3. *John Groul* vs. *Thomas Barker*. Execution. Alderman Walker. Debt, 93 cents; costs, $1 62; total, $2 55. Mintzer, constable. Committed February 25, 1833. Not discharged February 25, 1833.—The keeper says, 'The creditor came to see Barker this morning. He had a bottle of rum in his pocket. He was staggering about; what you may

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call,' said the keeper, 'pretty well charged.' This was before half past eight o'clock in the morning. The jailer found the rum in Groul's pocket, by feeling of his pockets for it; and told him if he could do any thing for his debtor, he might see him; otherwise he must clear out of the office. And what did Groul say to this? 'He fidgeted a little; but was not much wroth when I took the rum away from him. He asked me,' said the jailer, 'when he should call for it. I told him he should not have it at all. Groul lives in F. above C. street, on the left hand going up,' said the jailer, 'and keeps a little grog-shop, in a little dirty hole.'

4. *Jacob Zeiser* vs. *Samuel Ralston*. Execution. Justice Corfield. Debt, $1 44; costs, $1 81. Paid on the debt, $1 00. Total amount due, $2 25. Smith, constable. Committed February 20, 1833. Not discharged February 25, 1833.—'Ralston is a poor young man,' said the jailer, 'and had a fit on Thursday evening.' The keeper presented the little black earthen jug, containing, he said, a full pint of whiskey, which his mother, a poor woman, brought for him this morning. His mother is a widow. Ralston is a well-looking, strong young man, a weaver by trade. Says weaving is good for nothing now; he therefore works on the wharf. He cannot well leave off liquor, it makes his hand tremble so. His mother lives at the corner of P. and N. M. streets. The woman who put him in, lives just below his mother. The keeper would not give him the whiskey which his mother brought him, but has fed him with his own, by little and little, and keeps him along by tempering him.

5. *John B.* vs. *William Grear*. Execution. Alderman Crease. Debt, $4 75; costs, $1 69; total, $6 44. Donhower, constable. Committed February 21, 1833. Not discharged February 25, 1833. 'It would be an act of charity,' said the jailer, 'to take this man out. He is old and sick,' said the jailer. 'He had a poor turn last night. This morning, I have given him some coffee and a warm breakfast, and he seems better. I did not know that he was sick. He said nothing about it, or I should have done something for him before.' While we were sitting in the office, his wife came in, accompanied by a very respectable little girl. They went into the Prison to see the husband; and when they came out, I inquired of the wife what the debt was for. She said it was for rent; and the reason it was not paid, her husband had been sick eleven weeks, and had just begun to get about again, when he was taken up and put in jail for this debt. The quarter was not out; the rent was six dollars a quarter, and they had paid one dollar of it. Her husband was a weaver; was not an intemperate man; was never drunk; can get a good character from the neighbors. I asked her how she got along, now her husband was away. She said her neighbors were very kind to her; that the girl's mother, who was with her, had been very kind, and she did a little spooling herself. I asked the girl, if she ever saw this woman or her husband drunk. She said, 'Never.' She said, the man was a clever man, and would work when he could; but he had been sick, and was just getting well again, when he was put in jail. Here the jailer said, it would be a case of real charity to let this man out, if it was not for letting the creditor have the money, who must be a hard-hearted man, at any rate, to put such a man in.

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He would let him out on Saturday, under the bread act, if his board was not paid. He could not be comfortable where he was, as he had no bed. I asked the woman, if they had no bed at home. 'Yes,' she said; 'they had a bed; this the law cannot take away.'

6. *William Barr* vs. *Solomon Scott.* Execution. Justice Longhead. Debt, 50 cents; costs, $1 50; total, $2 00. Hoffnire, constable. Committed December 13, 1832. Discharged by the thirty days' act, January 12, 1833. A colored man. Thirty days' imprisonment for 50 cents!

7. *William King* vs. *John Burner.* Debt, 50 cents; costs, $2 16; execution, 62 cents; alias, 62 cents; let.? 6 cents; total, $3 97. Watson, constable. Discharged by Justice Bileau, November 19, 1832, the same day as when committed.

8. *Jeremiah Smith* vs. *Thomas Woodward.* Execution. Justice Norton. Debt, 50 cents; costs, $1 62; total, $2 12. Committed November 17, 1832. Discharged by Justice Norton, November 17, 1832.

80 cases in the quarter ending February 1, 1833, for debts under $5 00; or at the rate of
320 cases a year, for debts under $5 00.
140 cases in the quarter ending February 1, 1833, for debts under $10 00; or at the rate of
560 cases a year, for debts under $10 00.
280 cases in the quarter ending February 1, 1833, for all debts; or at the rate of
1120 cases a year, of imprisonment for debts.

On the subject of imprisonment for debt, we only add a single letter, to show a better remedy.

Letter from Mr. Wickliff, dated Washington City, June 17, 1832.

"Your letter requesting my opinion in regard to the operation of the law of Kentucky abolishing imprisonment for debt, was handed me by Mr. Everett. I regret that other engagements have heretofore prevented me from answering your inquiries, and the same causes will not permit me now to give you an answer satisfactory to myself.

"If I had leisure to turn to the various laws which have existed in Kentucky, from time to time, upon this subject, and the law as it now exists, and then accompany this historical sketch by a reference to a few of the court dockets and Prison records of the state, I would not despair of convincing any man, however skeptical, that the creditor has gained much in Kentucky by the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and that the morals of the country, and the personal credit of the trading community of all denominations, have been improved. There are fewer insolvencies and fewer suits, and more promptitude in the payment of judgment debts.

"When Kentucky repealed the law which authorized the arrest and imprisonment of the person for debt, we enacted a substitute, which has answered a better purpose, both for the creditor, the debtor and the community. This remedy is what is termed in Kentucky a chancery attachment upon a *fieri facias.* Having been returned, no property found, the creditor is authorized to file his bill in chancery against the debtor and all others whom he may suspect as having goods, lands or other estate in their care, custody or keeping, or in trust, or who may owe the debtor, and subject the same to the payment of the judgment. The efficacy of this remedy prevents, to a very great extent, the evil of fraudulent family transfers, which were too frequently made by the debtor under the *ca. sa.* system. I was a member of the legislature, and opposed the abolition of imprisonment for

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debt. I had, perhaps, too strongly imbibed the prejudices, but too common in a young lawyer, for the remedies furnished by the common law of England. Upon full investigation, and a thorough professional knowledge of the operation of the present system in Kentucky, I have long since been convinced of my error. The people of no state, after having tried the system now in force in Kentucky, as a substitute for the remedy of imprisonment for debt, would revive that odious excrescence upon the common law of England, imprisonment for debt.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. WICKLIFF."

16. Causes of Crime.—Neglect of family government, disobedience to parents, Sabbath breaking, military trainings, intemperance, theatres, lotteries, abuse of the colored people, bad Poor-Houses, bad Prisons, and imprisonment for debt.

An opinion has existed extensively,—and whether it is becoming more or less frequent we cannot tell,—that the rod may be dispensed with in the government of children. Now, we wish to say to all parents, that we learn no such thing from the history of crime. On the contrary, we find Prisons tenanted with those who were not resolutely and thoroughly corrected in childhood; and if there is any one truth deeply impressed upon our minds by a laborious examination of many persons who have fallen in crime, it is this: "*He that spareth his rod hateth his son: but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes.*" Prov. xiii. 24.

It is, also, a very common thing for children to disobey their parents, and think nothing of it. We have found many in the State Prison who thought so too, when they were young; but how often we have heard them say, "We should never have been here, if we had done as our father and mother told us!" It has sometimes been customary to trace almost all crime to intemperance as a cause; but from what examination we have been able to make of the history of crime, we think disobedience to parents, in almost all cases, precedes intemperance, and results in it and in higher crimes.

It is esteemed too, by many, a very light thing to wander about the fields on the Sabbath, to ride and walk for pleasure, and to neglect the house of God. We wish it to be known to all such, that the Prisons are filled with those who did not remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, and many of them can, and do, distinctly trace their progress in crime, from their father's house to the State Prison, through broken Sabbaths.

There is a custom in society of gathering people together several times a year, to the neglect of all useful labor, to shoulder their muskets, and carry their knapsacks, and put on their uniform dress, and march the streets to the music of the drum and fife; and in consequence of such military trainings, hundreds and thousands of young people collect and mingle in the same mass with vagabonds and drunkards, and drink, and carouse, and get drunk, and fight; and the cases are not a few, within our knowledge, in which the Prisons have come in for a large share of the spoil on these important occasions. It is delightful, therefore, to see that public opinion, in all the Northern and Middle States, is demanding a great curtailment in frequency and parade of military trainings. Let this noble march of public opinion go on, and one of the causes of crime will be diminished, and the harvest season for Prisons will not be about the time of military trainings.

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Intemperance is correctly set down by the friends of temperance as the immediate exciting cause of about three fourths of all the crime in the land. This acknowledgment makes the evil of intemperance great enough; and the guilt of tavern keepers and grocers, who put the bottle to their neighbor's mouth, great enough; and the guilt of distillers still greater.

Theatres in the large cities are proved, by the history of many boys in the Houses of Refuge, to be the alluring places which they began to steal money to frequent.

Lotteries, especially in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, are an immense and incalculable evil; producing, among a multitude of people, the habit of depending upon a game of chance for daily bread; and, when this miserable dependence fails, reducing them to a sort of necessity of stealing for subsistence. We have satisfactory evidence that lotteries have had a most debasing and ruinous influence upon the colored people in the city of New York; and the Prisons are supplied with about one third of all their inmates, in that city, from this class of persons. It is, therefore, matter of grateful acknowledgment to a merciful and overruling Providence, that there is a simultaneous movement throughout the land, as appears by the messages of the governors of nearly all the states in the Union, during the present year, and the corresponding action of legislative bodies, to destroy this fruitful cause of crime.

The colored people, who suffer from lotteries, and are thus reduced to want and crime, suffer also from neglect of education, from contempt, and a thousand other wicked abuses; so that they furnish a very large proportion of all the convicts. In the Charlestown Prison, Mass., about one sixth part of the convicts; in the Wethersfield Prison, Conn., more than one fifth; in the Prison on Blackwell's island, about one third; and in the female department of the Baltimore Prison, in March last, more than fifty out of fifty-four females, were colored. In the Southern States, generally, the public Prisons are made to bear very heavily upon the free negroes. But there is a redeeming spirit abroad in the land, in behalf of the colored people, seen among themselves, and in a thousand forms among the white people, showing that their redemption draweth nigh. The Prisons shall not long groan as they have done, in consequence of their oppression. He "*who was anointed to proclaim liberty to the captive*," will do it.

Bad Poor-Houses and bad Prisons are perfect nurseries of crime; and imprisonment for debt commits thousands, for a mere trifle, to bad Prisons.

17. Recommittals.—Notwithstanding the various causes of crime, so much attention has been given to this department of benevolence, within a few years, that the recommittals are greatly diminished, and the *progress in crime* appears to be considerably checked. The proportion of recommittals, a few years ago, was, in many Prisons, one in two, one in three, and one in four; while in the reformed Prisons, it is one in ten, one in fifteen, and one in twenty. And, taking the country at large, crime not only does not increase as fast as the population, but there does not appear from the records of the criminal courts and

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Prisons, to be any positive increase of crime. Some of the principal Prisons in the country have fewer inmates than they had years ago. The Prisons supplied from the city of New York form the principal exception to this general remark, which is probably to be attributed, in a considerable degree, to the great immigration of foreigners; while the Prisons of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, the Western District of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, not only indicate no alarming increase of crime, but appear to indicate that the friends of virtue are getting a victory over the friends of vice and crime.

In Maine, where solitary confinement, at least by night, has been the system from the first, the whole number of convicts committed since July 2, 1824, when the first were received, is four hundred and forty-six, and the whole number of recommittals forty-four, i. e. a little less than one tenth. Six, or a fraction over, is the average number recommitted each year; five only have been recommitted the last year.

In New Hampshire, where the solitary cells are occupied, for the first time, in June, 1833, the whole number of prisoners is eighty-three; of whom sixteen have been in that Prison before, and ten in other Prisons; i. e. more than one fourth part have either been in that or other Prisons.

In Vermont, where the solitary cells have been occupied about one year and a half, giving hardly time to prove the effect of the system, of thirty-two committed last year, five were on a second sentence, i. e. about one sixth; but it is not stated whether any one of these had been in the Prison since the new system was introduced.

In Massachusetts, of two hundred and twenty-eight now in Prison, including a number who have been in Prison a long time, sixty-seven are recommittals; i. e. more than one in four: of one hundred and nine committed during the last year, sixteen were recommittals; i. e. about one in seven: of ninety-seven discharged previous to January, 1833, who had had the full benefit of the new system, only two had been recommitted in January last; i. e. one in forty-six.

In Connecticut, where the number received annually may be stated as varying from forty-five to sixty, the number recommitted last year was three; i. e. a proportion not exceeding one to fifteen.

At Auburn, the whole number received last year was one hundred and thirty-two, besides sixty transferred from the Prison at Sing-Sing. Of these, seven were recommittals; i. e. one to eighteen nearly, not including those transferred from Sing-Sing. Of six hundred and eighty-three, the whole number now in Prison, fifty are recommittals; i. e. about one to fourteen.

In Baltimore, where the solitary system has been but recently introduced (about two years and a half), the whole number in Prison is three hundred and sixty-two, of whom forty-four are recommittals; i. e. about one to eight.

In Washington city, the whole number of prisoners is forty, and the recommittals two; i. e. one to twenty.

18. Effort for Convicts on their Discharge.—There has long been a disposition manifest to do something for convicts on their discharge, that they may not be discouraged. This disposition is increas-

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ing; and it manifests itself, in several states, in furnishing convicts, on their discharge, with a new suit of clothes and a little money, that they may not be in immediate want. There are, also, persons found, who are willing to employ, countenance and encourage the well-disposed among them. For years past, we have done something to help those in whom we had confidence, to regain their character; and in no part of our labor have we had a more abundant reward.

"In Maine, when convicts are discharged from the State Prison, they are supplied with not less than two, nor more than five dollars each, and a new suit of clothes. Nothing is done to furnish them employment after their discharge."—JOEL MILLER, *Warden.*

"In New Hampshire, they are furnished with money and a new suit of clothes on their discharge; but nothing has been done to furnish them employment."—ABNER P. STINSON, *Warden.*

"In Vermont, the generality of the prisoners earn, by extra industry, a sufficiency to clothe themselves decently when discharged; and those that do not, are not sent away without comfortable apparel and a small sum of money."—JOHN H. COTTON, *Warden.*

"In Massachusetts, the prisoner is furnished, on his discharge, with a decent new suit of clothes and a sum of money not exceeding five dollars; all of which is at the expense of the Prison. Employment has been obtained for them in many cases; but generally they do not request any assistance in that way."—CHARLES LINCOLN, JUN., *Warden.*

"In Connecticut, they are furnished with a small sum of money and a new suit of clothes; but nothing has been done to furnish them employment."

"On Blackwell's island, they have never been furnished with clothes, money or employment, on being discharged."—J. OGDEN WOODRUFF, *Warden.*

"At Auburn, the state allows an average of three dollars in money to each convict, at the time of his discharge, to defray his expenses till he can find employment. It is at the discretion of the agent to give some more, and some less, according as they need. They are also furnished with a decent suit of clothes from those worn in, if there are any suitable: if not, with new ones. The officers and others connected with the Prison take some pains to find employment for discharged convicts; but no systematic plan has been adopted for the purpose, as there should be."—B. C. SMITH, *Chaplain.*

"In Maryland, as each of the prisoners has a task, and receives a compensation for any labor that he may perform beyond it, nearly all of them have a sufficiency, on their discharge, to procure decent clothing, and supply their immediate necessities. If, from sickness or other causes, it happens that this is not the case, they are supplied by the institution. No plan has ever been adopted by the state authorities to furnish discharged convicts with employment."—JAMES M'EVOY, *Clerk.*

"In Washington, the prisoner, on his discharge, is furnished with a cheap suit of clothes and a small sum of money, which are considered sufficient to serve until employment can be obtained. The keeper has procured work for two or three, who are believed to have done well."—ISAAC CLARKE, *Warden.*

"In Kentucky, when a prisoner is discharged, the keeper gives him

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a suit of clothes, five dollars in money, and the best advice he can give."—JOEL SCOTT, *Warden.*

"In Ohio, a suit of clothes and a small sum of money are given."—WILLIAM W. GAULT, *Warden.*

19. PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE LAST REPORT.—This Report was stereotyped, and four thousand copies of it printed and distributed among the officers and members of the Society; members of congress; governors and members of the committees of the legislatures of different states; benevolent gentlemen in the country at large; and esteemed friends and correspondents in England, Germany and France.

20. MONEYS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED.—The receipts of the Society, for the last year, amount to $3770 61; the expenditures to $3522 06.

21. DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.—The secretary of the New Jersey Prison Instruction Society has informed us of the formation and proceedings of that society, which aims to extend the benefits of Sabbath school instruction to the State Prison, and ascertain the abuses existing in County Prisons, and the evils of imprisonment for debt, and, if possible, to correct the same; in a word, to extend the benefits of a good Prison discipline to the state of New Jersey.

An association has also been formed in South Hanover, Indiana, connected with the college, having similar views in regard to the state of Indiana; with which we have had a similar correspondence.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, has written us just such a letter of encouragement as might be expected from such a man. We give an extract:—

"I have received the Seventh Annual Report of your Prison Discipline Society, and have been greatly refreshed and delighted by the blessed fruits of your labors of love towards a class of our fellow men, so long shut out from human sympathy. The history of God's dealings towards your enterprise is full of encouragement and instruction. It rebukes our past unbelief and despondency, and powerfully animates to more enlarged efforts in the cause of man's redemption. I enclose my mite. I wish my means would enable me to do more.

Truly yours,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN."

We have also received a letter from a venerable, and, judging from the letter, a highly respectable and benevolent old gentleman in the city of New York, not personally known to us, urging us to abandon the ground taken in the last Report, in favor of the punishment of death for murder. The letter is written with a most Christian spirit, and is, perhaps, as good a letter as any man could write on that subject. But, separate from the obligation of that part of the word of God which says, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," we know not what can be done with such a man as the murderer of the late Mr. Sayre and his family, of New Jersey, so just and proper as to take his life. For, suppose the punishment was imprisonment for life, and, after his conviction and confinement in the State Prison, he should murder a keeper, there would be no punishment for this murder at all. Therefore a man, whose cold-blooded malice was set on murder, has only

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to murder one man, and be sent to the State Prison, and then he can murder as many as he pleases with impunity. Who will be keepers of murderers under such laws? Let it not be said, This is an extreme and improbable supposition. It is not. The case has just occurred in Connecticut. Cæsar, one of the murderers of Hoskins, the keeper in the Prison at Wethersfield, was already sentenced for life; and now, having been proved guilty, he is sentenced to be hung. This, we think, is most certainly right; for how shall human life be protected, if such a man as Cæsar, being already sentenced for life, is to be tried and proved guilty of murder, and then gravely sentenced to the same punishment which he was subject to before. We have seen too many bold, cool and malignant murderers, to be willing to lend the least countenance to such a law.

22. Foreign Correspondence.—A letter and a very valuable parcel of pamphlets have been recently received from Samuel Hoare, Esq., treasurer of the London Prison Discipline Society, which announces the fact that Mr. Crawford, the secretary of that society, and Mr. Newman, an active member of the committee, will soon visit the United States, on an official inquiry into the state of Prisons and crimes. This is an item of intelligence of the greatest interest to us; because great good, we believe, will result to both countries from this visit. Mr. Hoare's esteemed favor we give at length below.

"London, *January* 11, 1833.

"My dear Sir,

"I have just received from Colonel Aspinwall seventy copies of the Seventh Report of the Boston Prison Society, with three sets from the first to the sixth—one addressed to Mr. Gurney, one to Mrs. Fry, and one to myself; for which I beg to return my thanks. I am truly mortified to find from your letter, that you have favored us, on former occasions, with similar packets, which have never reached their destination. We have procured copies of the Reports, from time to time, through the medium of our friends, and are delighted to find the cause so prospering in America. Those which we have now received shall be placed in the hands of individuals whom we consider most likely to promote the good cause; and if you repeat your kindness, and send our society Reports, from time to time, by a vessel bound to London, and directed to me, they will be sure of reaching their destination. We are making up a parcel for you, containing a copy of the reports of the committee of the House of Commons on secondary punishments, and some other publications, which may, perhaps, be interesting to you. I hope to see Colonel Aspinwall to-morrow, and be instructed by him as to the best medium of conveyance.

"In the course of next month, it is probable that Mr. Crawford, our invaluable secretary, accompanied by Mr. Newman, an active member of the committee, will visit your States on an official inquiry into the state of Prisons and crimes. They will take the very earliest opportunity of waiting upon you.

I remain yours very truly,
S. HOARE."

23. Report of the French Commissioners.—Messrs. G. de Beaumont and A. de Tocqueville have returned to France, and printed in French an octavo pamphlet of 440 pages, containing the results of their observations on the Penitentiary system in the United States. This is a production of great value, full of important information, discriminating views and fair discussion. The gentlemen have done America, perhaps, more than justice, and France and the other nations of Europe an

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essential service. We have seen very few books on Prison discipline to be compared with this in real worth; and we are exceedingly happy that it is to be translated and republished in this country by Francis Lieber, editor of the Encyclopædia Americana.

A few facts, and a single extract like the following, may speak the praise of the work more loudly than we can do it.

In France, 18,000 convicts cost the government, for their maintenance, in the central Prisons, 3,300,000 francs annually, or $173,684. This is by way of contrast with favorable pecuniary results in America.

The mortality in the Prisons of France is 1 to 14, or more than 7 per cent. Here, too, the object is the same.

The recommittals are 4,000 out of 16,000, or one fourth part, and things are becoming worse, rather than better, in this respect. Object the same as before.

The expense of building the Prison de la Royuette in Paris was 4,000,000 francs for 400 convicts; which would make the expense of building Prisons in France for the accommodation of 32,000 convicts, which is the whole number, if the same plan were adopted, 320,000,000 francs; while the commissioners estimate the expense of building a sufficient number of Prisons, on the Auburn plan, to accommodate the same number, at 30,000,000; less than one tenth part of the expense of their present plan of building.

They recommend introducing the American system in France, by building a model Prison as an illustration of its benefits. This system they describe with inimitable beauty, in the following language:—

"The Penitentiary system presents itself to us with all the advantages of an extreme simplicity. It is thought that two depraved beings, united, will mutually corrupt each other; they are separated: the voice of their passions, or the tumult of the world, has bewildered and led them astray; they are isolated, and thus led to reflection: intercourse with the wicked had perverted them; they are condemned to silence: idleness had depraved them; they are made to labor: want had led them to crime; they are taught a profession: they have violated the laws of their country; they endure the punishment of this violation: their lives are protected, their bodies are kept sound and healthy; but their moral suffering is unequalled. They are miserable; they deserve to be so. Reformed, they will be happy in the society whose laws they will respect. This is the whole of the American Penitentiary system."

The religious influence exerted upon the prisoners by the officers, chaplains, Sabbath school teachers, &c. in America, a subject on which the commissioners dwell at great length in the body of their report, and the want of which, they say, will make it difficult to be introduced in France, they have omitted to notice (*inadvertently*, we presume, as they have said so much on the subject elsewhere) in this summary view of the American Penitentiary system.

24. Extremely defective Prisons in America.—On this subject we make an extract from the report of the French commissioners.

"Ohio, which possesses a penal code remarkable for the mildness and humanity of its disposition, has barbarous Prisons. We have felt deeply, when, visiting the Jail at Cincinnati, we found half of the Pris-

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oners loaded with irons, and the remainder plunged into an infected dungeon. And it would be impossible to describe the painful impression we experienced, while examining the New Orleans Prison, to see men huddled together pell-mell with swine, in the midst of all their filth and ordure.* By confining prisoners, they do not expect to reform them; but, merely to control their malice, they chain them like ferocious beasts. They do not amend—they brutify them.

"If it be true that, in the region of which we have just spoken, the Penitentiary system is entirely unknown, it is equally certain that the system is incomplete, even in those states where it is in operation. Thus in New York and Boston† there are Prisons to confine criminals whose punishment exceeds one or two years; but there are no establishments of the same construction and discipline for individuals for a short period, or for untried prisoners. With respect to the last, nothing has been changed; disorder, confusion, mixture of ages and characters, and all the vices of the old Prison discipline, exist. We saw in the New York Bridewell more than fifty untried persons in the same room. Yet these are the ones for whom well-regulated Prisons should have been first established. We conceive that the untried person, and he who is condemned for a slight offence, ought to be environed by a greater protection than the more advanced criminal, whose guilt has been proved. The untried are sometimes innocent, and always presumed so. How can it be tolerated that they should find in Prison a corruption which they have not carried there! In the Bridewell in New York, where the untried only are found, they have no regard to the difference of the crimes of which they are accused; to the youth of some, or the old depravity of others. None of them have a bed, a chair, or a plank, where they can lie, or upon which they can rest their heads. And they have no court where they can breathe a pure air. Yet but a few steps from this, there is a perfectly well-regulated Prison, in which condemned criminals are confined. In the United States we find the best and the worst Prisons."

25. Appeal in Behalf of Prisoners.—They are creatures of the same glorious Creator with ourselves. They have eyes to behold his glory in the heavens and in all the work of his hands. They have ears to hear the messages of his mercy, and all the music of speech and of sound. They have voices to speak his praise, tell their joys and sorrows, and humbly acknowledge their transgressions. They have hands to handle the bread of life, and take the cup of salvation; and they have feet, which may be made as swift to do good as they have been to do evil. They have souls like our own, in their nature mysterious, in their existence immortal. They can love, hope and be happy;

* The place where criminals are confined in New Orleans does not deserve the name of Prison. It is a frightful common sewer, in which they are heaped up, and which is fit only for those unclean animals that are found mingled with the prisoners. It must be remarked, also, that all who are confined here are not slaves. This is a Prison for free men. It appears, however, that the necessity of a reform is felt in Louisiana. The governor of the state told us he had repeatedly requested of the legislature an appropriation of funds for this object. It appears, also, that the system of imprisonment in Ohio is about to be entirely changed.

† In Boston, the case is somewhat altered, since the above was written, by the construction of a suitable building at South Boston for a House of Correction, on the plan of the State Prison.

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they can hate, despair and suffer. They must live forever in hell or in heaven.

Possessing bodies and souls like our own, fearfully and wonderfully made by the hand of God, like us, they sustain all the relations of this life; they are fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters. Possessing such a nature, and sustaining such relations, they are objects of God's regard. Our glorious Creator cannot disregard the wonderful work of his own hands, because he was made in the image of God. Should it be said, The man of whom you speak is a guilty man, and has lost the image of God, it is admitted as a melancholy truth; and it should humble him and all men, that it is true of him and them; while, at the same time, this melancholy truth brings more obviously before us the love of God in Christ. "*Herein is love, not that we loved God, but he loved us, and gave his Son to die for us while we were yet sinners.*" Surely, then, our fellow sinners in Prison are objects of our heavenly Father's regard.

And they are objects of regard to the Son of God, the Lord Jesus Christ. He intended his advent, his example, his atonement, his resurrection, his ascension, his intercession, for them as well as for others; and if they will repent and believe, they may be baptized and worthily commemorate his dying love at his table. "*He was anointed to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.*" In some sense he makes their case his own, and claims for them all needed kindness, and promises to those who extend kind offices to them, from love to him, the same rewards as if these kind offices had been shown to him in person. "I was in prison, and ye came unto me." "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, you have done it unto me." And since his ascension to heaven, he does not forget them. "From heaven did the Lord behold the earth, to hear the groaning of the prisoner, and to loose those that are appointed unto death." Surely, then, the Son of God, the Lord Jesus Christ, regards the prisoner.

And the Holy Spirit regards him. Without dwelling upon the subject, we give our humble and hearty thanks to God, that our eyes have seen and our ears have heard the evidence of it. There are men from Prison, within our knowledge, who are proving by a holy life that the Spirit of God has set his love upon them; who are exhibiting, in no ordinary degree, the fruits of the Spirit, *love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance.* Truly, then, the Holy Spirit regards them.

Shall WE disregard them? This is the practical question; for, strange as it may seem, these immortal men, sustaining all the relations of life, on whom the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, have fixed so much regard, will be in Prison, and without human agency they will have no place of solitude and prayer; no solemn stillness by day or by night; no copy of the Scriptures; no minister of religion; no Sabbath school; no morning and evening prayers; no useful employment; no comfortable food, clothing, or place of rest; no sweet breath; no upright and healthful supervision and control; they will be a moth upon the public industry and virtue; they will be a corrupt and corrupting mass of living

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men. How then shall WE FEEL for them, and what shall WE DO for them? The heart of the community must be touched in their behalf; humanity must feel for them; Christianity must do what Christ commands her to do in their behalf, because nature and revelation lay the foundation for effort in this cause.

Are prisoners creatures of the same glorious Creator with ourselves, having bodies and souls like our own?

Let us, when we behold the works of God, think of the thousands who are confined in Prison, and cannot come forth to behold his works. Their eyes fasten upon their high and massy walls and iron bolts and bars, and cannot see the earth, and some of them not even the heavens. They are not blind; but, in ten thousand melancholy particulars, though they have eyes, they cannot see. "God has put their acquaintance far from them. They are shut up and cannot come forth." Let us sometimes think of this, when we open our eyes upon the heavens, and the earth, and upon our friends.

And when we hear music, and speech, and glad tidings, let us think of those who are condemned to solitude and silence. They are not deaf; but, for a large part of the time, they cannot speak and hear. Speech and hearing have been so long and alarmingly perverted by this class of men, that it has become necessary, for a time, to restrain them. But on the holy Sabbath, when the tongue is loosed and the ear is open, then let the soft and sweet sounds of affection, sympathy, instruction and prayer fall upon the ear. It is a privilege to be a chaplain or a Sabbath school teacher in the State Prison, where you may be allowed to speak in the ear of those who seldom hear the sweet music of speech.

They have hands and feet; but they have very little liberty in the use of them. More than half the time they are confined to a very narrow cell, and the things which they can take in their hands are very few. There are thousands of prisoners in our country, who have not stepped without the walls of the Prison for years, in the day time, nor out of their solitary cells in the evening, after sunset. And the few things which they can handle, are only five or six; such as those with which they labor and take their daily food. Such a sight as that of a father taking his child in his arms, has probably not been seen among the six thousand inmates of our State Prisons for several years. These hands and feet, therefore, which minister to us in ten thousand ways, producing pleasure, though possessed by our fellow men of whom we speak, are in Prison.

They have souls like our own. They are capable of love; but generally, when committed to Prison, they are filled with malice. They are capable of hope; but their guilt and punishment generally produce, in the best-regulated Prisons, despair, at least for a time. They are capable of happiness; but frequently their misery is unequalled. They are immortal; but how large a portion of them inherit everlasting pain and sorrow! Do these truths lay the foundation for sympathy and benevolent effort in their behalf, or of indifference and neglect?

They sustain all the relations of life. Ye fathers, think of those fathers who are separated from their children and confined in Prison. Ye mothers, think of those mothers who are confined in Prison. Ye

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sons and daughters, think of those sons and daughters who are confined in Prison. Ye parents, think of those parents whose children are confined in Prison. Ye children, think of those children whose parents are confined in Prison. There are thousands of them in our own land; some for crime; some for being deprived of reason; and very many for small debts.

Creatures of God, if, after his image had been effaced, it has been impressed upon you, and you rest in peace beneath the light of his countenance, think of those who have been *justly condemned* to *Prison* for *crime*. The very aggravation of their guilt is the loud call for your pity, and prayers, and efforts. And their case is not hopeless. Was there never a time when you knew, from your own experience, the sweetness of those words, "Though your sins are as scarlet, they shall be white as wool;" "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters," and "he that hath no money, come ye"?

Disciples of Christ, redeemed of the Lord, have you any desire that the riches of his love should be proclaimed to the captive? Will you obey the command of Christ, and visit those who are in Prison? When you commemorate the dying love of Christ at his table, will you think of the great number in Prison who never celebrate this solemn ordinance? So far as we are informed, there is not one of the reformed Prisons where the Lord's supper has ever been administered.

Ye who are comforted by the Spirit of God, and have his Spirit testifying with your spirits that you are sons of God, what would you give to see all the precious fruits of the Spirit produced in every heart in Prison? What are you willing to DO towards the accomplishment of such an object? Did you ever have any DESIRES of the MIND on this subject, AMOUNTING TO EARNEST PRAYER that it might be accomplished?

Chaplains in Prison, Sabbath school teachers in Prison, pious officers in Prison, benevolent friends of prisoners, children of God who have been discharged from Prison, or who may remain in Prison, the Lord be with you, and make his face to shine upon you, and give you peace!

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, *in account with* CHARLES CLEVELAND, Treasurer. **Cr.**

1833.		
	Balance due the Treasurer from old account,..	$119 47
To cash paid	B. C. Smith, chaplain of the Prison at Auburn, N. Y.,.....	116 68
" " "	Gerrish Barrett, chaplain and agent, of which $651 was for services previous to August 1, 1832, and $333 for services since,*.....	984 82
" " "	Amos H. Haskell, for binding,.....	92 80
" " "	J. G. Rogers, for stereotype plates,.....	157 53
" " "	Nathan Hale, for printing,.....	42
" " "	Grant & Daniell, for paper,.....	400 55
" " "	Marcus Latham, for collecting, distributing Reports, Notifications, &c.....	43 61
" " "	Perkins & Marvin, for printing,.....	13 88
" " "	Incidental expenses,.....	50 64
" " "	Secretary's salary, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c.,.....	1500
" cash on hand—to new account,.....		240 13
		$3,762 11

1833.		
May 27.—By cash—received sundry contributions,.....		$146 00
" " amount received to constitute Life Directors and Life Members,.....		853 50
" " amount received for Reports, and from Annual Subscribers and Friends,.....		2,762 61
		$3,762 11

* The Society has never had funds on hand to settle with Mr. Barrett as money became due to him.

Boston, May 27, 1833.

Errors excepted. CHARLES CLEVELAND, Treasurer.

Boston, May 27, 1833.—*We have examined the foregoing account, which is correctly cast and properly vouched.*

GEORGE J. HOMER, HENRY HILL, } Auditors.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

From May 28, 1832, *to May* 27, 1833.

m

Albany, N. Y.

Bain, P.	2	
Bleeker, Harmanus	2	
Boyd, Peter	2	
Brown, J.	2	
Cash, 2, do. 2	4	
Cash, 2, do. 1,50	3	50
Cash, 2, do. 2	4	
Cash, 3, do. 2	5	
De Witt, Richard Varick	5	
Hall, J.	1	
Humphrey, Friend	2	
Johnson,	1	
Miller, C.	2	
Morris, W. R.	2	
Second Presb. Church	27	60
Seymour, E. A.	2	
Smith, Israel	3	
Sundry Persons	6	25
Vanor, Jno. I.	2	
Van Schaick	1	
Webster, Charles	2	
Willard, John	2	

Amherst, Mass.

Boltwood, Lucius	1	
Cash		50
Colton, C.	2	
Dickerson, Moses	2	
Fiske, N. W.	2	
Hitchcock, E.	2	
Humphrey, H.	2	
Pitkin, Solomon	2	
Sweetser, Luke	2	
Worcester, S. M.	2	

Baltimore, Md.

Carroll, James	2	
Carroll, H. D.	2	
Colt, Roswell T.	2	
Ellicot, A. & J.	2	
Hall, J. W.	2	
Howard, James	2	
Jarvis & Brown	2	
Kural, G. H.	2	
Lilly, Alonzo	2	
McDonald, William	2	
Metseer, M. & W.	2	
Owens, Joseph	2	
Parnelle, Edward	2	
Poultney, Evan	2	

Berlin, Conn.

Booth, Joseph	2	
Brandigee, C.	2	
Cash, 50 do. 50 do. 50	1	50
Dunbar, Daniel	2	

Boston.

Abbott, Jacob	2	
Abbott, Jacob	3	
Adams, Asher	2	
Adams, Chester	2	
Adams, Zabdiel T.	2	
Adams, William	2	
Adams, Benjamin	5	
Adan, J. R.	2	
Andem, William	5	
Anderson, Rufus	2	
Andrews, E. T.	2	
Andrews, James	2	
Andrews, Caleb	2	
Andrews, Alfred A.	1	
Ashton, E. V.	1	
Babcock, S. H.	5	
Bacon, L. B.	1	
Bacon, Joseph V.	3	
Bacon, Robert	2	
Bailey, Ebenezer	2	
Baker, Jno.	2	
Baker, H. F.	2	
Balch, Joseph	2	
Ballard, Joseph	2	
Bancroft, Jacob	2	
Bangs, J.	5	
Baptist Church, Federal St., under the care of Rev. Howard Malcom,	37	75
do. do. Gold Ring,	2	33
Barber, John N.	2	
Barnard, Charles	2	
Barnard, Moses	2	
Barnes, D. W. & S. H.	2	
Barrett & Brown	2	
Barry & Low	2	
Barry, S. F.	2	
Barry, William	1	
Bartlett, Levi	2	
Bartlett, William	2	
Bates, William	1	
Bates, Sam'l G. Jun.	2	
Battelle, Leonard	2	
Baylies, Edward	2	
Beaman, Chs. C.	2	
Bean, Elias	2	
Belknap, John	5	
Benjamin, Park	5	
Benson, John	2	
Benson, F. A.	2	
Bigelow, F. R.	2	
Bird, S. J.	2	
Blake, N.	5	
Blake, James	2	
Blanchard, Joshua P.	2	
Boardman, W. H.	5	
Bond, William	2	
Bowditch, N.	15	
Bowen, Charles	1	
Bowles, Leonard	1	
Bracket, Rufus	1	
Bradford, George	2	
Bradlee, John R.	2	
Brewer, S. N.	2	
Brewer, Nathaniel	2	
Brewer, Eliab S.	1	
Brewer, J. A.	2	
Brewer, George A.	1	
Brewer, G. Aspinwall	1	
Brewer, W. A.	2	
Bridge & Stevens	2	
Brooks, Peter C.	20	
Brown, William	1	
Brown, J. Vincent	1	
Brown, Joseph M.	2	
Brown, Charles	2	
Brownell, Gilbert	2	
Bullard, Silas	2	
Bumstead, Josiah	6	
Bumstead, Josiah F.	10	
Bush, Jotham	2	
Butler, James	2	
Butts, Isaac R.	2	
Capen, Nahum	2	
Carter, Henry	2	
Carter & Hendee	5	
Cartwright, C. W.	2	
Cash, 1, do. 1, do. 1	3	
Cash, 1, do. 1	2	
Cash, 2, do. 2, do. 1	5	
Cash, 1, do. 1	2	
Cash, 75 cts., do. 1	1	75
Cash for Reports, G. E. B.	1	50
Cash, 2, do. 1	3	
Chandler, Abiel	4	
Channing, Walter	2	
Chapman, George H.	2	
Chapman, Henry	5	
Child, David L.	1	
Clapp, Isaac P.	2	
Clapp, Joshua	32	
Clarke, B. C.	2	
Clarke, C. W.	2	
Clarke, Gilbert	2	
Clarke, Isaac	2	
Clarke, John	2	
Cleveland, Aaron P.	3	
Cleveland, Stephen S.	2	
Codman, Henry	30	
Cogswell, William	10	
Colby, Gardner	2	
Coleman, Samuel	1	
Contribution	29	50
do.	2	06
Cook, J. C. & C.	1	
Copp, J. H.	5	
Cotton, Joseph, Jun.	10	
Cotton, J. H.	2	
Cragin, Lorenzo S.	1	
Crocker & Brewster	4	
Crockett & Seaver	4	
Crosby, Asa		50
Cummings, Daniel	2	
Cummings, Amos	1	
Cunningham, Charles	1	
Currier, Ebenezer B.	2	
Curtis, C. P.	2	
Curtis, Samuel	2	
Curtis, T. B.	2	
Cushing, James	5	
Cushing, Thomas P.	2	
Cutler, Pliny	10	
Daggett, H.	2	
Dalton, John L.	2	
Dana, Ephraim	2	
Dana, Luther	2	
Dana, Nathaniel	10	
Davis, Thomas A.	2	
Davis, Thomas A.	3	
Davis, Samuel	2	
Davis, Isaac	1	
Dean, C. C.	2	
Dean, C. C.	1	
Deane, William R.	2	
Dearborn, Nathaniel	1	
Deming, Jarves	2	
Denny, Daniel	2	
Denny, George	5	
Devens, Richard	2	
Devens, S.	2	
Dexter, Jno. H.	2	
Dickinson, Sam'l N., in printing	10	

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Dickson, James A.	1	
Doggett, John	10	
Doggett, John, Jun.	2	
Dole, Daniel	2	
Dorr, Samuel	50	
Drew, Charles	1	
Drury, Otis	2	
Dunn, J. C.	2	
Dutton, Henry W.	2	
Dyer, Ebenezer E.	1	
Dyer, Ezra	3	
Eager, William	5	
Eaton, John	2	
Edwards, Henry	15	
Ela, David H.	2	
Emerson, Curtis	2	
Emerson, George B.	3	
Error, 1, do. 45 cts.	1	45
Eustis, William T.	2	
Eveleth, Moses	2	
Everett, A. H.	5	
Fairbanks & Loring	4	
Fairbanks, Drury	1	
Falkner, Luther	2	
Faxon, Nathaniel	2	
Fearing, A. C.	5	
Fearing, A. & Co.	2	
Felt, O. S.	2	
Fenner, J. P.	2	
Fessenden, Jno. M.	2	
Fisk, Samuel	2	
Flagg, Josiah	5	
Flagg, John G.	2	
Fletcher, Richard	2	
Follansby, E. F.	2	
Forbes, Charles	2	
Ford, John	2	
Foster, Edward A.	2	
Francis, David	2	
Freeman, John D.	1	
French, Benjamin V.	2	
French, Jonathan	5	
French, Jonathan, Jun.	5	
Friend	1	
Friend	2	
Friend	2	
Gaffield, Thomas	2	
Gale, Samuel	2	
Gardinier, John	1	
Gassett, Henry	10	
Gates, James W.	2	
Gilbert, John, Jun.	2	
Gilbert, Louis	2	
Gilbert, Samuel	2	
Gilbert, Timothy	2	
Glover, J. E.	2	
Goodnough, Peter	1	
Goodrich, Samuel	2	
Goodwin, Ozias	5	
Gordon, George W.	2	
Gore, W.	1	
Grant & Daniell	4	
Grant & Daniell	10	
Gray, Frederic T.	2	
Gray, Francis C.	50	
Greele, P.	2	
Green, David	3	
Greene, Nathaniel	2	
Greene, Charles G.	2	
Greenleaf, Samuel	10	
Gregg, Daniel	2	
Grosvenor, Lemuel P.	2	
Gurney, Nathaniel	2	
Hadley, Charles	2	
Hale, Enoch	2	
Hall, Joseph, Jun.	2	
Hall, Jno. P.	1	
Hall, Andrew T.	2	
Hall, H.	2	
Hancock, William	1	
Hancock, William	1	
Harmon, John	2	
Harper, Edward	2	
Harvey, Peter	2	
Haskell, Amos H.	2	
Haskell, A. W.	2	
Haskell, Edward	2	
Haskins, Thomas W.	1	
Hastings, Daniel	2	
Hastings, Joseph S.	2	
Haughton, James	2	
Haughton, Richard	2	
Hawes, Prince	5	
Hawes, M.	2	
Head, George E.	2	
Hersey, Cornelius	2	
Hilliard, Gray & Co.	5	
Hinckley, T. C.	2	
Hobart, Albert	2	
Hollis, Thomas	2	
Holman, Henry	2	
Homer, George	2	
Homes, Henry	20	
Hooper, B. C.	2	
Hosmer, Epenetus	2	
Houghton, N.	2	
How, Hall J.	2	
Howard, Benjamin	2	
Howard, A.	2	
Howe, George	2	
Howe, Jabez C.	2	
Howland, Henry J.	2	
Hubbard, William J.	2	
Humphrey,	2	
Hunt, N. P.	2	
Hyde, William	2	
Inches, Henderson	5	
Ingham, Joseph	3	
Jackson, Miss L.	2	
Jackson, Ward	2	
Jacobs, Benjamin, Jun	1	
Jeffries, John	5	
Jellison, Zechariah	2	
Jewett, John H.	5	
Jocelyn, Lewis	2	
Johnson, Milton	2	
Johnson, Samuel	2	
Jones, Ebenezer	2	
Jones, Eliphalet	2	
Jones, J. A.	2	
Jones, Jno. B.	10	
Kendall, A., Jun.	2	
Kendall, H. Smith	5	
Kendrick, Rufus	2	
Kimball, Ambrose	2	
Kimball, Daniel	2	
Kimball, Eliphalet	2	
Kittredge, Alvah	2	
Kuhn, G. H.	2	
Lambert, W. G.	5	
Lane, Jonathan	2	
Lane, J. H.	2	
Lane, Lamson & Co.	2	
Latham, Marcus	4	
Lawrence, Samuel	5	
Leach, James	2	
Leavitt, Charles F.	2	
Lee, Ann	10	
Lee, Henry	3	
Leeds, Theodore C.	2	
Leeds, Benjamin	2	
Leeds, Joseph La Fayette	2	
Leland, Sherman	2	
Lemist, Edwin	1	
Light, George W.	1	50
Lincoln, Ensign	2	
Lincoln, Francis	2	
Lincoln, Heman	5	
Lincoln, Heman	2	
Lincoln, Oliver	2	
Little, Robert E.	2	
Livermore, Isaac	3	
Lobdell, Thomas J.	2	
Lombard, Ammi C.	2	
Longley, James	2	
Loring, Barnabas T	2	
Loring, Benjamin	5	
Loring, Charles G.	2	
Loring, Com. Ins. Office	5	
Loring, Elijah	2	
Loring, James	2	
Loring, Josiah	2	
Lovejoy, William R.	2	
Low, Isaiah	2	
Low, Joseph H.	2	
Low, J. J.	2	
Low, J. J.	2	
Lowell, Charles	25	
Lowell, Charles	10	
Mackay, T. B.	2	
Mansfield, James	2	
Mansfield, Isaac	5	
Marsh, John	2	
Marsh, Richard C.	2	
Marvin, Theophilus R.	2	
Mason, W. P.	2	
Mason, James J.	2	
Mason, Lowell	5	
Mason,		50
Maynard, Waldo	2	
McGaw, Jno. A.	2	
Means, James	5	
Mears, Elijah	2	
Meldrum & Co.	2	
Mellen, John	2	
Mellen, Moses	2	
Merrick, Francis J.	2	
Messenger, C.	2	
Morrill, James	5	
Morse, Hazen	1	
Newell, Montgomery	3	
Newell, Montgomery	5	
Newhall, Cheever	2	
Newman, Samuel H.	2	
Nickerson, Ebenezer	2	
Noyes, Daniel	3	
Oliver, Henry J.	2	
Osgood, J.		50
Osgood, J. & S. A.	2	
Otis, G. H.	5	
Paige, J. W.	2	
Park, Amasa	2	
Park, Thomas B.	2	
Parker, Isaac	3	
Parker, James	2	
Parker, Jonathan	20	
Parker, Matthew	2	
Parker, S. H.	1	
Parker, William A.	2	
Parsons, Thomas	2	
Peck, John M.	2	
Penniman, Henry	2	
Perkins, Benjamin	2	
Perkins, William	2	
Peters, Edward D.	5	
Phelps, S.	2	
Pickering, John	2	
Pickman, B. T.	5	
Pierce, Josiah	2	
Pierce, Samuel B.	2	
Pierce, William	2	
Pierpont, John	2	
Pond, Moses	2	
Pool, Frederic	2	
Poor, Benjamin	2	
Porter, Edward P.	2	
Porter, Royal L.	2	
Pray, Isaac C.	5	
Pray, Isaac C.	2	
Pray, John H.	1	
Prichard, Gilman	3	
Prichard, Gilman	3	
Priest, J. F.	2	

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Proctor, J. C	10	
Punchard, John	2	
Reed, Benjamin T.	2	
Reed, William	10	
Reports sold	1	75
do. do. by O. B.	1	75
do. do. by Perkins & Marvin	14	16
Revere, George	2	
Reynolds, William B.	5	
Rhodes, N. & C.	2	
Rice, John H.	2	
Rich, Otis	2	
Richardson, Robert	2	
Robbins, Chandler	2	
Robbins, Robert	2	
Robinson, Marcus	2	
Rogers, J. V. S.		50
Rogers, Warren A.	2	
Rogers, John Gorham	2	
Rollins, William	4	
Ropes, Hardy, Jun.	2	
Russell, Odiorne & Co.	5	
Safford, Henry	2	
Safford, Daniel	10	
Safford, Daniel	20	
Salisbury, Samuel	2	
Scholfield, A.	2	
Scudder, Charles	2	
Searle, James M.	2	
Seaver, Benjamin	5	
Shorey, John	1	
Simonds, Artemas	3	
Simpson, Michael H.	10	
Skinner, Francis	2	
Skinner, L.	5	
Smith & Ballard	1	
Smith, Joseph L.	2	
Spooner, W. B.	1	
Sprague, Phineas	3	
Stanton, F.	5	
Stedman, William	3	
Stetson, Caleb	2	
Stevenson, W.	2	
Stoddard, Charles	15	
Stoddard, David	2	
Stodder, Robert H.	2	
Stone, William W.	5	
Storer, N. B.	5	
Sullivan, John W.	2	
Sullivan, John	2	
Sumner, Bradford	2	
Sweetser, Samuel	5	
Swett, Samuel	2	
Tappan, Charles	10	
Tarbell, Thomas	2	
Tenney, Samuel	2	
Thacher, Peter O.	2	
Thaxter, Benjamin	2	
Thayer, Isaac	5	
Thorndike, Israel	20	
Thorndike, William	2	
Thurston, Lyman	2	
Tibbets, J. C.	2	
Ticknor, W. D	5	
Tiffany, Lyman	2	
Tileston, William	2	
Timmins, Henry	3	
Townsend, H. B.	2	
Tracy, E. C.	2	
Train, Enoch	5	
Train, Samuel	10	
Trott & Bumstead	10	
True, Benjamin	2	
Tuckerman, W. & G.	5	
Tufts, James	2	
Twombly, Alexander	2	
Upham, Charles	1	
Upham, Henry	2	
Vila, James	2	
Vila, Joseph	1	

*

Vinal, Otis	2	
Wait, William S.	5	
Wait, S. Lee	2	
Waitt, Henry	2	
Wales & Russell	1	
Wales, Thomas B.	30	
Walker, Amasa	2	
Walker, Ezra	1	
Walley, Samuel H.	3	
Warren, John C.	10	
Warren, Richard	2	
Waterston, Robert	2	
Watson, Edward	1	
Watson, Miss	2	
Wells, Alfred	2	
Wells, Charles A.	2	
Wells, John B.	2	
Wentworth, James	2	
Wetherel, John	2	
Wheelwright, Lot, Jun.	3	
Wheelwright, John	2	
White, Charles A.	5	
White, Charles	3	
Whitmore, C. O.	2	
Whitney, Paul	3	
Whiton & March	5	
Wigglesworth, Edward	2	
Wigglesworth, Thomas	5	
Willey, Newton	2	
Williams, E. & Co.	2	
Williams, Willard	2	
Williams, Moses	5	
Williams, S. S.	2	
Williams, Timothy	5	
Willis, Henry	2	
Wilson, F. W.	1	
Wilson, John & Co.	2	
Wilson, Harvey	1	
Winchester, Edmund	5	
Wood, Ephraim, Jun.	1	
Woodman, George	2	
Woods, George A.	2	
Yates, James D.	2	

Cambridge, Mass.

Palfrey, J. G.	2	
Ware, Henry	2	
Worcester, Joseph E.	2	

Catskill, N. Y.

Adams, John	2	
Cash	2	
Collection	4	
Day, E. B.	1	
Hale, Thomas	1	
Hawley, Ezra	2	
McKinstry, Henry	2	
Sherman, B.	1	
Van Vecten, A.	1	
Wilson, F. N.	2	

Charlestown, Mass.

Austin, William, for 1831,	2	
Doane, John, Jun.	2	
Everett, Edward	5	
Fay, Warren	2	
Flint, Simeon	2	
Jackson, Henry	2	
Kidder, Samuel	2	
Lincoln, Charles	2	
McIntire, E. P.	2	
Skelton, Matthew	2	
Skelton, Matthew, for 1831,	2	
Tufts, Amos	2	
Warren, Isaac	2	

Connecticut Legislature.

For Reports.	7	

Cozackie, N. Y.

Bronk, J. L.	2	
Bronk, Leonard	2	
Ely, John	2	
Hollenbeck, Rhoda	2	
Reed, Epenetus	2	
Van Dyck, Abraham	30	

Danvers, Mass.

Braman, Milton P., by Mrs. M. Oakes	30	

East Hartford, Conn.

Cash	1	
Goodwin, George	2	
Hall, Timothy	1	
Merrow, J. M.	1	
Olmsted, S.	2	
Pitkin, Samuel	2	
Pitkin, Daniel	1	
Stanley, M.	1	

Fairfield, Conn.

Sherman, Roger M.	5	

Fairhaven, Conn.

Contribution in Rev. John Mitchell's Society	17	78

Farmington, Conn.

Cowles, Col.		75
Hart, Simeon	2	
Hooker, Edward	1	

Greenfield, Mass.

Alvord, E.	2	
Cash	1	
Jones, Henry	1	
Leavett, Mary H.	2	
Leavett, Hooker	2	
Leavett, Horatio	2	
Phelps, A.	2	
Russell, N. E.	2	
Supplying Pulpit	8	

Groton, Mass.

Greeg, Oliver	5	74

Hartford, Conn.

Anderson, Robert	1	
Andrus, Silas	2	
Barnum, J. P.	1	
Bergh, G. B.	1	
Brace, Jonathan	3	
Brinsmade, H. N.	2	
Bull, J. W.	2	
Bull, E. W.	1	
Bunce, James M.	2	
Butler, A. W.	2	
Cash, 50 cts., do 1	1	50
Cash, 1, do 1	2	
Cash	2	
Chaffee, H. B.	1	
Chapin, A. & Son	1	
Cook, E. P.	1	
Cook, Oliver D.	5	
Copeland, Melville	1	
Eggleston, N.	1	
Endicot, William	2	
Fox, Gurdon	1	
Gallaudet, Thomas H.	2	
Gilman, Eli	2	
Goodwin, H. 2d.	1	
Goodwin & Co.	2	
Hamersley, William J.	2	
Hawes, Joel, by Ladies	30	
Hosmer, Charles	2	
Hosmer, J. B.	1	
Hudson, B.	2	
Imlay, W. H.	2	
Marshall & Co.	1	
Olmsted, John	2	

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Peck,	1	
Sage, Jason	1	
Seymour, Charles	2	
Sigourney, L. H.	3	
Sigourney, Charles	2	
Smith, Norman	2	
Spring, Sam'l, by Ladies	30	
Sumner, B. F.	2	
Tainter,	1	
Taylor & Miller	2	
Ward, R. B.	2	
Watkinson, David	5	
Watkinson, R.	1	
Weeks, J. S.	1	
Wells, James H.	2	
Whiting, Charles	2	
Wildman & Hamilton	2	
Williams, Thomas S.	5	
Woodbridge, Ward	2	

Hudson, N. Y.

Bame, Jeremiah	1	
Bassett, J. V.	1	
Cash	1	50
Darling, Charles	1	
Hudson, William	1	
Mellen, James	2	
Mitchell, A. C.	2	
Sprague, S.	2	
Thurston, E. C.	2	
Van Sickle, F.	1	
Williams, Elisha	2	

Jamaica, L. I.

Crane, Elias W., from the Ladies of the Pres. Con.	30	
Higsbee, Abram	1	
Punnet, H.	3	
Shelton, Nathan	1	
Van Wicks, V. W.	3	
Wicks, Eliphalet	5	

Lansingburgh, N. Y.

Janes, Horace	2	
Janes, Elijah	2	
Lansing, Cornelius	2	
Parmelee, Elias	2	
Parmelee, E. R.	1	
Reid, James	2	
Seelye, S.	1	
Walbridge, E. W.	2	

Lowell, Mass.

Austin, William	2	
First Congrega. Church, a contribution	26	59
Second Congrega. Society, a contribution	22	50

Manchester, Conn.

Pitkin, Horace	5	
Woodbridge, Welles	2	

Meriden, Conn.

Booth, Walter	1	
Bush, Fenno	1	
Cowles, E. A.	2	
Hinsdale, Charles	1	
Pratt, Philo	1	
Tibbats, Isaac J.	1	
Yale, Julius	1	

Middletown, Conn.

Allen, D.	1	
Bacon, Benjamin	1	
Barnes, J.	2	
Carrington, C.	2	
Cash	3	12
Cash	1	
Children	38	
Clark, R.	1	
Crane, John R., by Ladies	30	
Gear, A. S.	1	
Hayden, H.	1	
Hinsdale, Mr.	1	
Hubbard, Nehemiah	2	
Hubbard, Abigail	1	
Nash, Capt.	2	
Rand, R.	1	
Southmayd, Samuel	2	
Stanley, George W.	2	
Ward, Mrs.	2	
Ward, W. D.	2	

Newark, N. J.

Beach, E.	2	
Frelinghuysen, Theodore	5	
Ward, Aaron	2	

Newburgh, N. Y.

Belknap, A.	1	
Brown, J. S. & John	5	
Cash		50
Cash, 1, do. 1, do. 1	3	
Chambers, John	1	
Cornwall, G.	1	
Crawford, D.	2	
Lawson, J. D.		75
Roe, Jefferson	2	

Newburyport, Mass.

Friends, by L. F. D.	3	

New Haven, Conn.

Andrews, E. H.	2	
Austin, D.	1	
Bacon, Leonard, by Ladies of the Centre Church	30	
Baldwin, Simeon	2	
Beers, Isaac	1	
Beers, Timothy P.	1	
Benjamin, E.	2	
Bradley, Abraham	2	
Cash, 1, do. 1, do. 1	3	
Cash, 1, do. 50 cts. do. 50 cts.	2	
Clarke, J. N.	2	
Davis, S. P.	1	
Day, Jeremiah	2	
Dennison, Henry	2	
Dow, Virgil M.	2	
Durant, H.	2	
Elliot, M. G.	1	
Forbes, J. & Son	2	
Fitch, Eleazer T., towards Life Membership, from Students in Yale Col.	28	50
Gibbs, Josiah W.	2	
Gilbert, Levi	1	
Goodrich, Chauncey A.	2	
Greggs, Leveret	2	
Haden, J. C.	1	
Hiller, J.	1	
Hitchcock, Samuel J.	2	
Hotchkiss, H. & L.	2	
Hotchkiss, L.	1	
Hotchkiss, Ezra	2	
Hotchkiss, Wooster	2	
Hotchkiss, R.	2	
Hull, Sidney	2	
Ives, Eli	2	
Jarman, F. T.	2	
Kingsley, James L.	2	
Knevals, S. W.	2	
Merryman, G.	1	
Nicholson, J.	1	
Peck, N.	2	
Sherman, R. M.	1	
Sherman, Roger	2	
Silliman, Benjamin	2	
Skinner, A. N.	2	
Thompson, Nathan S.	1	
Totten, Gilbert	2	
Townsend, Isaac, Jun.	2	
Townsend, Isaac H.	2	
Trowbridge, Henry	2	
White, Dyer	2	
Whitney, Henrietta	2	
Wilcox, J.	1	
Woolsey, T. D.	2	

New York City.

Alcott, H. W.	2	
Aldrich, H. D.	2	
Amory, J.	2	
A Friend, anonymous	10	
Arnold, D. H.	2	
Baker, Cornelius	2	
Baker, J.	2	
Barstow, C.	2	
Benjamin, Mr. D.	2	
Benjamin, S.	2	
Bergen, James	2	
Bergh, John C.	2	
Bethune, Isabella	2	
Boorman, J.	30	
Booth, W. A.	2	
Brown, Silas	5	
Brower, Jacob	2	
Brower, John	2	
Brower, J. L.	2	
Brower, J. G.	2	
Brunnel, L. A.	1	
Buchanan, James	10	
Butler, Henry	2	
Carrick, Richard	2	
Cash, 3, do. 3	6	
Cash, 10, do. 2	12	
Cash	2	
Cash, 1, H. 1	2	
Cash, 2, do. 1	3	
Cash, 1, J. B. T. 1	2	
Cash, 2, do. 1, do. 3	6	
Cash, 2, do. 2, do. 1	5	
Cash, 1, do. 2, do. 1	4	
Cash, 5, do. 2, do. 1	8	
Cash, 2, do. 2	4	
Cash	3	
Cash, 2, do. 2	4	
Cash, 2, do. 2, do. 2	6	
Catlin, J. M.	2	
Chalmers, James	1	
Chamberlain, W.	2	
Chandler, J.	2	
Chardon,	2	
Chauncey, William	2	
Clibborne, J.	2	
Cochrane, R. J.	2	
Cork, Thomas C.	2	
Cockran, A. G.	2	
Colgate, George	2	
Collins, J. B.	2	
Conner, James	2	
Cook, Edward	2	
Cornelle, R. C.	2	
Corning, Edward	2	
Crosby, W. B.	30	
Curtis, George & Edward	2	
Cushman & Falkner	2	
Davidson, C.	2	
Day, Mahlon	2	
Delliano, Jesse	2	
Dodge, W. E.	2	
Doremus, Thomas L.	2	
Dow, Josiah	2	
D. S. J.	3	
Edwards, Alfred	2	
Ellsworth, Erastus	2	
Fanshaw, Daniel	2	
Fenn, Gaius	2	

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Field, H. W.	3
Freeman, Pliny	2
Friends, several	10
Fuller, Robert	2
Garner, Thomas	2
Garretson, H. V.	2
Goodwin, Eli	2
Green, Timothy R.	2
Grut, Benjamin	2
Haight, D. L.	2
Haines, R. T.	2
Hall, Charles	2
Hall, C. D.	2
Halsey, A. P.	2
Halsted, Benjamin	2
Hart, Lucius	2
Haven & Co.	2
Hendricks & Brothers	2
Hinsdale, Henry	2
Hinsdale, H.	2
Hoe, Robert, & Co.	2
Hoffman, Murray	2
Holbrook, L.	2
Holden, Horace	2
Holland, G. W.	2
Holmes, O.	5
Holmes, Silas	3
Holt, S.	1
Homes, Olivia	2
How, C. W.	2
How, Fisher	2
How, C. W.	2
Hoyt, C.	2
Hurd, John R.	3
Hurd, J.	3
Hurlburt, J. D.	2
Hutchinson, R. F.	2
Hutchinson, R. J.	2
J. G. P.	3
Jones, H. H.	2
Judd, Samuel	2
J. S.	2
Kellogg, E.	1
Kelso, James	2
Lawrence, Richard	2
Leavett, Joshua	2
Lord, Eleazer	2
Lovett, James	6
Low, Seth	2
Marquand, J. P.	2
Marvin, Henry	2
McArthur, Duncan	2
McCall, James	2
Mead, Leander	2
Meeker, David	2
Meeker, J. C.	2
Moore, G.	2
Morrison, John	2
Morse, Sidney E.	2
Morton, W.	2
Murray, Hamilton	2
Murray, Hoffman	2
Murray, Lindley	2
Nelson, John G.	2
Nevins & Townsend	5
North, John	2
Oothout, J.	5
Osgood, R. H.	2
Parker, James	2
Patten, Richard	2
Pearl Street, No. 134	3
Peet, H. T.	2
Phyfe, Robert	2
Phyfe, Robert	2
P. J. F.	2
Porter, D. C.	2
Porter, E. A.	2
Post, E.	2
Post, George D.	2
Prior & Bowne	2
Rankin, John	2
Reports sold by J. P. H.	1 50
Rhodes, A.	1
Roberts, C. H.	2
Rossler, A. E.	2
Russell, C. H.	2
Ruthven, John	2
Seymour, McNeil	5
Sheffelin, H. H.	2
Sheffelin,	1
Shepherd, John	2
Shipman, G. P.	2
Staples, Seth P.	2
Stevens, Samuel	2
Stuart, John	2
Stuart, R. L. & A.	2
Suydam, Abram	2
Swett, M.	2
Taylor, Knowles	2
Thomas, T. & Son	2
Thorn, J.	2
Tornes, Francis	2
Torrey, E. P.	2
Tracy, F. A.	2
Tracy, F. A.	2
Tweebank, Thomas	1
Vanderpool, Beach	2
W. G. & Co.	2
Wainwright, E.	6
Walker, William	2
Ward, Samuel	30
Wesson, David	2
Wetmore, D. W.	2
Wheeler, E.	2
Wheeler, E.	2
Wheeler, M.	2
White,	5
White, Eli	1
Whitemore, A. W.	2
Whiting, William E.	1
William, M.	5
Wolcot, Frederic H.	2
Wood, Augustus	2
Wright, John	2

Northampton, Mass.

Clarke, Isaac	1
Hopkins, John	2
Warner, Oliver	2
Whitney, Josiah D.	2
Williams, Eliphalet	2
Williston, J. P.	1

Philadelphia, Penn.

Allen, Solomon	10
Blight, George W.	2
Brown, D. P.	3
Brown, John A.	2
Bull, Marcus	2
Chauncey, Nathaniel	2
Dickson, James N.	2
Earp, Thomas	2
Elmes, Thomas	2
Harding, John	2
Harwood, L.	2
Henry, John S.	2
Keagy, J. M.	2
King, John	2
Lymington, Alexander	2
Newkirk, Matthew	2
Pollard, A. F.	2
Ralston, Robert	2
Richards, Benj. W.	2
Stryker, J. B.	2
Wallace, William	2
Williams, Henry S.	2
Wurts, Charles S.	2

Portland, Me.

Adams, Solomon	2
Blanchard, Charles	2
Cash	1
Cash	2
Cross, Nathaniel	2
Dana, David	5
Dwight, William T., by Ladies of Third Church	30
Greele, H. H. S.	5
Neal, John	5
Owens, Joseph	3
Smith, Isaac	2
Southgate, Horatio	2
Steele, Ebenezer	2
Tyler, Bennett, by Ladies of the Second and High St. Churches	30

Providence, R. I.

For Reports, by Commissioners of the town	7

Randolph, Mass.

Hitchcock, Calvin	2

Reading, Mass.

Reid, Jared	2

Salem, Mass.

Adams, Joseph	2
Barstow, Gideon	2
Brown, Ephraim	2
Dean, William	2
Dodge, Pickering, Jun.	2
Kenney, Jonathan	2
Lawrence, Eliza	3
Lawrence, Charles	2
Peele, Willard	2
Pickman, Benjamin, for 1832 and 1833	20
Robinson, Nathan	2
Shepherd, Michael	2
Smith, George H.	2
Sprague, Joseph G.	2
Treadwell, William	2
Tucker, Gideon	2
Whipple, Henry	2
White, D. A.	2

Springfield, Mass.

Ames, David	3
Bliss, William	1
Bontecou, Daniel	2
Bowdoin, W. H.	1
Bunker, H. L.	1
Byers, James	3
Carew, Joseph	1
Cash, 1, do. 1	2
Cash, 1, do. 1	2
Dwight, Frances	2
Ely, Justin	2
Foster, Lewis	1
Hooker, Josiah	1
Howard, Charles	2
Hubbard, Boardman	1
Hubbard, Linus	1
Hunt, Jonathan	1
Lee, Roswell	2
Merriam, Charles	1
Morris, Oliver B.	2
Newbury, John	1
Osgood, Sam'l, by Ladies	30
Pynchon, Mrs.	1
Reynolds, Samuel	1
Reynolds, Daniel	1
Sheffield, J. B.	1
Stebbins, S. H.	2
Warner, Thomas	1

Suffield, Conn.

Sherman, David A.	1

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Troy, N. Y.

Bigelow, T. B.	2	
Cash, 1, do. 1, 50	2	50
Cash, 1	1	
Cushman, J. P.	2	
Haight, William D.	2	
Hart, J. C.	1	
Hooker, J. H.	2	
Kellogg, D. O.	2	
Nazro, Henry	2	
Perry, A. S.	2	
Powell, A. M.	1	
Riley, Norton & Co.	2	
Robbins, A.	2	
Russell, Joseph	2	
Schoonhoven, J. V.	2	
Silliman, R. D.	2	
Townsend, Howland & Co.	2	
Weed, A.	2	

Waterford, N. Y.

Boist, S. B.	1	
Cash		10
Doe, N. B.	1	
Hazard & Co.	2	
House, J.	1	
Kimball, E. H.	2	
Lewis,	1	
Manderville,	1	
Naswell, John	1	
Near,	1	

Wethersfield, Conn.

Barrett, Gerrish, by Ladies in Wethersfield, Conn.	30

Worcester, Mass.

Abbot, J. S. C., by three Sisters,	100
Foster, Alfred Dwight	70
Salisbury, Stephen	50

Sums received at the close of the year, after the account of the Treasurer was cast and audited, carried to the account of the next year.

Danvers, Mass.

Brown, James	1
Cowles, George	2
Frost, Caleb L.	2
Frothingham, Joseph	2
Sanger, Abner	2
Shillaber, Ebenezer	1
Upton, Elijah	2

Randolph, Mass.

Hitchcock, Calvin	2

Reading, Mass.

Damon, John	3
Reid, Jared	2

Worcester, Mass.

Salisbury, Stephen,	50

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APPENDIX.

A.

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, at their June Session, 1833.

Agreeably to the requisitions of the statute in relation to the State Prison, the following report of the Warden is respectfully submitted.

1. INCOME.

Stone Shop.

Property on hand, May 31, 1832,..	1,589 51		
—— since purchased, pay of overseers, &c.	1,895 42		
		3,484 93	
Sales of Stone, labor on New Prison, &c....	3,819 35		
Stock and tools on hand, April 30, 1833,.....	3,430 98		
		7,250 33	
Making the net gain of the Stone Shop.....			3,765 40

Smith Shop.

Stock and tools on hand May 31, 1832,.....	3,592 80		
Stock and tools since purchased, wages of overseer, &c..	4,834 78		
		8,427 58	
Sales & amount charged New Prison for iron and labor.....	6,921 55		
Property on hand April 30, 1833, including two horses and apparatus in Machine Shop...	3,517 03		
		10,438 58	
Income since May 31, 1833,.....			2,011 00
Carried forward.....			$5,776 40

Brought forward.....			$5,776 40

Shoe Shop.

Property on hand, May 31, 1832,..	2,020 40		
Property since purchased, salary of overseer, &c.....	3,467 31		
		5,487 71	
Amount of sales since May 31, 1832,.....	4,956 31		
Stock and tools on hand April 30, 1833,.....	2,195 70		
		7,152 01	
Leaving a balance in favor of Shoe Shop, of			1,664 30

Wheelwright Shop.

Stock and tools on hand, May 31, 1832,.....	883 69		
Stock and tools since purchased, including stock and tools of Cooper's Shop (discontinued), pay of overseer, &c..	2,899 30		
		3,782 99	
Sales of last year,	2,713 91		
Property on hand, April 30, 1833,	2,423 03		
		5,136 94	
Income of last year,.....			1,353 95
Cash received from visitors since May 31, 1832, ...			208 73
Making the total amount of last year's income, ...			$9,003 38

2. EXPENDITURES.

Provisions on hand, May 31, 1832, ...	1,022 92		
Provisions since purchased,....	2,901 55		
		3,924 47	
Provisions on hand, April 30, 1833,.....		997 03	
Amount consumed last year, and carried forward,			.....$2,927 44

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Brought forward,			$2,927 44
Bedding on Clothing on hand, May 31, 1832,	416 25		
Bedding and Clothing since purchased,	1,228 26		
		1,544 51	
Bedding and Clothing on hand, April 30, 1833,		948 69	
Cost for the last year,			695 82
Expenses for furniture, fuel, books, on hand last year,	660 11		
Salary of deputy warden, pay of watchmen, fuel, &c.	2,814 56		
		3,474 67	
Furniture, fuel, books, &c. on hand, April 30, 1833,		1,924 65	
Consumed of those articles last year,			1,550 02
Discharged convicts, for clothes and cash furnished on leaving,			276 31
Hospital—for pay of physician, medicines, &c.			137 60
Repairs on buildings, yard, &c.			245 06
Interest—for balance paid out,			14 01
Total amount of expenditures since May 31, 1832,			$5,846 26
Leaving the amount of last year's net gains to the institution,			$3,157 12

RECAPITULATION.

Whole amount of property on hand, May 31, 1832,	10,463 34		
Cash on hand same time,	130 93		
Debts due the Prison, after deducting the amount owed, May 31, 1832,	13,388 43		
		23,982 70	
Amount of property on hand, April 30, 1833,	15,437 11		
Cash on hand same time,	435 90		
Balance of debts due Prison above the amount owed,	11,266 81		
		27,139 82	
Increased amount of property since last year,			$3,157 12

Whole number of convicts, May 31, 1832,	89	
Since committed,	14	
		103
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	8	
Pardoned,	7	
Died,	0	
Escaped,	1	
		16
Now in confinement,		87
Decrease since May 31, 1832,		2

ABNER P. STINSON, *Warden.*

Office of the State Prison,
Concord, April 30, 1833.

B.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—House of Representatives, January 9, 1833. *Ordered*, That so much of the governor's address as relates to assignments of property by debtors, and to imprisonment for debt, be referred to Messrs. Phillips of Salem, Melvill of Pittsfield, Ames of Dedham, Chapin of Leyden, and Taylor of Longmeadow.

Attest, L. S. CUSHING, *Clerk.*

Extract from the Report of the Committee to the House of Representatives, Jan. 21, 1833.

For several years, the attention of the legislature has been excited by various and incessant complaints of the operation of the existing laws of the commonwealth upon the supposed rights and interests of that numerous portion of our fellow-citizens, comprised in the respective classes of debtors and creditors. These complaints have reference chiefly to the evils of imprisonment for debt, and to the difficulty of obtaining the discharge of insolvent debtors, as well as of securing an equitable distribution of their effects.

The *inexpediency* of imprisonment for debt is conceded by many, who, as creditors, cannot be regardless of their private interests, and as citizens, have every inducement to consult the public welfare. Such, in effect, has been the decision of public opinion upon this point, that the power of the law is now rarely used for legitimate and honorable purposes, but is, in most cases, perverted to injurious and improper ends. The records of the gaols satisfactorily prove, that but few if any creditors resort to imprisonment to enforce the payment of large debts; that all, or nearly all, the commitments, are for the most inconsiderable demands, originating, not unfrequently, in extortion or malice on the part of creditors; that but few debts, even for the smallest amounts, are recovered upon imprisonment; and that the effect of imprisonment, in nearly all the cases which now occur, is to deprive debtors of the means of profitable employment, and to create, without any corresponding benefit, a heavy expense for their maintenance. It would seem, also, to be the result of impartial investigation, that neither the experience nor the terror of imprisonment exerts the salutary moral influence which has been heretofore ascribed to it; but that its tendency is rather, in respect alike to creditor and debtor, to impair the force of good principles, and excite the worst passions, by upholding a species of petty tyranny, which enables one class to oppress another, and renders both remorseless and vindictive. Bankruptcy, whether the result of misfortune or fraud, has not been diminished, nor does it appear that it ever can be diminished, by indiscriminate penalties, from which the dishonest may always escape, and to which the unfortunate ought never to be subjected; and the standard of commercial morality must have sunk beyond the power of law to sustain it, when the only foundation of credit is a compulsory process, which affords no security to those who can no longer repose confidence in each other.

Imprisonment for debt, viewed as the power of depriving a citizen of his personal liberty without any imputation of fraud, and without any form of trial, if it cannot be shown to be technically an infraction of the Bill of Rights,

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may, nevertheless, be repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, and subversive of its declared objects. The honest man, who, by the misfortune or fault of others, is compelled to forego the payment of debts due to himself, and is thus deprived of the means of answering the demands of his creditors, deserves the protection instead of the punishment of the law. He is chargeable with no crime; he does not endanger the public peace; he has lost every thing but his liberty; and upon what principle, recognized in our civil compact, shall this remaining possession, which he acquired as a free citizen, and now prizes as the only privilege of his condition, be, without a hearing and without a remedy, suddenly and forcibly wrested from him? Such a case might occur every day, under the authority of our laws, were it not that public opinion would overwhelm with scorn the miscreant creditor who should dare to perpetrate this legalized enormity. But in any case, unaccompanied with circumstances which excite sympathy, and brand the law with inhumanity and injustice—in a case, even, of supposed or notorious fraud—upon what principle, known to the Constitution, shall the debtor be hurried into imprisonment, before a single complaint of fraud, or the slightest *prima facie* evidence of fraud, has been produced against him? If it be said that, in the case of any debtor, such imprisonment is but the legal consequence of the contract into which he voluntarily entered with his creditor, it may be demanded of the legislature, by what constitutional warrant it has undertaken to restrict the relation between debtor and creditor by such a tenure, as that, in all cases of insolvency, under whatever circumstances, the law cannot take its course without thus authorizing, nay, requiring and enforcing imprisonment, as a preliminary proceeding, subject only to the will of the creditor? That the law is not always carried into effect—that all the insolvent debtors in the commonwealth, whatever may be their character or situation, have not been immured in the common gaols, and compelled to pass their term of confinement in disgraceful companionship with felons, has not been because the law is not sufficiently comprehensive and indiscriminate to embrace all cases, but, as has been already remarked, because the good sense and good feeling of the community continually frown upon most of the attempts to execute the law. For all the consequences, however aggravated, which might, as well as all which do, result from the operation of the law, the legislature is responsible; and if there be involved, in any of these consequences, the sacrifice of rights of person or property, which the Constitution holds sacred, the legislature, not restrained and not justified by the rules of technical construction which control the courts, has no alternative but to repeal the law.

Such is the view which your committee entertain of imprisonment for debt. They believe it to be ineffectual for any good object; and they have no doubt that it is often rendered subservient to iniquitous purposes. They do not perceive by what constitutional authority it is annexed as a penalty to all contracts between debtor and creditor. In addition to its other evils, they believe it to have been the source of unnecessary and burthensome expense. They would deem it honorable to Massachusetts, to have led, instead of following other states, in measures for its abolition; but if it has been deemed the part of wisdom to await the result of the experiment elsewhere, they would refer the legislature to the prevalent opinion in every state in which it has been abolished, of the safety and benefit of the change.

(Signed,) S. C. PHILLIPS, *Chairman.*

House of Representatives, Feb. 6, 1833.

The special committee, to whom was referred "so much of the governor's address as relates to assignments of property by debtors, and to imprisonment for debt," having procured returns from the gaolers of the respective counties, of the commitments from the 30th September, 1831, to the 30th September, 1832, have made a synopsis thereof, which is herewith respectfully submitted.

A careful investigation of these returns has enabled the committee to present the following results for consideration:—

1st. That there were 1346 commitments for debt in the year ending the 30th September 1832.

2d. That 489 were by authority of justices of the peace, on execution, and 333 do. do. on mesne process.

3d. That 1061 cases were for sums not exceeding $50, and 841 cases were for sums not exceeding $20.

4th. That the average amount of debt on commitments by authority of justices of the peace, does not exceed $12 50; the average of the costs of suit, of commitment, and of board. of this class of cases, is $8, except when discharged by the "*poor debtors' oath*," and then amounts to $11.

5th. That nearly half of all the commitments are on *mesne process.*

6th. That a great proportion of those in the county, are made during the months of June, July and August, and consequently are most oppressive on the laboring classes of community.

7thly. That the aggregate number of commitments (with the exception of the county of Suffolk) was 725; of these, 287 were released by the "*poor debtors' oath*," *non-levy of execution, non-payment of board*, and *military fines*; consequently *two-fifths* of the whole number may be considered as a total loss to the creditor, not only of the debt, but of the costs and expense.

Lastly. That from January 1, 1820, to 31 December 1830, there were *eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty-three* commitments for debt, in Suffolk county, of which *seven thousand seven hundred and three* were for sums not exceeding *twenty dollars!*

By order of the committee.

S. C. PHILLIPS, *Chairman.*

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Synopsis of Commitments for Debt, in the State of Massachusetts, from the 30th September, 1830, to 30th September, 1831, derived from Returns made by the respective Jailers, in Accordance with the Requirement of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives.

COUNTIES.	Total of commitments.	On execution, C. C. P.	On execution, Just. Peace.	On mesne process, C. C. P.	On mesne process, Just. Pea.	Warrants of distress.	Military fine.	Debts of $50 and under.	Debts of $50 and under.	Amount of debts.	Amount of costs.	Amount of board.	Total amount of costs and board.	IN WHAT MANNER DISCHARGED. Oath.	By creditor or attorney.	Order of C. C. P.	Execution not levied.	Non-pay't. of board.	Bail.	Payment.	Military fine in w.
Middlesex,	220	42	84	46	34	3	4	133	157	19,548 55	1,479 58	544 82	2,021 61	51	80	2	19	12	24	23	6
Norfolk,	44	17	21		6	3	4	27	31	3,725 15	519 55	214 81	734 36	20	16			4	4		
Essex,	75	13	42	11	9			51	68	6,427 77	782 44	196 57	970 66	23	39		2	5	2	4	
Bristol,	55	8	19	16	12			31	46	2,286 07	400 80	151 83	552 63	14	28			2	11		
Barnstable,	8		2	3	1		2	5	7	497 98	58 42	33 40	91 84	1	3		1	1			
Hampshire,	38	8	20	4	5		1	26	27	1,306 20	251 04	123 74	374 78	11	17			5	3	1	2
Hampden,	65	20	42			3		45	53	2,425 83	480 15	206 39	686 54	10	15		6	4	10	20	1
Berkshire,	64	7	35	5	17			52	56	1,635 76	526 95	240 63	767 58	20	37			4	3		
Nantucket,	3	1	2					2	3	74 44	5 72	1 43	7 15		3						
Plymouth,	25	8	10	3	4			15	25	511 91	119 09	96 73	295 82	15	9			1			
Worcester,	88	11	50	15	12			62	68	1,498 70	520 18	288 53	808 71	22	45		5	2	7	7	
Franklin,	40	6	18	3	13			28	33	1,407 91	211 41	143 11	354 52	8	18			10	4		
Total of 12 counties,	725	141	335	106	113	9	11	477	574	41,346 35	5,421 21	2,245 29	7,667 20	195	310	2	33	50	68	55	9
Suffolk, from Sept. 30, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1831,	167	42	60	24	41			96	114	24,567 37	1,432 71	486 96	1,919 67	29	78		13	13	19	7	
	892	183	395	130	154	9	11	573	688	65,913 72	6,853 92	2,732 25	9,586 87	224	388	2	46	63	87	62	9
Suffolk, from Jan. 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1832,	454	42	83	150	179			268	373												
	1346	225	478	280	333	9	11	841	1061												

REMARKS.—The returns for the county of Suffolk could only be completed by the keeper of the Jail to the 31st December, 1831, for want of time; from thence to the 30th September, 1832, the number of commitments, by what authority, and the number of debts not exceeding $50, has been obtained.

It is a well-known fact, that, in cases of *mesne process*, the writ is for a much greater amount than the debt: making due allowance for this circumstance, it is presumed the real amount of debts does not exceed $50,000, instead of $65,913 72. If this assumption is correct, the average expense attending commitments, throughout the commonwealth, is about *twenty per cent.*

Synopsis of Commitments for Debt in the County of Suffolk, by Authority of C. C. Pleas and Justices of Peace, from 1st January, 1820, to 31st December, 1830.

In 1820, by C. C. Pleas, 861; J. P. 581; total, 1442.—1821, C. C. P. 343; J. P. 971; total, 1314.—1822, C. C. P. 295; J. P. 722; total, 1017.—1823, C. C. P. 306; J. P. 786; total, 1092.—1824, C. C. P. 253; J. P. 463; total, 716.—1825, C. C. P. 212; J. P. 529; total, 741.—1826, C. C. P. 293; J. P. 696; total, 1089.—1827, C. C. P. 386; J. P. 685; total, 1071.—1828, C. C. P. 308; J. P. 683; total, 991.—1829, C. C. P. 390; J. P. 615; total, 1205.—1830, C. C. P. 333; J. P. 772; total, 1105.—Totals, C. C. P. 4,060; J. P. 7,703. Grand total, 11,763.

Thus, during eleven years, the commitments by authority of justices of peace average two thirds of the whole number; consequently there were 7,703 cases not exceeding $50 each.

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C.

The first quarterly Report of the Overseers of the House of Correction to the Hon. City Council of the City of Boston.

The overseers of the House of Correction feel it incumbent on them to make such periodical statements of the concerns of that establishment, as shall enable the city government to form a judgment of the manner in which the same is conducted, and to introduce such improvements therein as they may deem advisable. They now lay before them a statement of the number of prisoners in the establishment for the quarter just elapsed, with the causes of commitment; and number of discharges, whether by expiration of the term of commitment or by pardon. The expenses of the establishment during the last quarter, as drawn from the master's quarterly account, amount to 2439 dolls. 94 cts. But the salaries of several of the officers, which should be chargeable upon the establishment, do not come into this account, not being paid by the master or overseers. These statements, they consider, will be sufficient to supply the information now wanted by the city government, it being understood, that the rules and regulations heretofore approved by the city council are now in force, and adhered to by the overseers and the master. When the establishment shall be removed to South Boston, new rules and regulations will become necessary, and the overseers in framing them will give all the deliberation necessary in so important a matter, and lay them before the city council for their approval, when all the particulars relating to the management of the establishment, both in its financial arrangements and its discipline, will necessarily be submitted to their consideration.

Whole number of prisoners in the House of Correction January the 1st, 1833, viz. lunatics, 8: from the Municipal Court, for larceny, 12; theft, 2; assault, 3: from the Police Court, for pilfering, 12; vagrant, 20; wanton and lascivious, 7; common drunkards, 75: total, 139. Of the above, 88 were males, and 51 were females.

Number of prisoners committed from January the 1st, to March 31st, 1833, viz. lunatics, 1: from the Municipal Court, for larceny, 2; theft, 7; riot and assault, 10: from the Police Court, for using unlawful games, 1; for pilfering, 18; vagrants, 10; wanton and lascivious, 2; common drunkards, 47: total, 98. Of the above, 64 were males, and 34 were females.

Number of prisoners discharged from the 1st of January to March 31st, viz. males, 67; females, 51; males discharged by pardon, 6; escaped, 1; total, 125. Five lunatics sent to Worcester, viz. John Sennet, Kinsman Kent, Patrick Boyle, James P. Williston and John Denton.

LUTHER FAULKNER,
BILLINGS BRIGGS,
WM. T. ANDREWS,
GEORGE DARRACOTT, } *Overseers.*

D.

Documents relating to the State Prison.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council.

The inspectors of the State Prison respectfully submit their fifth annual report, bringing down their account of the affairs of the institution to September 30th, 1832.

At the beginning of the year, there were *two hundred and fifty-six* convicts in the Prison. In the course of it, *eighty-four* have been discharged, on the expiration of the time for which they were sentenced, and *ten* by remission of punishment; and *eleven* have died. The whole number received in the same period is *seventy-six*; so that the number now here is *two hundred and twenty-seven.*

Of these, *nine* are patients in the hospital, or otherwise incapable of labor, and *twenty-one* are engaged in performing various menial services yielding no direct emolument to the institution. The residue, *one hundred and ninety-seven*, are all who are employed in such a manner as to produce a pecuniary profit. The institution being necessarily adapted to the reception of a larger number of convicts, it is obvious, that this diminution of the number must be unfavorable to its finances. In order to balance the accounts of the year, the prisoners must earn enough (beside the cost of repairs and that of their own support, including clothing, food, fuel, and medicine) to pay the salaries of the officers, and also the expense of transporting convicts from all parts of the state to the Prison, and of furnishing those discharged with the clothes and money allowed them by law. Estimating the amount of these charges to be fourteen thousand dollars, a low estimate, two hundred convicts must earn on an average seventy dollars each per year, beside their own support, in order to defray them. But the increase of the number of convicts to three hundred, would not probably add one thousand dollars to these charges, which would therefore be met by an average earning of less than fifty dollars each.

The quantity of labor lost by sickness has been much greater the last year than the preceding. By patients regularly admitted to residence in the hospital, *eight hundred and fifty-six days* have been lost in consequence of the peculiar disease to be hereafter mentioned, and *twenty one hundred and twenty-seven days* in consequence of other diseases. And if we add the time lost by those who were relieved from labor, as invalids, for a single day, the whole loss by sickness will appear to be *four thousand three hundred and twenty-five days.* To counterbalance these disadvantages, there has been a general demand for labor throughout the whole community during the year. And besides, three years' experience has satisfied those who have dealings with the Prison, that the discipline now maintained here, renders the labor of the convicts really more valuable, and induces them to pay a higher price for it. Accordingly, under the only new contract made for labor during the past year, the contractor began with paying *thirty-five cents*, and now pays *forty-five cents* per day, the price in former years having been only *thirty-three cents.* The men thus hired are employed in making hats.

Experience is also constantly suggesting new arrangements for the division and distribution of labor, in this, as in other well-regulated establishments; so as to obtain more work from the same number of men. As one instance of this result, it may be mentioned, that *twenty-one* persons now perform, in a perfectly satisfactory manner, those menial services in which *more than thirty* have often been employed in former years.

Finding that the summer season, in which the annual contracts for supplies of food have hitherto been made, was less favorable for that purpose than the autumn, the inspectors advised the warden to alter the time of contracting; and the result for the present year has been,

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that the proposals now made are more than *thirteen per cent.* less than those received last summer from the same parties; and in the interval the supplies have been procured at *nearly sixteen per cent.* less than the lowest proposal then made.

The accounts for the year are not yet made up. But the inspectors are confident that if due allowance is made for loss of labor by sickness, and for the extraordinary expenses of the disease recently prevailing in the Prison, which will be distinguished from others, the result of those accounts will present another instance of that constantly progressive improvement from year to year, which they have had the satisfaction to witness ever since their appointment. Whatever may be that result, it is to be relied on with perfect confidence, being founded on an actual account of stock, taken at the end of each year, by a competent person not connected with the Prison. To facilitate a comparison of the present with the preceding years, it may be proper to state, that in the year 1828, when the present system was introduced by law, but not yet carried into efficient operation, the deficit of the year was $12,167 07; that of the year 1829, $7,599 70; that of the year 1830, $6,897 02; that of the year 1831, $477 31.

The occupations of the convicts are as follows:—

1. Profitably employed:—*in connection with stone cutting*—stone cutters and tool grinders, 80; team hands, 9; blacksmiths, 21; total 110. —Cabinet makers, on contract, 40; brush makers, on contract, 10; shoe makers, 10; whitesmiths, 9; tailors, 8; hatters, on contract, 5; coopers, 3; carpenters, 2.—In all, 197.

2. Without profit:—*in domestic services.*—In cooking, washing, and baking, 8; sawyers and lumpers, 4; waiters and messengers, 3; sweepers, 2; barbers, 2; attendants in the hospital, 2; in all, 21. To which add patients in hospital, 8; and imbecile, 1.—In all, 30.

It may be interesting to remark, that of the 76 persons committed to the Prison this year, *eight* are blacks or mulattoes, *six* of whom could not write. Of the 68 whites, 46 were born in New England, and 22 were born elsewhere. *Three* of the former number, and *ten* of the latter, could not write at the time of their admission. With reference to the prevalence of different crimes among us, it may be stated, that not more than two persons have been sent here this year for any one offence, excepting those of stealing and passing counterfeit money. Those crimes of which there are fewer convictions than two in a year, in so large a state as Massachusetts, can hardly be spoken of as prevalent.

In this year, an extraordinary disease made its appearance among the convicts, of the medical character of which an account will be given in the report of the physician. Early in the summer, and as soon as it was known that the epidemic, which has raged of late years in Asia and in Europe, had appeared in North America, the inspectors advised the warden to have the upper story in the west wing of the old Prison cleared out and white-washed, anticipating that it might be needed for an additional hospital.

At the same time, they desired that this should be done with as little expense as possible, and without exciting any alarm, no motive being assigned for it, but that of putting all the apartments in proper order. The precaution was not superfluous. On the 6th of August, the inspectors were informed that a violent disease, the first symptoms of which resembled those of cholera, had broken out, and they immediately repaired to the Prison, where they found that more than one hundred convicts had been attacked, many of them severely, since the preceding day. The inspectors visited all the patients, and saw that they had all needful attendance, and the best accommodations that circumstances would permit. The physician, and several other medical gentlemen, whose aid was invited by him, were present, exerting themselves for the relief of the sick with a skill of which the best evidence is its success.

A request was made by the physician of the Prison, that a chemical examination might be had of the remnants of the preceding day's food, and also of the evacuations of the patients, for the special purpose of ascertaining whether they contained any thing poisonous or deleterious to health. He also requested that an apothecary might be appointed to examine and weigh all the articles in the dispensary, to compare them with the quantity purchased and the prescriptions made, and to report any deficiency of medicines which might prove deleterious if mixed with food. Both these requests were complied with. The first examination was intrusted to Professor Webster of Harvard University, who reported that he discovered nothing poisonous in any of the articles; and the second was conducted by Mr. Daniel White, a respectable apothecary, who stated, that, having compared the bills for medicine purchased with the quantity on hand, he found the difference fully accounted for by the prescriptions of the physician. The inspectors considered it their duty to make further inquiries, in order to ascertain whether the disorder had been occasioned by any fault or neglect, and whether any and what precautions could be taken to prevent its recurrence. And as suspicions had been publicly expressed, that it might have been occasioned by the use of spurred rye, they caused all the rye, remaining in the barrel from which the prisoners had been supplied on the day before the disease broke out, to be measured and weighed, and then carefully examined by a competent person not connected with the Prison, who was instructed to pick out every particle of spurred rye, or other foreign substance, and put the same in a sealed parcel.

This parcel, together with a quantity of the rye, was sent to Drs. Bigelow, Channing and Ware, with certain specific questions, in answer to which they state, that the spurred rye contained in that parcel, was less than is ordinarily found in the same quantity of good merchantable rye, being less than a grain, by weight, to a quart; and that it could not have produced any sensible effect on health. They further declare, after a careful examination of all the circumstances of the case, that they know no reason for believing or suspecting that the disease was occasioned by any deleterious substance of a cognizable nature taken into the stomach. In corroboration of this opinion, it may be stated, that the same articles of food continued to be used by the prisoners during their convalescence and afterwards, and this without producing any bad effect whatever.

The disease continued for some weeks, though with diminished violence. The whole number of convicts affected by it, more or less severely, was 196. As long as it wore an alarming or even a serious aspect, all the sick were visited by one or more of the inspectors every day; and it gives them pleasure to say that, from first to last, they found every officer at his post, faithfully, vigilantly and quietly doing his duty. Much is due on this score to the physician, whose proceedings throughout were equally distinguished by calmness and energy

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Every thing was conducted with perfect order and regularity. The occurrence was certainly a severe test of the discipline of the institution, and the result is a manifest proof of its excellence.

Of the warden it is praise enough to say that, under his administration, the Prison has steadily advanced in the career of improvement, on which it entered under that of his predecessor. The labors of the chaplain, also, have been distinguished by the same zeal and ability as heretofore, and attended with the like results.

A monthly record of the behavior of the convicts is kept, from which it appears, that most of them have been uniformly obedient, and many of them exemplary in their conduct. There has been little occasion for punishment during the year.

Upon the whole, the inspectors congratulate the executive and the commonwealth on the success of a system at once wise, humane and economical, and affording to the convicts every possible opportunity and inducement for reformation; and on the possession of an institution, which, though it may be liable to some fluctuations, depending mainly on the price of labor in the vicinity, is yet, on the whole, competent to support itself permanently. They have never held out higher expectations than these in relation to it, and after a careful observation of its progress for more than four years, they do not hesitate to say, that these expectations are now realized.

F. C. GRAY,
S. LELAND,
CHARLES WELLS, } *Inspectors.*

State Prison, Sept. 30th, 1832.

October 18th, 1832.

Since this report was prepared, the accounts have been made up; and it appears from them, that, after defraying all expenses, including those occasioned by the late sickness, there is a balance *of profit*, for the last year, amounting to $4,192 32. This balance, however, includes an advance on the value of the stock on hand, estimated by the warden at $100; and also the amount received this year for work wholly or partially performed in the last, but which was not credited until received. The aggregate of all these allowances may be from $1,300 to $1,500. The profit of the year is to be mainly attributed, however, to the continued demand for labor, especially in the stone department. Any considerable variation in this respect, would materially affect the income of the Prison.

To His Excellency Levi Lincoln, and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth.

The warden of the State Prison has the honor to make his semi-annual "statement of the affairs of the Prison," and to report as follows:—

The whole number of convicts in confinement on the 30th September, 1831, was 256; received during the last six months, 25; total, 281.

Discharged during the same period, 42; sentences remitted, 8; died, 7; total, 57.

In confinement on the 31st of March, 1832, 224.

In confinement for the following crimes:—

Larceny, 159; burglary, 16; forgery, 7; counterfeiting, 18; arson, 1; bestiality, 1; robbery, 1; adultery, 2; murder, sentences commuted, 2; attempt to rape, 6; attempt to murder, 4; felonious assault, 5; manslaughter, 2; total, 224.

Natives of the following states and countries:—

Maine, 11; Massachusetts, 102; New York, 10; New Hampshire, 17; Vermont, 6; New Jersey, 1; Maryland, 5; Pennsylvania, 8; Connecticut, 8; Virginia, 2; South Carolina, 1; Rhode Island, 9; England, 7; Holland, 1; France, 1; Ireland, 19; British colonies, 9; Scotland, 4; St. Domingo, 1; Brazil, 1; Africa, 1; total, 224.

Ages of whom are as follows, viz:—

From 14 to 25 years, 48; from 25 to 35 years, 101; from 35 to 45 years, 49; from 45 to 55 years, 15; from 55 to 65 years, 7; from 65 to 75 years, 4; total, 224.

Terms of whose sentences are as follows:—

1 year, 20; 1½ years, 7; 1¾ years, 2; 2 years, 45; 2½ years, 8; 3 years, 29; 3½ years, 2; 4 years, 12; 5 years, 21; 6 years, 6; 7 years, 14; 8 years, 3; 10 years, 7; 12 years, 2; 14 years, 1; 15 years, 1; 17 years, 1; life, 43; total, 224.

Employed as follows:—

Cutting stone, 70; carpenter, 1; grinding tools, 2; blacksmiths, 18; cabinet makers, 38; brush makers, 8; team hands, 13; shoe makers, 13; tailors, 7; white-smiths, 7; coopers, 9; hatters, 5; cooks, 5; shop waiters, 2; barbers, 2; waiter in chapel, 1; invalids, 2; maniac, 1; washers, 3; waiters in N. Prison, 2; yard lumpers, 3; house waiters, 2; patients in hospital, 8; waiters and nurses in hospital, 2; total, 224.

Of those received the preceding six months, 18 are for larceny, 3 for counterfeiting, 1 for burglary, 2 for forgery, and 1 for attempt to murder with poison—25. Of the 224 convicts, 39 are confined on second commitments, 24 on third, 3 on fourth, and 3 on fifth commitments. 37 are blacks and mulattoes, and 1 Indian; and 101 of the number are or have been married. The great decrease of the number of convicts, their orderly deportment, the augmentation of labor in proportion to numbers, the obvious and deep interest which many of them evince in the moral and religious instruction afforded them, as well as the salutary resolutions which appear to impress those discharged; the favorable accounts we have of those who have been long enough in the exercise of freedom, since their discharge, to show that many of them have resolved, with a fixed and determined purpose, to refrain from evil; and the success of the financial operations of the Prison, present the institution under the aspects of consummated success and flattering improvement, affording to those who have labored in its cause, compensation, ample and gratifying. The laws passed during the last session of the legislature, in amendment of those already existing, and augmenting the salaries of the chaplain and superintendent of the stone department, giving discretionary power to the warden to increase the ration of the convicts, in certain cases, and appropriating a sum equal to the probable cost of the alterations and additions necessary for a residence for the warden within convenient limits, will have a salutary tendency as regards the ultimate objects of the institution, although the consequent increase of expense may prove in a slight degree unfavorable to its financial results.

There is one class of the officers of this Prison whose arduous duties appear to demand an increase of salary. It is the watchmen—whose compensation being only three hundred dollars per annum, and who are prohibited by law from conducting any other business, and from

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deriving any other pay or perquisite, the undersigned would respectfully recommend that the salaries of the watchmen should therefore be augmented to three hundred and twenty dollars, and is fully sensible that such augmentation is demanded by justice and good policy.

The undersigned, about to close his services in the institution, and feeling a desire for its future success, has in preparation a model of the Prison yard, walls, and suitable buildings and shops, which may be adopted, in his opinion, with advantage, whenever it shall be found necessary to erect an hospital, to build new shops, or additional cells. He also has prepared a plan of a house for the warden, and which he now has the honor to present. In anticipation of his early resignation, the warden has caused an account of stock to be taken, with due regard to accuracy and value, and the accounts of the half year closing on the 31st of March, being made up in conformity to law, present a net gain to the institution, after deducting every expense for the preceding six months, of two thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifteen cents.

It is not probable that results more favorable will ensue from the operations of the ensuing six months, the decreasing number of the convicts not warranting such anticipations; but should the results prove as advantageous, there will be a net gain to the institution of more than four thousand dollars, from the labor of the convicts during the present year. The discipline and general police of the Prison have, during the same time, been preserved in all their necessary rigid features, and with but comparatively few instances of coercion or punishment. There will remain enough of arduous duty, however, for the full occupation of the faculties and industry of the successor of the present warden, notwithstanding the favorable aspects which the institution now presents, to sustain the character of the establishment in all its relations, to maintain the discipline, and to conduct the general concerns of the Prison to continue success.

In thus closing his last report on the affairs of this institution, the undersigned is by no means insensible to the many instances of kindness and forbearance which have been extended to him by the members of the legislature, and more especially of the many valuable suggestions of friendly and supervising care and notices of his excellency the governor. He would also manifest his respect and gratitude to the members of the board of inspectors, who have sustained his efforts in all that the institution and their duty required; nor can he close without bearing testimony to the industry and zeal of the other officers of the Prison. Committing the institution, and those who may have charge over it, to the benignant interposition and care of Him "in whom we live and move and have our being," the undersigned has the honor to be, with the most profound respect and consideration,

Your excellency's and honors'
very obedient servant,
WILLIAM AUSTIN, *Warden.*

Massachusetts State Prison,
April 21st, 1832.

To His Excellency Levi Lincoln, and the Hon. Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The warden of the State Prison has the honor to present the following "statement of the general affairs of the Prison," in compliance with his duty as is required by law.

The whole number of convicts remaining in Prison, October 1, 1831, 256; whole number received during the last year, 76; total, 332.

Number discharged during the year on expiration of sentence, 84; number discharged by remission of sentence, 10; died, 11; total, 105.

Whole number in confinement 30th September, 1832, inclusive, 227.

Ages of those remaining in Prison.

From 15 to 20 years, 17; from 20 to 25 years, 46; from 25 to 30 years, 44; from 30 to 35 years, 36; from 35 to 40 years, 28; from 40 to 50 years, 40; from 50 to 60 years, 12; from 60 to 70 years, 3; from 70 to 80 years, 1; making 227.

Terms of Sentences of those remaining.

For 5 months, 2; for 6 months, 2; for 8 months, 1; for 10 months, 1; for 1 year, 18; for 1 year and 2 months, 1; for 1 year and 3 months, 1; for 1 year and 6 months, 4; for 2 years, 37; for 2 years and 2 months, 1; for 2 years and 3 months, 1; for 2 years and 8 months, 1; for 3 years, 27; for 3 years and 2 months, 1; for 3 years and 6 months, 2; for 4 years, 16; for 5 years, 23; for 5 years and 6 months, 2; for 6 years, 5; for 6 years and 6 months, 1; for 7 years, 14; for 8 years, 5; for 10 years, 8; for 11 years and 6 months, 1; for 12 years, 1; for 13 years, 1; for 14 years, 1; for 15 years, 1; for 17 years, 1; for life, 44; making 227.

States, Countries, and Islands, of which they are Natives.

Maine, 11; New Hampshire, 22; Massachusetts, 100; Vermont, 5; Rhode Island, 8; Connecticut, 9; New York, 10; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 7; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 2; South Carolina, 1; District of Columbia, 1; West Indies, 3; British provinces in North America, 5; England, 10; Ireland, 19; Scotland, 5; France, 1; Holland, 1; Africa, 1; foreigners, 45; Americans, 182; making 227.

Crimes of those remaining.

Larceny, 143; assault and larceny, 2; passing counterfeit money, 13; having in possession instruments to counterfeit coin, with intent to use the same, 1; assault and extorting money, 1; murder, sentence commuted, 3; robbery, sentence commuted, 1; poisoning with intent to murder, 1; attempt to poison, 1; assault with intent to rape, 7; common and notorious thief, 14; burglary, 17; forgery, 7; felonious assault, 4; manslaughter, 1; assault with intent to murder, 3; adultery, 4; bestiality, 1; burning barn, 2; receiving stolen goods, 1; making 227.

Employment.

Stone cutters, 77; carpenters, 2; team hands, 9; tool grinders, 3; blacksmiths, 21; whitesmiths, 9; shoe makers, 10; tailors, 8; cabinet makers, 40; brush makers, 10; barbers, 2; coopers, 3; hatters, 5; cooking, washing, and baking, 8; waiter and runner, 1; wardens and guard-room waiters, 2; sweepers and waiters in New Prison, 2; wood sawyers and yard lumpers, 4; attendants in hospital, 2; patients in hospital, 8; imbecile, 1; making 227.

Of the convicts remaining in Prison, 21 are negroes, 13 mulattoes, and 1 Indian. 47 are confined on 2d commitment, 21 on 3d commitment, 5 on 4th, and 3 on 5th commitment.

Of the 76 committed within the last year, 54 were for the crime of larceny, 1 for having in possession instruments to counterfeit coin, with intent to use the same; 5 for passing counter-

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feit money; 2 for forgery; 2 for being common and notorious thieves; 2 for burglary; 1 for poisoning with intent to murder; 1 for assault and larceny; 2 for attempt to rape; 1 for assault and extorting money; 1 for burning a barn; 2 for adultery; 1 for murder, sentence commuted; and 1 for an attempt to poison. 32 are natives of Massachusetts; 10 of New Hampshire; 3 of Vermont; 3 of Maine; 1 of Rhode Island; 1 of Connecticut; 1 of New York; 2 of Pennsylvania; 1 Virginia; 1 District Columbia; 2 from British Provinces in North America; 1 from St. Domingo; 4 from England; 2 from Scotland, and 10 from Ireland.

Within a period of four and a half years, a term co-equal with the existence of the law, now in force, for the "government and regulation of the State Prison," 371 convicts have been discharged by expiration and 49 by a remission of their sentences: of the former, 29 have been recommitted to this Prison, 21 of whom now remain; and of the latter, 3 have been recommitted, and are now in confinement. Of 224 that have been discharged by expiration of sentence since the 1st day of January, 1830, 12 have been returned, and 9 remain in confinement; and of the 28 whose sentences have been remitted during the same period of time, 1 only has returned, and is still remaining. As nothing of an unfavorable character has been heard from a large portion of those who have been discharged from this Prison since April, 1828, there is good reason to hope that they have become convinced that "the way of the transgressor is hard," and have, therefore, returned to their families and friends, and are now worthy and industrious members of the community in which they reside.

On the first of May last, my much-esteemed and highly respected predecessor resigned the wardenship of this institution; the arduous duties of which he had so satisfactorily sustained for more than three years, to engage in employments more congenial to the better feelings of our nature, and with prospects of greater pecuniary emolument.

The discipline established under his administration has been continued in successful operation, and increasing confidence in its efficacy is derived from the fact, that no unfavorable change has been discovered since the relinquishment of the executive duties of the Prison by the able and efficient hand that first put it in operation; and it is very gratifying to remark, that punishments have not been increased to secure the good order, obedience and industry which have prevailed even during the season of unusual sickness, when restriction in the quantity both of food and drink were imposed on those in good health, as well as the sick in all departments of the Prison.

During the past year, ample means for the employment of all the convicts have been at command, and present appearances indicate as favorable prospects for the one upon which we have now entered. The quantity as well as productiveness of labor will, however, in a great measure, be regulated by the state of business in the community at large; and in order to secure a full share of public patronage, the Prison must necessarily be subjected to some of the vicissitudes and risks which affect individual interests.

The order of the supreme executive council, passed on the 24th of April last, requiring "such additions and alterations to be made within the old warehouse as will render it a convenient building for the residence of the warden," has been so far complied with, as that contracts have been made for the execution of the work, which are now in the course of fulfilment; and it is expected that the building will be completed, and ready for occupation, by the month of January next. While discharging the multifarious duties appertaining to his office, the warden has the pleasure to acknowledge the kind attentions and friendly counsel received from the honorable board of inspectors, the reverend chaplain, the physician, and from the late warden; and he would do injustice to the merits of the officers immediately associated with him in the government and discipline of the convicts, were he to forbear noticing the faithful attention which has been given to the various duties devolving upon them, and the promptness with which every order has been executed, whether for the promotion of the health and comfort of the unfortunate men placed under their charge, or for advancing all the great and important interests of the institution.

On referring to the following brief schedule of the financial operations of the year, it will appear that the profits have exceeded all the expenses of the Prison in the sum of $4,192 31; but it is proper to remark that from 800 to $1000 of the balance is from the earnings of the year ending 30th September, 1831, and which was not included in the report of that year; and for the reason, that it consisted of labor performed in manufacturing stock, for persons to whom the labor was not usually charged until the manufactured articles were delivered. The balance has also been increased by the sale of considerable quantities of stone, which were partially worked in former years, and have been remaining on hand. Considering, therefore, the extra expenses, and loss of labor, occasioned by the sickness in August last, it is presumed that the profits on the labor performed during the year which has just closed upon us, would have been equal to the balance presented in the account, had the usual good health prevailed.

In taking a prospective view of the financial concerns for the present year, it can scarcely be expected that the results will be quite as favorable as have been those of the past, particularly if the number of prisoners should continue to diminish. The contracts for supplies of rations, and the prices of all kinds of fuel, are much increased over those of the last year for the same articles; the state of the pickets and buildings are such as will render considerable repairs necessary, the ensuing season. Still there is good reason to anticipate, at least, an income something beyond the whole expenditures for the support of the Prison.

All the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the past year, ending 30th September last, with the proper vouchers, will be prepared and lodged in the treasurer's office, as is required by law, as soon as convenience will admit of so doing.

Disbursements and Income for one Year, ending September 30, 1831.

Dr.

To cash paid for provisions, ...	5,783 04
" " " clothing, ...	2,898 78
" " " hospital expenses, ...	272 75
" " " fuel, repairs, &c. &c., ..	2,636 53
" " " officers' salaries, ...	12,250 00
" " " prisoners discharged, ..	392 55
" " " transportation of convicts, ...	408 00
" " on account of peculiar sickness, ...	265 54
" balance, being profits, ...	4,192 32
Carried forward, ...	$29,099 51

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Disbursements brought forward, ...	$29,099 51

Cr.

By stone department for profits, ...	16,975 11
" profits of labor department, ...	8,940 46
" fees of admittance, ...	657 00
" profits of coopering department, .	1,659 41
" fixtures and tools, ...	29 59
" sales of merchandise, ...	598 37
" profits and loss, for interest, ...	239 57
	$29,099 51
" balance, being excess of income over expenditures for the year,	$4,192 32

All of which is most respectfully submitted by your obedient and very humble servant,

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jun., *Warden.*

Massachusetts State Prison, Oct. 18th, 1832.

To His Excellency Levi Lincoln, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Honorable Council.

The subscriber, chaplain of the Massachusetts State Prison, asks leave to present the following report in relation to that department of the institution more especially assigned to his charge. In some of his previous reports, he has ventured to speak, somewhat in detail, of the more prominent principles which should form the basis of every system of Prison discipline. On the present occasion, it is his design to be brief, and to confine his remarks *principally* to the every day occurrences and transactions of the institution during the past year. First of all, he would notice the goodness of God, in the uninterrupted order, industry and tranquillity which have prevailed in the Prison, and in that quiet and subdued state of feeling, which, in a remarkable degree, has characterized, with rarely an exception, its unhappy inmates. He is confident he can state with truth, that in no year since his residence at the Prison, has there been so little to interrupt the peace and quiet of the place, or so few outbreakings of a revengeful and unsubdued spirit. He flatters himself, that while such results are, in a great measure, to be ascribed, under Providence, to the faithful and discreet exercise of authority on the part of the executive officers of the institution still, that *something* may be claimed for the influence of those means of moral and religious instruction which the government of the state has so benevolently and liberally furnished by the laws which she has enacted.

During the year which has just closed, there has not been, it is thought, so many instances of deep and permanent religious feeling as distinguished the year previous; and yet there has been no marked diminution of interest, on the part of the prisoners *generally*, in the means of instruction furnished them, or of attention to whatever has been addressed to them, whether in public or private. It is well known to your excellency and honors, that, in the month of August last, this institution was visited, in a very unusual and alarming manner, with sickness. This visitation was sudden and overwhelming. During the stillness and quiet of the Sabbath, after the solemn services of the sanctuary, this messenger of the Almighty entered the Prison. So rapid was he in the accomplishment of his commission, and so strong the arm which achieved his triumphs, that in less than twenty-four hours, more than one hundred of the convicts were laid prostrate, and many of them apparently at the very gate of death. Then it was, that every inmate of the Prison, however hardened and atheistical he may have before appeared, seemed to feel that a mightier hand than any of mere created power was in the midst of them. Not a heart but quailed under the exhibitions of that power, which, as it were, in a moment, had prostrated, not the weakest merely, but the strongest and most hardy of their number. Not a soul but felt that God was there. It was most interesting, in passing through the crowded hospitals, and the apartments, literally thronged with the helpless victims of disease, to notice the subdued and awe-struck spirit, the stillness and quietness every where exhibited. Previously to this fearful visitation, the prisoners had had some notice of the fearful ravages of the malignant cholera in some parts of the eastern continent, and were aware also, that it had made its appearance on our own shores. After the public exercises of the Sabbath, already referred to, the proclamation of the chief magistrate of the commonwealth, designating and recommending the subsequent Thursday to be observed as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer, in reference to the pestilence which was desolating some parts of our country, and which, we had reason to fear, might speedily visit the state in which we lived, was read in the chapel. The chaplain took this occasion to remark, how suitable he considered such a measure to be, at a crisis so deeply interesting, and to express his gratitude that a day had been set apart, on which the community might, unitedly, implore the divine interposition in their behalf. He exhorted them to study to prepare their hearts for the proper and acceptable observance of that day, as no one could tell how soon or suddenly we might be visited by the desolating scourge, and none could predict "what a *day* might bring forth." When, therefore, the disease of which we have spoken appeared as it did on this same Sabbath, nothing could be more natural than the conclusion adopted by all, that the grand destroyer had actually appeared and was in the midst of them.

It is not the design of the chaplain, neither is it his province, to speak of the nature or peculiar characteristics of this disease. This he leaves to others, on whom the duty more appropriately devolves; but he desires, in this place and on this occasion, to testify to the truly wonderful goodness and loving kindness of him "*who kills and makes alive, who wounds and who heals*," that of all those who were attacked in this sudden and violent manner, not a single individual was suffered to become the victim of death. Whatever the disease may have been, it can hardly be doubted, that had not medical aid been promptly afforded, and skilfully applied, in all the cases where the attack was violent, not a few of the number attacked must, in a very short time, "have gone the way of all the earth."

The constant and unwearied attention of the physician of the Prison—as also of those associated with him at that juncture, by day and by night, and the solicitude, on the part of the inspectors and officers of the Prison, to do every thing in their power for the relief and comfort of the sick—excited in the breasts of the prisoners feelings of gratitude and of obligation which, in many cases, the power of language seemed too feeble to express. Some whose hearts were never before known to relent, or to possess any thing of generous and humane feeling, were heard to exclaim, even with tears, "We did not believe there remained in the world so much of kindness and compassion as now we see manifested towards us." It can hardly be

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doubted, but some of these individuals will carry with them to their graves salutary impressions made by the dispensation of Providence to which we have adverted. Truly, while we "*speak of judgment*," we are permitted also to "*sing of mercy*."

The Sabbath school, it is believed, has lost none of its interest, either with the teachers, or the prisoners, who are the subjects of its instructions. On the minds of many, its influence is, unquestionably, most salutary. The commonwealth and this institution owe very much to the kind offices of those, who, from Sabbath to Sabbath, volunteer their services, as laborers, in this department of Christian benevolence. The average number of convicts who are brought into this school, is about one hundred and ten. For a few weeks after the occurrence of the sickness in the Prison, the school was discontinued; and instead of *one* public religious service, which it is customary to commence at 12 o'clock, M., *two* were holden; one at half past ten, A. M., and the other at half past four, P. M. This course was adopted during the continuance of the warm season, in order that the prisoners might have more exercise than ordinary, and the usual term of confinement in their cells, on that day, might be shortened. It was judged proper to adopt every precaution which might operate to prevent the recurrence of the disease.

With the present month the Sabbath school was recommenced, and the former practice, in regard to the public religious exercises of the day, restored. For many years, the number of convicts in this institution has not been so much reduced as during the year which is now past. The average number, the present year, is *more than fifty less* than during the last. This is certainly matter of congratulation, although the pecuniary results of the institution have no doubt been very materially affected by this circumstance. After all, a diminution of crime, and a progressive improvement in the habits and morals of the community, are of far higher importance than any consideration of mere pecuniary profit.

It is now three years since the completion of the New Prison. As yet, sufficient time has hardly elapsed to test the results of the new, compared with the old system of confinement and discipline, on those who have left the institution. It cannot, however, be doubted, for a moment, what this result must be, if any thing can be known from the operation of moral causes, and the experience of other similar institutions. A goodly number of those who have left this Prison within three years, are known to be doing well, and to maintain a fair standing in the communities in which they reside. Of those who have been committed for the first time since the occupation of the New Prison, *ninety-two* have been discharged. *Two* only of this number have been recommitted. The results of some inquiries made of the convicts within a few weeks past, may not be deemed altogether foreign to the subject of such a report, and at the same time may be gratifying to those who feel an interest in these subjects.

The number of convicts of whom these inquiries have been made, is 220: of this number could not read when they came to prison, 28; could read only in easy lessons for children, 15; could not write, 59; addicted to habits of intemperate drinking, 156; ascribe their imprisonment to the influence of intemperate drinking, 122; state that their parents were in the habit of giving them ardent spirits when they were children, 116; parents one or both intemperate, 54; addicted to petty thefts before the age of 16, 44; brought up without any regular trade or employment, 63; left home before the age of 21, *with* the consent of parents, 107; left home before the age of 21, *without* the consent of parents, 50; have now both parents living, 52; have father only living, 18; have mother only living, 74; father died before they were 10 years old, 43; mother died before they were 10 years old, 20; father died when they were between 10 and 21 years of age, 51; mother died when they were between 10 and 21 years of age, 31; have been married, 103; now have wives, 82; now have children, 86; whole number of children, living, 235; have brothers or sisters, or both, 207; whole number of brothers and sisters living, 1038; have been apprenticed, 87; left apprenticeship before their time expired, 49; lived in habitual disregard of the Sabbath before coming to Prison, 157; addicted more or less to gambling, 76; had associated with lewd women, 95; number of individuals standing in the relation of father or mother, wife or children, brother or sister, to the 220 men questioned as above, 1551.

This last statement shows in a very striking manner that the evils of transgression are by no means confined to the guilty subjects of it, but extend to multitudes who stand connected with them by the nearest and dearest ties of kindred and affection. How many hearts often bleed in consequence of the follies and vices of a single individual!

The chaplain feels that he cannot close his report without expressing the high sense he entertains of the character and services of the late warden of this institution. Neither can he ever forget the cordial co-operation he always received from *him* in the discharge of his official duties; nor the multiplied acts of personal friendship and kindness which it was his constant habit to bestow. To part with such an officer and such a friend, it will readily be perceived, was no small trial. But he still lives to be useful in another sphere; and the writer is consoled by the fact, that a kind Providence was pleased to give us, as his successor, one who, on commencing the duties of his office, was so intimately acquainted with the institution, in all its departments, and for several years had been associated with his predecessor, who, during his continuance in office, did so much for the benefit of the institution and the state.

By the present warden, every thing which could be done on his part to aid the chaplain in the discharge of his official duties, and to render the discharge of those duties pleasant, has been most cheerfully and promptly performed.

To all the officers of the institution, the subscriber feels under strong obligations for the uniform kindness and respect with which all his wishes and requests have been met on their part.

To enter upon a minute comparison of the present state and condition of this institution, with what it was a few years since, might appear invidious; but it is believed that, without arrogating too much, it may be safely affirmed that we have much, *very much*, for which we ought to be grateful to him "who is the Giver of every good and perfect gift," on account of what he has been pleased to do for us.

JARED CURTIS,
Chaplain of the Mass. S. Prison.

Charlestown, Oct. 18th, 1832.

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To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen—The number of patients admitted into the hospital of this institution during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1832, is 130. The aggregate number of days' residence in the hospital is 3,074. In addition to this, 471 days' labor have been abated by advice of the physician for slight accidents and sickness of short continuance; making the whole loss of labor chargeable to the hospital 3,545 days. The clerk's account will show the expenses of the department to be $272 75. If from this sum we deduct $215 53, being the value of 3,074 rations, at 7 cents each, which would have been served to the patients, had they not been in the hospital, we shall have $57 53 as the net expense for the current year. Of this sum, $37 31 have been spent for medicines, and $20 22 for the difference in price of hospital ration and small articles for the comfort of the sick. The schedule annexed will show that eleven patients have died during the year. Of this number 7 have died of consumption, 2 of dropsy, 1 of typhus fever, and one of old age. During the months of December and January, influenza prevailed in the Prison; and on August 5th commenced an epidemic diarrhœa, attended with the greatest suffering, and symptoms so peculiar, that I intend, at no distant time, to make a special report of the same to your excellency. It gives me pleasure to say, that no death has occurred during either of the epidemics above alluded to, and that order and regularity have been constantly maintained in the hospital during the year.

With the greatest respect,

WILLIAM J. WALKER.

Massachusetts State Prison,
October 18th, 1832.

E.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at Hartford on the first Wednesday of May, 1833.

The committee appointed by the last General Assembly, to examine into the state and condition of the Connecticut State Prison and the concerns thereof, and specially to inquire after, and report what errors, if any, have existed, or do exist, in the administration of its affairs, respectfully

Report, that they met on the business of their appointment, on the 11th day of September last, at the Prison in Wethersfield; having given due notice of the time and place of meeting, as well to the Hon. Nathan Smith, the agent and attorney, appointed to conduct, on the part of the state, the inquiry instituted by the aforesaid resolution, as to the former and present directors, and to Mr. Amos Pilsbury, the then late warden of the Prison.

The agent and attorney appeared, as did also the Hon. Martin Welles, one of the former directors, and Mr. Amos Pilsbury, by their respective counsel.

A motion in writing was presented by the agent and attorney for the state, that the hearing be postponed until the 2d Tuesday of October then next, which was granted by the committee.

The Prison containing no room large enough to accommodate the committee, and the parties, together with the spectators who then attended, and probably would attend the subsequent meetings of this committee, they adjourned to the state-house in Hartford.

The committee met again on the said 2d Tuesday of October, and were attended, as before, by the aforesaid parties.

The agent and attorney exhibited the following charges, and produced proof to support them: they were answered on the part of Amos Pilsbury, the late warden. The Hon. Martin Welles appeared to sustain such of them as were founded on his counter report to the last General Assembly, and to prove the facts in that counter report contained to be true.

1. That the accounts were not kept according to law.
2. That the prisoners suffered for want of food.
3. That they were for several weeks furnished with bad water.
4. That they suffered from cold and bad air.
5. That the sick prisoners were treated with great cruelty.
6. That the by-laws were disregarded.
7. That depredations were committed on the public property.
8. That prisoners were illegally punished for breaches of the Prison discipline.
9. That the prisoners were permitted to leave the Prison.

The committee intend to notice each of these charges in the order in which they are here set down; but before they proceed to do that, they would call the attention of the General Assembly to a few preliminary observations.

It was proved to the committee, that no measure was adopted by the directors, on a divided vote, from the time the New Prison went into operation, up to the appointment of Amos Pilsbury as warden. In that appointment, Judge Welles was in the minority; and from that time the unity of action, which had produced the most favorable results, appears to have been occasionally interrupted. A majority of the directors supported the warden, and Judge Welles withheld his confidence.

It was natural, therefore, to expect that there would be much of personal feeling in this investigation; and the committee thought it was due, as well to the General Assembly as to themselves, to declare, on the very first manifestation of personal hostility, that it would be promptly repressed; that, being instructed to inquire into the affairs and management of the State Prison, the committee would attend to that matter ONLY. Holding an even hand between the contending individuals, the committee would not consent to be made a party to the excitement, which was too apparent to be concealed or overlooked. Their sole object now is, to present the material facts of the case as they understand them, without inquiring how far they may operate to the disadvantage or in favor of any person.

It is manifest from the papers laid before the General Assembly and referred to this committee, that there was a great difference of opinion between the directors—in expressing which, the language of conciliation appears to have been forgotten. Without stopping to inquire with whom this rested, by whom it was produced, or who are right, and who are wrong, the committee find that disunion was the consequence. And they report it as an error in the administration of the affairs of the Connecticut State Prison.

A book has always been kept at the Prison, open to the inspection of the warden, in which the remarks of the visiting director are written down.

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The committee report this as an error which now exists at the Prison. So long as all the directors think alike, and act in concert, there will be no difficulty. Then every order of an individual director will come to the warden, as from the whole board, and will be implicitly obeyed. But if a different state of things exists, and one director makes an entry, which is followed by that of another director entirely contrary, that director who happens to be in the minority, will meet with but small regard from the subordinate officer, who has before him the recorded evidence of a divided council.

A book so kept affords, moreover, the means of keeping alive, if it does not in the first instance produce, unkindly feelings, which may, and often do, intervene between persons whose duty it is to think upon the same subject, and who are not found to think alike. The remedy is obvious—let no communications be made by the visiting director, except to the board of directors, from whom every order should come to the officer who is to obey it.

I. In respect to the first charge, that the books were not kept according to law, the committee find that the books of the Prison have been kept by the respective wardens, by double entry, as is by law provided; that there are several mistakes to be found on the books, such as errors in posting, and wrong addition. It was not claimed that any entries in the day-book were erroneously made. It was proved that the settlements made by the warden with the directors, were always made from the entries on the day-book. It was claimed, on the part of the warden, that an error in distributing the items in the day-book to their several heads in the journal and leger, would not affect such settlement. From the testimony of the witnesses who have been examined on this point, and from an inspection of the books by the committee themselves, they cannot find any fraud, or fraudulent intent, on the part of Amos Pilsbury. The most that can be said is, that he has committed mistakes to which all book-keepers are more or less liable, and that he is not a *perfectly* correct book-keeper. The committee would report that to impose that duty upon the warden is an error which ought to be corrected; and they are the more firm in that opinion, from reading in the 11th page of the report in 1825, of the committee appointed by the General Assembly to inspect the condition of the New-Gate Prison, in which that committee say—

"We would dismiss that part of the subject, by suggesting, that some person should be especially designated, whose duty it should be to keep the accounts of the Prison, after the most improved form, and in a method to be prescribed by the comptroller."

To which this committee would subjoin and repeat, from page 9 of the same report—

"Whether it is not expedient to relieve and exempt the keeper of this institution from any participation in its commercial transactions with the public—whether he ought not to be placed upon the high ground of a responsible executive officer, intrusted by the state with the administration of its punitive justice on its felons—whether his usefulness will not depend not only on his authority within the Prison, but on his possessing the confidence of the public, and the favorable regard of the persons in the vicinity. The committee have been led to doubt whether he can retain this favorable regard, and at the same time preserve a strict and rigid course of duty to the state, so long as he is constantly mingling with every class of the community, in its pecuniary concerns."

II. The second charge, that the prisoners suffered for want of food, has been carefully inquired into. There is, perhaps, no subject on which the sympathies of a people accustomed to an abundance of food would more intensely fix, than that a case of starvation should occur among them; and to starve a *prisoner*, and impose a heavy task upon him besides, for the purpose of making a profit out of his agony, is a charge of such deep depravity, that no man could for a moment sustain himself after it was proved upon him.

On this point, the committee heard much testimony. They have carefully examined all the calculations and estimates that have been laid before them. They find the fact to be, and they would state it as briefly and as decisively as possible, that this charge is not proved.

The cooking was formerly done in the yard of the Prison, by male convicts: the rations for each prisoner were taken to his cell by persons specially directed to perform that duty: this afforded room for partiality and unfairness. It was found to be an error in the administration of the affairs of the Prison, which was corrected in the spring of the year 1831. Since that time the cooking and delivery of the rations have been under the direction of the matron; and it was conceded, on all hands, that she has performed the duties with the utmost faithfulness.

The committee cannot dismiss this part of the subject without observing, that the Wethersfield Prison is remarkable for the healthfulness of the convicts. The deaths that have occurred there since its establishment, including the epidemic which broke out among the convicts in 1829, amount to about two in every hundred.

In the Massachusetts Prison, according to the testimony of the Rev. Louis Dwight, up to 1831, the mortality was 2¼ per cent.; Auburn, to 1832, 2½ per cent.; Mount Pleasant, to 1831, 3 per cent.; Philadelphia, to 1832, about 6 per cent.

III. The committee find that the third charge is proved as the same is herein specified. That the water in the well which supplied the prisoners, was very offensive for several weeks in the latter part of the summer of 1830. It was proved to this committee, that the same thing had occurred in former years, and that, without any known cause, the water would regain its former sweetness.

The first information that the water was offensive, was communicated to the board of directors, on Monday. The warden was sent for, and on Wednesday following, a new well was dug, which, from that time to this, has produced an abundant supply of good water. It was not distinctly made to appear to the committee, whether this new well was provided by the order and exertions of the board of directors, of any individual director, or by the warden himself. The committee have been led to think that this bad water was an unavoidable evil; and they cannot find that either the directors or the warden manifested any unseasonable delay in correcting it.

IV. That the prisoners suffered from cold and bad air.

On this point the committee find, that the cold in the most exposed parts of the hall where the prisoners sleep, during the time complained of, was not severe enough to freeze water standing there in buckets.

The prisoners' feet could not have frozen there. It was proved to your committee that three of the prisoners suffered from frosted feet, and that many more were affected with chilbains. The prisoners never go to a fire, they are marched into the open yard, without any additional clothing, from their warm work-

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shops; after undergoing an examination, they are then marched to the hall, where they attend to divine worship.

They then march past the place where their rations are presented to them, after which they march to their cells, and are locked up for the night.

The committee are of opinion that here is an unnecessary exposure to cold. In very severe weather, the duty of a search might be performed in the hall.

In respect to ventilation, the committee find that the hall was warmed by stoves; that there are apertures in the ceiling to permit the foul air to escape. Notwithstanding which the air in the hall becomes very offensive before morning.

In the original construction of the cells, each one was provided with a passage which ascends to the roof for the purpose of ventilating each cell: these are covered with a piece of tin, full of small holes. It was testified before the committee, that such covering would not probably permit the air to pass with sufficient freedom.

The complaint most insisted on was, that one of the stoves, which had been constructed so as to admit the external air to pass between the outer and inner plates, and come warm into the room, had been removed, and the air from the room was used, by which it was claimed that a greater quantity of heat was produced. Here was a difference of opinion between the directors. The warden obeyed the majority. If there was an error any where, it was an error in judgment. The committee do not find any evil intention on the part of any officer in relation to this matter.

The committee are aware that there is a great difficulty in using artificial heat, and at the same time preserving a pure atmosphere, where so much is consumed by the perpetual breathing of so many men. But from all the testimony which the committee have heard on this part of the case, they are persuaded that the convict, when once in his cell, enjoys as much of warmth and purity as are to be found in the well-filled tenements of a crowded city; and at no time does he suffer more hardship than an ordinary seaman on a voyage. It is perhaps worthy of consideration, whether the expense of heating so large a hall, applied in furnishing thicker body and bed clothes, would not render the convict quite as warm, and much more comfortable. With clothes enough to protect him from the cold, in his passage from his shop to his cell, and bed clothes sufficient to keep up that temperature, he would remain so through the night; he could not suffer by the neglect or want of skill, in a drowsy watchman, to keep up a fire of anthracite coal.

V. That the sick prisoners were treated with great cruelty.

The facts in relation to this point, as the committee understand them to be proved, are, that, from the time the Prison went into operation, in 1827, to the month of July, 1829, such had been the almost unexampled healthfulness prevailing there, that the room originally intended for a hospital had never been prepared for that purpose. There was no physician appointed as an officer of the Prison. The warden sent for the attending physician as he did for his private family. It rested with him to decide whether a convict was sufficiently indisposed to require the physician's aid. Now it is evident, without examining witnesses under oath, that habits of idleness, and a desire to live without work, produce more convictions for crimes than all other causes put together. It is to be expected, therefore, that the tenants of a State Prison will avoid labor if they can. It is claimed as one of the discoveries of modern times, that such characters can in any way be made to do work enough to pay for the expense of keeping them. It was proved to the committee, that of all the expedients resorted to by convicts to indulge in their favorite habits, the complaint of indisposition is the most frequent; and hence officers, whose duty it is to reduce this modern discovery to practice, are apt to be skeptical when a convict complains of sickness.

Under this state of things, the directors, in their report of 1830, page 7, remark—

"A severe and dangerous sickness prevailed during the months of August and September, which resulted fatally in four cases. The directors, during this sickness, became satisfied, that the system of reporting and supplying the sick, was in many respects defective: an ordinance was therefore immediately passed, which has been transferred into the by-laws, and will be found at section 6, by which this system was wholly changed."

"By this ordinance, the directors intended to secure to each sick prisoner an early and prompt attention to his case, believing it to be far better, that fifty who were not sick should be reported, examined and dismissed, than that one should suffer for want of early medical advice. It may probably often happen that the officers of the institution are satisfied, that the alleged illness of the complaining prisoner is merely feigned, to avoid labor; or, as it is called, 'playing the old soldier,' and is deceiving them. But they may, also, in some instances, be themselves mistaken; and such mistake may be fatal to the unfortunate men in their custody. At all events, it cannot be supposed that they are as competent to decide this question as an eminent medical practitioner. The whole subject, therefore, has been referred to the decision of the physician; and that all suspicion of inducement to order a prisoner to the hospital improperly, may be removed, his compensation is not made to depend upon the number of sick convicts, or the visits which he may make. Our experience under this regulation has convinced us, that it was required as well from considerations of humanity as of good economy. It is difficult to conceive of a condition more calamitous or forlorn than of one who is 'sick and in prison'—deprived, as he must be, of the attentions and sympathies of those who are bound to him by the ties of nature and affection; he has a right to ask, and to receive, of the public agents, all that relief, and comfort, and consolation, which his situation may allow. It was in this spirit that we framed this regulation, and we trust that in this spirit it will be administered."

"We have adverted to this topic more fully than we should have done, had it not been the subject of some misapprehension in this vicinity."

It is to be remarked that Botsford, and Fagan, and Freeman, and Ferdinand, were the persons who are spoken of in the above extract as being the cases which terminated fatally.

From all the testimony which the committee heard on this point,—and no part of the inquiry has been pursued with more eagerness, or remarked upon in argument with more touching eloquence,—they find the facts to be as they are stated in the above extract from the report of the directors. The committee do not find that there was any gross act of cruelty, wilfully and wantonly inflicted upon any sick prisoner. The warden, and deputy warden, and the directors, being secure in the knowledge that the Prison had hitherto been almost entirely free from disease, it was not strange that, to use the language of Governor Peters, who was then

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a director, and who was examined by this committee as a witness, 'that the epidemic seemed to have got in the advance of the warden, directors and physician."

This committee would not at any time pass lightly by the sufferings of one "sick and in prison;" nor would they for a moment countenance the idea, that the ordinary offices of humanity should not, in all cases, be extended to the prisoner, whether convict or innocent; nor would they allow that lapse of time should cover over or protect any officer who would be guilty of cruelty or oppression in any shape. Yet this committee feel that there is reason for the inquiry, why, after the error and remedy have been by the directors reported to the General Assembly, it should be brought up again by one of those directors, and the individual cases of disease and pain minutely set forth two years afterwards.

The state of perfection to which Prison discipline had arrived in the state of Connecticut is, in the first instance, to be ascribed to individual exertion. The committee may be pardoned for an act of justice which posterity will not fail to recognize, when they record among the most conspicuous of those individuals, the names of John Russ, Martin Welles, and John S. Peters. And it is no small encomium upon these gentlemen, that they should have availed themselves of the intelligence and enlightened zeal of Captain Moses C. Pilsbury for the improvement and perfection of such discipline.

It is deeply to be regretted, that any subsequent misunderstanding should have impaired the future usefulness of the two first-named gentlemen, or either of them, in carrying to a still higher state of perfection the work which they so successfully commenced. This committee would persuade themselves that the primary cause is to be found in the ambition to achieve so desirable an end, perhaps felt too ardently to be expressed with fitting moderation.

VI. The sixth charge is, that the by-laws were disregarded.

On this point the committee find the facts to be, that some of the by-laws have not been carried into full effect; that cotton sheets have not been provided. The directors, who have been examined, concur in proving that this omission was in consequence of the understanding, at the time the by-law was passed, that the same should not be carried into effect until further orders. There were objections to cotton sheets, on the ground that they might absorb and retain the dampness from the walls of the cells.

There was no evidence before the committee, that any subsequent order had been made upon the warden, to provide the cotton sheets.

It is also found by the committee, that the shop books have not been in every instance kept according to the by-laws. Two of the directors testified that there was a compliance for all practical purposes: the warden was able, from the shop books, as they were kept, to make the requisite entries in the books of the Prison.

The employment of servants by the warden from among the convicts, formed another specification under this charge.

The committee find that it was the practice both of the elder Mr. Pilsbury and of his son to employ one male convict as a servant about the offices, and in the private business of the warden; and that one or more females were employed in the warden's kitchen. This was done with the full knowledge and under the constant inspection of the directors.

The committee are of opinion that the true construction of the by-law on this subject is, that no officer, or person connected with the institution, shall be permitted to cause, or allow any convict to work for him or his benefit, unless the same be done with the knowledge of the proper officer, so that the work can be properly charged on the books of the Prison. In the same section of the by-law, it is provided that no officer shall be allowed to take or receive either from the public property, "or in labor or services of the convicts, any perquisites whatever, *without the consent of the directors in writing*."

The complaint on this specification is, that the consent was not in writing.

It was proved before the committee, that the warden, on the 23d day of April, 1831, made a return to the directors, in obedience to an order for that purpose, of all the work done during the then past year, for any of the officers of the Prison, in which this subject is fully detailed, and which the committee herewith present, and to which they would refer.

VII. The seventh charge is, that depredations were committed on the public property.

The committee find the first specification under this charge to be true, viz. that chips from the cooper's shop, and the other shops where wood work was performed, were used on the kitchen fire of the warden; and the practice had been from the commencement of the Prison until the cooking for the sick, and washing, were removed to the female department.

It was claimed, on the part of the warden, that, so long as the work for the convicts, or any part of them, was done in his kitchen, he was justifiable in permitting the fuel to be used there, as the same is charged upon him.

There is no evidence in the recollection of the committee that the practice was continued after the female department went into operation.

The committee find that at sundry times the servant of the warden obtained from the public stores, beans, peas, and Indian meal. It was claimed, on the part of the warden, that these articles were required for the convicts who were supplied from his kitchen. It was not proved that any of these articles were actually used for the benefit of the warden or his family, other than that, a short time (a day or more) after any of these articles were so taken, the officers who boarded with the warden, were supplied with the like articles. It was proved that the warden purchased all those articles for his own family use. In one or two instances, such articles were borrowed and returned. It was also proved that potatoes were taken from the state's stores, but it was not proved that it was done with the warden's knowledge. It was also proved that the state and the warden had each a like number of hogs, kept in the same stye. They were fed through the summer from the wash of the warden's kitchen, and of the Prison cook room, and they were fattened with meal from the public store.

This committee have no means of knowing which had the advantage in this proceeding. They have no doubt but it was an error in the administration of the affairs of the Connecticut Prison.

The committee are of opinion, from the facts above detailed, that they furnish no evidence, that the warden has been guilty of any depredations upon the public property.

VIII. The eighth charge is, that the prisoners were illegally punished for breaches of the Prison discipline.

The committee find that in several instances the inferior officers have laid hands upon the

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convicts; but they did it to inforce instant obedience when they were threatened with bodily harm. The committee are not aware of more than two instances, and one as early as the year 1828, when one witness testified that a prisoner, by the name of Nivers, was shaken and pushed down by Amos Pilsbury, because he did not work fast enough, at laying a brick floor. The committee do not hesitate to pronounce this as a clear breach of the by-law, which provides that "no officer except the warden shall strike, beat, or punish corporeally, any prisoner, except in self-defence."

One specification under this charge is, that the beds and bedding of prisoners have been taken from them, in order to enforce obedience to the rules of the Prison.

This is claimed to be contrary to law, and much more reprehensible than stripes.

By the statute law, the warden may confine the convicts at labor, or punish them, by putting fetters or shackles on them, and by moderate whipping, not exceeding ten stripes for any one offence, or by confinement in dark and solitary cells. The by-laws provide that each prisoner is to take the utmost care, that his cell be kept neat, and that his furniture be not injured: and in default of observing this rule, his bed, bedding and bedstead be taken from him, until he will conform.

The infliction of this privation was found to be effectual. It was applied to other offences, and in a great measure superseded the punishment by whipping, which has very seldom been resorted to in this Prison. The stoppage of rations has never been practised there.

To the charge that it is illegal, it is answered that if it was lawful for one purpose, it was for another.

And as to the inhumanity, it was strongly urged that the fact was quite the other way.

If a prisoner is punished for any offence by whipping, it immediately tends to confirm his will, to rouse his resentment, and to place him, as far as possible, beyond the reach of that softened feeling, which must always precede even the promise of reformation. The marks upon his lacerated body will remain an indelible record of his disgrace, (for even a convict can feel himself disgraced,) which no penitence, however humble or sincere, can obliterate.

In taking the bed of a prisoner, he is left to his choice: the moment he submits, a rap on his cell door (which can be heard in every part of the hall) will bring a watchman to the spot; he can have his bed again, lay himself down upon it, and go to sleep.

Without entering further into the argument on either side, the committee would close this part of the case, by reporting that this substitute for stripes is not, in their opinion, a practical error in the administration of the affairs of this institution.

IX. The last charge is, that the prisoners were permitted to leave the Prison.

The committee find that, in the time of the elder Mr. Pilsbury and his son as wardens, the male convicts who were in their particular employ, were permitted to go out of the Prison, and about the town of Wethersfield. In one or more instances, the convicts, to the number of three or four at a time, were sent with a guard to Hartford in a boat. The committee have no means of knowing the motive for such indulgences: it might be to show the extent of moral restraint, which these wardens had the tact to impose upon their prisoners. Let the cause be what it might, this committee report it as an error which has not often, and probably will never again be repeated.

In the course of this investigation, it was claimed, on the part of the agent and attorney for the state, that certain prisoners be examined as witnesses.

Without entering into the argument which your committee heard, as to the competency of such prisoners as had not been convicted of a crime which is contrary to honesty and humanity, and which shows corruption of heart; and without wishing to be understood as intimating any legal opinion on the subject, the committee refused to hear the testimony of any prisoner, on the grounds,

I. That they were not sitting as a judicial tribunal, but in the character of a body appointed by the legislature, to inform them on a state of facts, upon which they can hereafter legislate. These facts are to be ascertained from a source which shall be entirely free from suspicion.

II. Sound policy is entirely against it.—1st. The feelings of the prisoners are of necessity against the officers; and no competent man would for a moment hold an office in a Prison where he would be liable to be *sworn down* by an exasperated convict.—2d. It will be known among the prisoners that such examinations *may* be had, and that will lead to acts of insubordination.

III. There is no necessity for such examination. All the officers and directors are liable to be examined. The Prison is open to visiters who pay for the privilege, and have every facility to make discoveries.

IV. It was not claimed that any testimony could be obtained to substantiate any other charges than those above noticed. The effect would be that the testimony sought for would merely fortify that which had already been given, or which was within the power of the parties to produce.

The committee would wish to be understood as embracing in the above charges, and their finding upon each charge, all the specifications, or instances of misconduct, applicable thereto. They are not aware that any material fact has been omitted, which would in the least vary their statement. The committee found it necessary to hear all the testimony which had any relation to the administration of the affairs of this Prison, in order that no party should hereafter complain that he was not fully heard. This committee did refuse to hear testimony which was merely personal. Without trespassing longer upon the patience of the General Assembly, the committee would close this report by observing, that, after a review of all the testimony which has been produced in this investigation, and particularly that of Governor Peters, the Hon. John Russ, and S. H. Huntington, Esq., former directors of this Prison, this committee are entirely unanimous in this, as in every other part of their report, that the several reports which have been laid before the General Assembly, by the directors of the Connecticut State Prison, or a majority of them, from its commencement—contain a true statement of its affairs, and the management thereof.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN Q. WILSON,
JOSEPH EATON,
MORRIS WOODRUFF, } *Committee.*

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at New Haven, May, 1832.

The directors of the Connecticut State Prison, in conformity to the provisions of the act for the establishment of said Prison,

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Report, that the concerns of the institution for the year commencing on the first of April, 1831, and closing on the 31st day of March, 1832, have been conducted, generally, pursuant to the act establishing the Prison. The principles of the system adopted for the government of the establishment have been so fully described in previous reports, that it is deemed unnecessary here to repeat them in detail. To such, however, as may not be familiar with the general management and government of the institution, it may not be considered improper to advert to some of the leading features of the system.

It is the duty of the warden of the Prison to take a general superintending charge of the discipline and management of the institution; to make all contracts, purchases and sales for, and on account of, the Prison, and to keep the books and accounts thereof. The accounts are at all times to be open to the inspection of the directors, and are to be made out quarter-yearly by the warden, and exhibited by him to the directors under oath, and audited and settled by them.

To each of the work-shops an overseer is appointed, whose duty it is to take the immediate charge of the labor of the prisoners placed in such shop, and to keep an account of the stock furnished, and the articles manufactured and taken from said shop, and also of the daily and weekly earnings of each convict in his department. He is not to allow any conversation between the prisoners, or any irregularities —and is strictly enjoined in the by-laws to enter upon his book every day, before 9 o'clock in the morning, the name of each prisoner under his charge who complains of being unwell; and is to report the same to the warden or his deputy; and a list of the names of all those so reported, is to be placed in the hospital, that the attending physician may inquire into their several complaints, and direct such treatment of them as, on examination, he may think they require.

Another part of the system is, to prevent the prisoners, during their confinement, from having any corrupting intercourse with each other. A former report of the directors briefly alluded to that regulation in the following words, which we would repeat:—

"In the first place, all communication between the prisoners, either directly or indirectly, by night or by day, is prohibited. We believe that this point has, to every purpose of practical utility, been fully attained; and the public may rest assured that, while the present vigilance is observed, it is scarcely possible that any convict should leave the Prison debased by intercourse with other and more accomplished felons: we believe that the means of mutual corruption are effectually cut off."

The convicts confined in the Prison on the 31st of March, 1832, as appears by the warden's report, were 174 males, and 18 females, making the whole number of prisoners 192; which is an increase of 10 since the last report. During the last year, there have been committed to the Prison 65; and discharged therefrom, during the same period, by the expiration of their sentences, 46; pardoned by the General Assembly, 7; and two have died.

The warden's report exhibits a particular statement of the gross amount of the earnings of the convicts, in each of the work-shops and departments of the institution, for the last year. But, to arrive at the *net profit* of the work done in any one of said shops, there should be deducted from the amount of the earnings of such shop, as stated in the warden's report, a just and equitable proportion of all charges for feeding and clothing the prisoners, together with every other expense arising in conducting and managing the establishment.

The aggregate amount of the earnings and avails of the institution for the year ending on the 31st day of March last, (including 576 dollars and 25 cents, which was received from persons visiting the Prison,) was 17,870 dollars 56 cents; the whole expenditures for the same period, 9,157 dollars 3 cents; leaving a balance of profit, after defraying all expenses, of 8,713 dollars 53 cents.

From the avails of the institution, the warden has paid into the public treasury (by order of the directors) six thousand five hundred dollars, during the last year; after which payment, and after discharging every debt due for the support and management of the Prison, there still remained a balance of cash in the hands of the warden, of two thousand three hundred and eighty six dollars and twenty-two cents, to meet the current expenses of the establishment, which are daily accruing.

The amount of the earnings of the Prison the last year exceeds that of the preceding year, 2704 dollars and 38 cents. The expenses also exceed those of the preceding year, 1814 dollars and 87 cents.

The increase of the expenses is to be attributed to various causes, among the most prominent of which is a salary to the chaplain, who has been appointed for the Prison; the compensation to the matron and her assistant, in the female department, for the whole year. That department commenced its operations, as at present organized, in December, 1830; consequently only about three months of the salaries of those officers was chargeable to the expenses of the preceding year. To which may be added, the clothing and supporting an increased number of convicts during the year; also the necessary expenditures of fitting up and furnishing an apartment, in a suitable manner, for a Sunday school.

The New Prison establishment, together with its alterations and improvements, as the same is now completed, (including seventeen acres and thirty rods of land attached to it,) has cost forty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty-seven cents; forty thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars of which have been drawn from the treasury under different appropriations of the General Assembly.

The balance of said cost, amounting to 1714 dollars and 27 cents, was received by the commissioners appointed to erect additions to the Prison, in labor of the convicts, under an agreement with the warden for their services; which sum has been placed, by order of the legislature, to the credit of the Prison, as a part of its earnings and profits, on the books of the comptroller; and the warden's account against said commissioners has in that way been cancelled.

It may not be uninteresting to state, in such a manner as that it may appear at one view, what has been the progress, and what the avails of the new establishment since the removal of the convicts from what was called New-Gate Prison to Wethersfield.

The Old Prison was abandoned, and the convicts removed, the last of September, 1827. On the first day of October, in the same year, the New Prison commenced its operations.

The accounts of the Prison have been uniformly closed on the 31st day of March annually, and the reports of the directors have been made conformably thereto. Those reports state the avails of the establishment, after defraying every expense of its support and management, to be as follows, viz.

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From October 1, 1827, to March 31, 1828, being 6 months, $1017 16; for the year ending 31st March, 1829, $3229 41; for the year ending 31st March, 1830, $5068, 94; for the year closing 31st March, 1831, $7824 02; for the year closing 31st March, 1832, $8713 53;—making the whole *net profits* for the four and a half years of its operation, $25,853 06.

From which profits the following sums have been paid into the public treasury, by order of the directors, under the respective dates:—In April, 1830, by the former warden, $2500; March 31, 1831, by the present warden, $4000; September 5, 1831, by the present warden, $1500; March 31, 1832, by the present warden, $5000;—making the amount of cash paid into the treasury, 13,000 dollars, which, with the sum of 1714 dollars and 27 cents, being for the labor of the convicts in erecting the Prison buildings, (as before stated,) makes an aggregate of 14,714 dollars and 27 cents of the original cost of the establishment, which has been reimbursed to the state from the avails of the operations of the Prison. The residue of the profits before stated, amounts to 11,139 dollars and 79 cents, and consists of a balance of cash in the hands of the warden, which has before been stated, with the book debts and notes of hand due to the institution, and the stock of raw materials and manufactured articles on hand, together with the bedding, furniture, provisions, mechanics' tools and other articles for the use of the establishment; a particular inventory of which has been made by the warden, on the same principle which has been customary in previous years. The raw material of stock on hand is inventoried at cost, and manufactured articles at something less than selling prices. The other articles are inventoried, some at the cost, others at some deduction from cost, and all at a price which cannot be very far from their real value, for the use of the establishment. The inventory is at hand, and may be examined if required.

The rations established for the prisoners in the by-law, published with the directors' report, May, 1830, were as follows, viz.

"The rations for each convict per day shall be one pound of beef; one pound of bread, to be made of rye flour, and corn meal unbolted; five bushels of potatoes to each hundred rations; and a porridge for supper, to be made of twenty pounds of corn meal and six quarts of peas to each hundred rations. Each convict to be furnished with pepper and salt."

At a meeting of the directors the 14th day of October last, on due deliberation and consultation with the physician of the Prison, the directors were unanimously of the opinion, that it was expedient and proper to make some additions and alterations to the former rations of the prisoners, and established the following, viz. 1 pound of salt beef four days in a week; 12 ounces of pork one day in a week; 1 pound of salt codfish one day in a week; and soup one day, to be made from beef, mutton or veal; the quantity to be equal in value to an average ration of salt beef, together with the necessary vegetables and rice; 1 and a quarter pound of bread, to be made of two parts rye, and one part corn meal unbolted; 5 bushels of potatoes, 8 quarts of peas or beans, 8 pounds rice, and 20 pounds of Indian meal for a porridge for supper, to every hundred rations, and a sufficiency of salt and pepper.

The female department was organized under a matron and her assistant, in December, 1830. From the experience we have had of its operations, and the low price at which female labor is estimated, we are satisfied, that with the present number of female convicts, no contract could be made for their employment, which would render it a profitable part of the establishment, after defraying the expenses of its support and management. If it shall be found, on any reasonable estimate of the services of the convicts, to support itself, it is quite as much as can be expected. There are considerations more important than those of a pecuniary nature, involved in maintaining this department as it has been established. The female convicts, previous to the appointment of a matron, were confined in a room together, without any person whose duty it was constantly to superintend their conduct. Thus situated, they were often idle and disorderly, and frequently quarrelled with each other. They are now reduced to a state of subordination and good order; are lodged in separate cells, as the male convicts are; and when their health will admit, are required to perform regular and daily labor. A part of the female prisoners are let out on contract, to manufacture segars, at 12 1-2 cents per day.

Nearly one half the number confined the last year, who were able to labor, have been employed, under the direction of the matron, in cooking the rations for the whole Prison, and in washing, making and mending the clothes of the prisoners. Their work has been done in a satisfactory manner. The food is better cooked than it was by the male convicts, and it is served up to them in a warmer and more palatable state than it was practicable to have it done under the previous arrangement. By transferring the cooking and washing to the female department, the men who used to do that work, are now employed more profitably to the state; and the labor of the females has been turned to more profitable account than could have been done in any other way.

The matron, who superintends the cooking department, personally attends to weighing and delivering the rations, as established, and daily enters in a book, kept for that purpose, the quantity delivered each day, and, at the expiration of each quarter, makes oath to her account.

The report of the attending physician will furnish a particular statement of the health and management of those under his care.

As to the statement in this report, that "four of the prisoners have had their feet more or less frozen, one severely;" it becomes our duty to remark, that, until we read that statement, we were wholly ignorant that any such suffering had existed among the convicts. We have visited the Prison as often as, and indeed oftener than is required by the statute regulating our duties as directors; we have always inquired into the complaints of those we found in the hospital. One man in the hospital informed us, that, some years ago, and before he came to the Prison, he froze his feet, and that, since that time, when severe cold weather came on, his feet had troubled him: with that exception, we have never heard a complaint of frozen limbs from any of the prisoners; nor had we learnt that such was the condition of any one, either from the convicts themselves, or from the attending physician, until we read it in his report; nor had we reason to suspect that such might be their condition from the temperature of the atmosphere in any of the apartments occupied by the prisoners.

We have inquired of the warden, the deputy warden, the chaplain, and the persons employed as overseers and watchmen in the Prison, and they all state they have never known the atmosphere, either in the work-shops or hall surrounding the cells, so cold as to render them so uncomfortable to the occupants, as that the

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most remote danger of injury by frost could in their estimation be apprehended.

We also remark that greater efforts have been made, and greater expense incurred, in endeavoring to warm the apartments of the Prison during the winter past, than in any former year; and the clothing of the prisoners has been equally warm. Under these circumstances, we learned with surprise that any of the convicts had suffered as stated by the physician; and were no less surprised that the fact was not communicated to the directors at an earlier day.

The moral condition and improvement of the prisoners, for the year past, are exhibited in the report of the chaplain, herewith submitted. Agreeably to the requisitions of the act passed at the last session of the legislature, the directors have appointed the Rev. J. Barrett chaplain of the Prison. Under his superintendence, a Sunday school has been organized and commenced in the Prison. The success which has attended its operations, as well as the general course of the proceedings of the chaplain, will be learned from his report.

As regards the prospects of the institution, in a pecuniary point of view, for the year just commenced, we would remark, that contracts for the employment of the prisoners have already been entered into by the warden, embracing a great portion of the year, on such terms as lead us to anticipate as favorable results, as from the operations of any previous year.

Before closing this report, the undersigned deem it a duty they owe the public, as well as an act of justice to the warden, to express our opinion with regard to the general management of the Prison concerns for the last year. We have endeavored, throughout the year, to keep a vigilant oversight on the conduct of those who have had charge of the government and discipline of the Prison; and we are happy in being able to state, that nothing has fallen under our observation to impair our confidence in their fidelity to the state, or in their judicious and reasonable government of the convicts. While the public interest has been faithfully consulted, as is clearly indicated by the pecuniary results of the year, we are persuaded that the feelings of humanity have not been disregarded, in the discipline and general treatment of the prisoners.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN RUSS,
S. H. HUNTINGTON, } *Directors.*

Warden's Report to the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be convened at New Haven, May 31, 1832.

The warden of the State Prison would ask leave to lay before your honorable body a statement of the receipts and expenditures, together with a general view of the fiscal concerns of the Prison, for the year ending March 31, 1832.

INCOME.

Smith Shop.

Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1831,	604 37	
Stock since purchased, repairs, and pay of overseer, ...	582 02	
Carried forward, ...		$1,186 39
Brought forward, ...		$1,186 39
Received and charged for work done and articles sold during the past year pertaining to smith shop,..	2,675 68	
Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1832,.....	649 04	
		3,324 72
Exceeding the disbursements on account of this shop,.....		2,138 33

Coopers' Shop.

Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1831,.....	451 18	
Stock since purchased, &c....	675 47	
		1,126 65
Received and charged for articles sold during the year,.	1,343 48	
Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1832,.....	318 63	
		1,662 11
Exceeding the disbursements on account of this shop,.....		535 46

Shoe Shop.

Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1831,.....	148 72	
Stock &c. since purchased, pay of overseer, &c.	557 70	
		706 42
Received and charged for work, done chiefly on contract, ...	5,712 63	
Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1832,.....	136 07	
		5,848 70
Exceeding the disbursements on account of this shop,.....		5,142 28

Nail Shop.

Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1831,.....	1,378 85	
Paid freight and commissions on sales in New York, ...	66 77	
		1,445 62
Received and charged for nails, &c. sold during the past year to close the concern,..		1,456 33
Exceeding the disbursements for nail shop,.....		10 71
Carried forward, ...		$7,826 78

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Brought forward,			$7,826 78
Carpenters' Shop.			
Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1831,	1,388 79		
Stock and tools since purchased, pay of overseer, &c.	2,609 37		
		3,998 14	
Received and charged for work done and articles sold,	7,519 18		
Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1832,	1,329 04		
		8,848 22	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of this shop,			4,850 06
Chair Shop.			
Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1831,	1,814 01		
Stock and tools since purchased, pay of overseer, &c.	8,154 43		
		9,968 44	
Received and charged for articles sold the past year,	11,524 82		
Stock and tools on hand, March 31, 1832,	2,955 16		
		14,479 98	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of this shop,			4,511 54
Female Department.			
Furniture, tools, &c. on hand, March 31, 1831,	54 55		
Furniture purchased since, pay of matron, &c.	377 58		
		432 13	
Received and charged for work done the past year,	434 39		
Furniture, tools, &c. on hand, March 31, 1832,	62 00		
		496 39	
Exceeding the disbursements on account of this department,			*64 26
Received for interest the past year,	41 67		
Received of persons visiting the Prison the past year,	576 25		
			617 92
Total amount of receipts,			$17,870 56

* The cooking, washing, and mending for the whole establishment has been done by the females, for which nothing has been credited that department.

EXPENDITURES.

For Provisions.			
Provisions on hand, March 31, 1831,	806 42		
Provisions purchased since,	5,235 04		
		6,041 46	
Sold hides, tallow, neats' tongues, &c.	652 04		
Provisions on hand, March 31, 1832,	1,604 56		
		2,256 60	
Leaving for amount consumed,			3,784 86
Clothing and Bedding.			
Clothing and bedding on hand March 31, 1831,	1,306 92		
Purchased since,	993 33		
		2,300 25	
Clothing and bedding on hand March 31, 1832,		1,410 50	
Leaving for amount consumed			889 75
Expenses.			
Furniture and fuel on hand March 31, 1831,	931 75		
Paid warden's, deputy warden's and chaplain's salaries, watchmen's wages, subsistence, fuel, and incidental expenses for the past year,	4,212 53		
		5,144 28	
Received and charged for articles sold, &c.	266 60		
Furniture, &c. on hand March 31, 1832,	1,030 38		
		1,296 98	
Expended under this head,			3,847 30
Hospital.			
Medicine, stores, &c. on hand March 31, 1831,	47 13		
Paid for medicine, hospital stores and physician's bills during the past year,	378 69		
		425 82	
Medicine, &c. on hand March 31, 1832,		63 09	
Leaving for amount consumed			362 80
Amount carried forward,			$8 884 71

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Brought forward,	$8,884 71
Repairs and improvements balanced by profit and loss,	272 32
Total amount of expenditures,	9,157 03
Balance gained the institution,	8,713 53
	$17,870 56

RECAPITULATION.

Income.

Smith shop,	2,138 33
Coopers' shop,	535 46
Shoe shop,	5,142 28
Nail shop,	10 71
Carpenters' shop,	4,850 06
Chair shop,	4,511 54
Female department,	64 26
Interest received,	41 67
Received from visitors	576 25
Total amount of income,	$17,870 56

Expenditures.

Provisions,	3,784 86
Clothing and bedding,	889 75
Wages, subsistence, fuel, &c.	3,847 30
Hospital,	362 80
Repairs and improvements,	272 32
Total amount of expenditures,	9,157 03
Balance gain to the institution,	8,713 53
	$17,870 56

SCHEDULE A.

Statement of Property on hand.

	State Prison, *March* 31, 1831.			*March* 31, 1832.
Shoe shop,	148 72			136 07
Coopers' shop,	451 18			318 63
Carpenters' shop,	1388 79			1329 04
Smith shop,	604 37			649 04
Nail shop,	1378 85			1410 50
Clothing and bedding,	1306 92			
Furniture in house and Prison, 515 25			502 84	
Kitchen and out-door implements, 414 00	931 75			1030 38
Wood, 2 50			527 54	
Tailors' shop,	8 00			
Female department,	54 55			62 00
Provisions,	806 42			1604 56
Hospital,	47 13			63 02
Chair shop,	1814 01			2955 16
	8940 69			$9558 40
Increased amount of property the past year,	616 71	$9558 40		

SCHEDULE B.

Statement of Debts.

Due on book, March 31, 1831,	4,892 86		
Due on notes,	767 91		
		5,620 77	
Owing,		2 75	
Balance in favor,			5,618 02
Due on book, March 31, 1832,	3,530 82		
Due on note,	811 17		
		4,341 99	
Owing (nothing)			4,341 99
Decreased balance,			1,276 03

Cash on hand, March 31, 1831,	1,234 81		
Cash on hand, March 31, 1832,		2,386 22	
Cash paid treasurer, Sept. 5, 1831, per order of directors,	1,500 00		
Cash paid treasurer, March 31, 1832, per order,	5,000 00		
		8,886 22	
Increased balance of cash,			7,651 91
Balance of commissioners' account, by order of Assembly, 1831,	1,719 94		
Decreased balance brought down,	1,276 03		
Increased balance of accounts,			443 91
Increased amount of property on hand, per schedule *A*,			617 71
Total amount of balances, gain to the institution,			$8,713 53

AMOS PILSBURY, *Warden.*

State Prison, Wethersfield, April 7, 1832.

Statement of Prisoners.

Whole number March 31st, 1831,	182	
Since received, to March 31st, 1832,	65	
		247
Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence,	46	
Pardoned by Assembly, 1831,	7	
Died,	2	
Escaped, (none)	0	
		55
Total in confinement March 31st, 1832,		192
White Males,	143	
White Females,	13	
		156
Colored Males,	31	
Colored Females,	5	
		36
Total number,		192

Convicted of the following Crimes:—

Burglary, 62; bigamy, 1; attempt to poison, 2; horse stealing, 17; attempt to rape, 10; attempt to kill, 28; attempt to murder, 3; manslaughter, 4; forgery, 10; passing counterfeit money, 10; adultery, 15; murder commuted, 1; rape commuted, 2; breaking prison, 4; abuse of female child, 2; robbery, 3; incest and attempt to kill, 2; perjury, 2; theft, 10. Total, 192.

Under the age of 20 years, 18; from 20 to 30 years, 73; from 30 to 40 years, 52; from 40 to 50 years, 30; from 50 to 60 years, 10; from 60 to 70 years, 7; over 70 years, 2. Total, 192.

List of Sentences:—

Life, 17; 23 years, 1; 20 years, 1; 17 years, 1; 16 years, 2; 15 years, 7; 14 years, 1; 13 years, 1; 12 years, 6; 11 years, 3; 10 years, 6; 9 years, 2; 8 years, 3; 7 years, 8; 6 years, 10; 5 years, 17; 4 years, 22; 3 years, 43; 2½ years, 2; 2 years, 32; 1½ year, 1; 1 year, 4; 9 months, 1. Total, 192.

Natives of the following States or Countries:—

Connecticut, 109; New York, 21; Massachusetts, 14; Rhode Island, 19; New Jersey, 4; England, 4; New Hampshire, 3; Vermont, 5; Pennsylvania, 1; Ireland, 4; West Indies, 4; Maryland, 1; Scotland, 1; Canada, 1; Africa, 1. Total, 192.

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F.

Extract from the Message from the Governor of the State of New York, January 2, 1833.

Our Penitentiary establishments have heretofore received, as they certainly deserved, the peculiar regard of the legislature. To such institutions philanthropists have long looked for a diminution of human sufferings, moralists for a check to human depravity, and statesmen for a valuable improvement in the affairs of government. The results anticipated from this system were, the almost entire abolition of sanguinary punishments, the reformation of delinquents, the decrease of crimes, and the relief of the public, to a great extent, from the onerous burden of supporting those who, by a violation of the laws, should forfeit the rights and privileges belonging to obedient citizens, and render themselves unworthy as well as unsafe members of society. In some considerable degree these anticipations have been realized. Your benevolent feelings will come in aid of your sense of duty to urge you on, to do whatever yet remains to be done to improve the system, and make it subserve, as far as practicable, the beneficial ends for which it was instituted. The full consideration which this subject received from my immediate predecessor, and the sound views and wise suggestions, not only in relation to the State Prisons, but to subordinate establishments, contained in his annual messages, render it, as I conceive, unnecessary for me to enlarge upon these topics. There is also another reason which induces me to abstain from them at this time. At the last session of the legislature, the house of assembly appointed a committee to visit the State Prisons, to examine the manner in which their accounts are kept and their affairs conducted, and to report the result to the legislature. This examination has been made; and you may expect, at an early day in the present session, a report which will furnish such information as you may require to guide your legislation on this interesting subject.

In the course of the last summer, the epidemic cholera made its appearance in the Prison at Mount Pleasant, and prevailed there for about forty-five days. The number of cases was three hundred and seventy-six, and the deaths one hundred and three. On receiving notice of this event, the executive, with commendable promptness, repaired to the Prison, in order that the most efficient assistance should be given to the sick, and the best measures taken to check the ravages of the disease, and abridge the period of its duration.

I am not aware that the prevalence of the epidemic in this institution has indicated the necessity of any further legislation in regard to our Penitentiary establishments, except the adoption of a provision excluding, for a proper period, all convicts coming from places where contagious or epidemic diseases of a malignant character prevail, and for keeping the persons thus excluded in some healthful situation, until they can be introduced with safety among the other prisoners.

The number of convicts belonging to this Prison, including the females confined at Bellevue, is eight hundred and sixty-six. Two hundred and seventy-three have been received into it during the last year. This number is sixty-five less than that of the year preceding. The total number of deaths, including those by the cholera, is one hundred and forty-five. One hundred and sixty-five convicts have been discharged on the expiration of their sentences; sixty were transferred to the Prison at Auburn, and thirty-two pardoned. By reason of the prevalence of the cholera, the financial affairs of this Prison do not exhibit the favorable result that was anticipated. A full statement in relation not only to this subject, but to the entire operations of this establishment, will be submitted to you in the annual report of the inspectors.

The account from the State Prison at Auburn presents a highly gratifying result. The number of convicts in it at this time is six hundred and seventy-nine. One hundred and twenty-seven were received into it, pursuant to the sentence of courts, between the first day of January last and the twenty-second day of December following. This is twenty-seven less than the number received there the preceding year. One hundred and fourteen have been discharged by reason of the expiration of the period for which they were sentenced; twenty-seven have been pardoned; twelve have died, and one was released by the order of the Supreme Court. The sum charged during the year ending on the thirtieth of September last, for the services of the convicts, to those who employed them, is forty-one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-two cents; and the expenditures for the general support and repairs of the Prison, including the expenses of erecting a stone shop, one hundred feet long and forty wide, have amounted to thirty-eight thousand three hundred and five dollars and thirty-one cents. The legislature directed, at its last session, two hundred and twenty additional cells to be built in this Prison, and authorized the payment of six thousand dollars from the treasury for this purpose, if it should become necessary, in addition to the unexpended balance in the hands of the agent, accruing from the earnings of the convicts. These cells have been built, during the past season, from the avails of the labor of the convicts, without resorting for any aid to this appropriation. These additional cells will enable the agent to assign a separate one to each convict, thereby giving full effect to a valuable improvement in Prison discipline.

It is worthy of remark, that there has been no conviction for murder or other capital offence in this state during the past year; and that the whole number of sentences to the State Prisons, during the same period, has been ninety-two less than those of the preceding year.

I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to pass from this subject without calling your attention, as my immediate predecessor has repeatedly and earnestly done, to what I am persuaded would be a valuable improvement in our Penitentiary system—the erection of a separate Prison for female convicts.

G.

Report of the Committee on State Prisons in New York.

Mr. Macdonald, from the committee on State Prisons, reported: That they have had under consideration the subject of erecting a separate Prison for the female convicts of this state. The propriety of this measure has been so often recommended to the legislature in the annual messages of the executive, in the reports of the inspectors of our Prisons, and in those of the different committees of the legislature, to whom this subject has been referred, that it would appear almost superfluous for this committee to attempt to add one word in favor of its adoption.

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Agreeing, however, most fully in the opinions cited, the present committee feel it to be their duty to call the attention of the senate again to this subject, as one that claims their early and favorable action.

It can scarcely be necessary to speak of the deplorable condition of our female state convicts. This will be found fully set forth in the annual reports of our State Prisons for this and the preceding years. It will be sufficient to say here, that while so much has been done for the improvement of our existing State Prisons, and the government and discipline of our male convicts, nothing has been done, nothing has even been attempted, in behalf of the females. They are still confined together, after the worst manner of the old system, with hardly a single effort at discipline, instruction or reformation. Whilst private and public benevolence are constantly searching for objects upon whom to bestow their aid, this class of unfortunate beings seem to have been entirely overlooked. Their forlorn and neglected situation remains almost an anomaly in our legislation, and in the exertions of general charity.

The proposition of a separate Prison for the female convicts of this state, is recommended by several strong considerations.

If it were united to, or located near one of the other Prisons, the knowledge of this proximity would be well known to the inmates of both establishments. The employment of the females would probably be connected in some way with that of the Prison for males, and might thus present opportunity for attempts to hold communication between them. Even the yard room, necessary for air and exercise to the females, would afford perhaps such opportunity. But if the possibility of communication could be entirely guarded against, the very consciousness of their nearness to each other, might affect the discipline, and retard the moral culture of both Prisons. Attempts at communication would certainly do this. Probably the greatest danger of this kind to be apprehended, would be from discharged convicts, who might linger around the Prison for such purpose.

If the Prison for females is connected with one of the other Prisons, it would be likely to excite but secondary interest; and might, and in some measure perhaps would, be suffered to languish, in its efforts at improvement, and to support itself; and, indeed, in all the respects for which such a Prison is desirable.

The expense of a separate establishment, it is believed, would not exceed that of one united with either of the other Prisons. No guards would be required for it, and, after its erection, no remuneration would be desired by the board of inspectors. In either case the females must have separate keepers to take charge of them. For the services of a matron, and others necessary to the establishment, but comparatively small salaries would be required.

The committee also have no doubt, but that if any thing can be anticipated (as they confidently believe) from the efforts of individual benevolence, for the moral improvement of these unfortunate women, that this object may more certainly be expected at a separate Prison, and one located in the vicinity of a city.

After some examination and reflection upon the subject, the committee are induced to recommend that the city of Albany, or its immediate neighborhood, be fixed upon as the most eligible place for the establishment of a State Prison for females. The situation is decidedly central, for the transportation of this class of convicts, which will thus, in this respect, occasion the least possible expense. It is deemed that the convicts can be as usefully employed, and as cheaply supported at this, as at any other place. And what appears to the committee of no small importance, the management of the institution will be under the view of the public functionaries of the state, and within the yearly supervision of the legislature.

It appears by the last annual reports of the Auburn and Mount Pleasant State Prisons, which are yet in the hands of the printer, that, at the date of those reports, there were confined at Auburn twenty-five, and at Bellevue thirty-six female convicts. Those confined at Bellevue are supported at an expense of one hundred dollars each per annum, which is paid out of the funds of the Mount Pleasant State Prison.

During the prevalence of the cholera, last summer, at Bellevue, eight of the female state convicts died, and eleven made their escape amidst the confusion which prevailed there in consequence of that fatal disease. The number of these convicts is therefore smaller now than by the last year's reports of those Prisons, being at this time about sixty-one.

From a further consideration of the subject, the committee are induced to believe, that the expense of building the proposed Prison will not be as great as has heretofore been apprehended. It seems evident that the erection of one hundred separate cells will be quite sufficient at this time. These may be constructed with much less attention to strength, and consequently much more cheaply, than cells for the male convicts. The house for the keeper, and other appurtenances, may also be so simplified in their arrangement and construction, as materially to limit the expenditure. A building of brick will be sufficiently strong in all respects, and will be less expensive than one of stone; and if stone is needed for coping, and for posts, sills and lintels to the doors and windows, it can be conveniently obtained from the Mount Pleasant State Prison. It is proposed, also, that the commissioners who may be appointed to construct the Prison, shall be authorized, at their discretion, either to erect the same by contract, or to employ, if it shall be for the interest of the state, the male convicts from one of the other Prisons, as was done in the erection of the Mount Pleasant State Prison.

It is proper to say here, that it is understood that the city of Albany will grant to the state, free of expense, sufficient land for the Prison and its appurtenances. A Mr. Burrows also, residing at Port Schuyler, who last year offered to the state two acres of land for this object, situated on the banks of the Hudson, between the cities of Albany and Troy, has again repeated the offer. The committee entertain no doubt, but that an eligible site may be obtained without any expense to the state.

The committee deem it unnecessary to add to this report by detailing views already in the possession of the senate, amongst the documents of the last and the preceding years. The chairman of this committee submitted a report at the last session of the legislature, (Senate Documents of 1832, No. 74,) in which this subject was considered, and some further views given.

The condition of our female convicts is annually proclaimed to the world, in the Reports of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, as one of just reproach to us. In the Report of that Society for 1832, a quotation from the last report of the Auburn State Prison, is headed with these words:—"Disgraceful and unalleviated miseries of the females of this Prison." And after a quotation from the last report of the Mount Pleasant State Prison, expressive of a doubt whether the female convicts could support themselves, the following language is used:—"Why cannot the females support themselves? They

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do it at Wethersfield, and they do it in Baltimore."

Upon the whole, it is due to the character of the state, to the spirit of our public institutions, and to the feelings of the age, that efforts should be immediately made to improve the condition of our female state convicts, and to instruct and reclaim them. It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that under our present system of Prison discipline, many male convicts have been reclaimed and restored to society. And may not as salutary results be fairly anticipated from a sex always less hardened, and always more susceptible of virtuous impressions? A contrary opinion, though sometimes advanced, is certainly at war with the whole history of the female character. Let us not suppose that a woman, however debased and degraded, ever becomes thoroughly hardened. Such a being must be as rare as a monster in the physical world. As men, the children of women, by whom we have been nurtured and sustained, there is no state of degradation or ruin so utterly polluted and vile, to which they may be reduced, but that we are bound, by the most sacred duties and affections, to treat them with kindness and courtesy, and to remember their tender and helpless nature.

The committee have prepared a bill which they ask leave to introduce.

ALLAN MACDONALD, *Chairman.*

Jan. 28, 1833.

H.

Report, &c.

The select committee appointed by the honorable the assembly, pursuant to a resolution passed March 27th, 1832, to visit the State Prisons at Mount Pleasant and Auburn, to examine into the state of said Prisons, the manner in which their accounts are kept and affairs conducted, with instructions to report the result of their inquiries to the then next legislature, respectfully report,

That during the recess of the legislature they have performed the duty assigned to them, by visiting those institutions, and bestowing upon the subject committed to their investigation the attention which seemed to be required at their hands. It will doubtless be remembered by the members of the present legislature, who were members of the last, that the resolution for creating the committee originated from the debate in the assembly upon the bill from the honorable the senate, appropriating $30,000 for the current expenses of the Prison at Mount Pleasant, (including expense of some additional buildings,) beyond the earnings of the convicts.

In view of the great difference in the pecuniary results of the operations of the two institutions, serious opposition was made to the appropriation by a considerable portion of the members, who even eventually voted against the bill, (although necessary for the very sustentation of the prisoners,) whilst the same causes apparently induced doubts upon the minds of a large majority as to the efficient or judicious management of the Prison at Mount Pleasant.

The resolution was made to embrace the Prison at Auburn, that the committee might the better understand the discipline enforced there, its internal police, the manner in which the labor of the convicts was regulated and its business conducted, (productive as the institution had been for the last few years of such prosperous results to the state,) that they might compare the same with the same subjects at the other Prison, and thus be enabled to recommend to the consideration of the legislature, such measures as would produce a conformity in the affairs of the two institutions, if any material difference was found to exist.

The committee regret that they were prevented entering upon the discharge of their duties at an earlier period in the season than they were enabled to do, which has necessarily delayed the coming in of their report. The cholera, which prevailed to such an alarming extent during the last summer, particularly in the city of Albany, (requiring the undivided attention of one of the committee, (Mr. Seymour,) who was a member of the common council,) and which raged with so much violence in the Prison at Sing-Sing, admonished us to defer entering upon the discharge of our official duties until the month of October.

In the early part of the summer, the chairman of the committee was informed by letter, from a very respectable source, that some complaints of a serious character would probably be preferred against some of the officers having charge of the affairs of the Auburn Prison, and soliciting a notice of the time to be appointed for visiting that place. That the same might be investigated, such notice, so solicited, was given in ample time; and although the person who had thus communicated such request had frequent interviews with the members of the committee, during their stay at Auburn, no such charges were preferred, no complaints made against the perfectly correct deportment of the officers intrusted with the management of the institution.

The committee remained at Auburn for one week, during which time they had ample opportunity to examine the state of the Prison, and understand the manner in which its affairs are conducted; and they cannot withhold the expression of their high consideration for the earnest solicitude manifested, by the inspectors, agent, and other officers attached to the establishment, to afford every facility to the committee in the discharge of the duties assigned to them.

The committee hardly deem it necessary to give a detailed report of the plans of the Prison, its cells or its work-shops: these matters will be found so fully detailed, in the various legislative documents, the reports of the inspectors, &c., as to require no particular information from us. So far as the whole arrangement is to be considered with a view to economy, durability and safety, whilst a humane regard for the health and comfort of the convicts should have its proper influence, the committee discovered nothing upon these points worthy particular recommendation, as calculated to improve the character of our admirable Penitentiary system, as exhibited at Auburn.

Whilst concurring with the inspectors, as to the alterations recommended in the sixth page of their annual report, (Senate Documents, No. 20,) the committee would also recommend to the particular attention of the legislature the condition of the roofs of the whole Prison establishment. Those roofs consist of shingles, which are exposed to take fire from the various chimneys proceeding from the establishment. The committee are of the opinion that a proper regard to safety, as well as economy, would recommend that the same be covered with tin, slate, or some other durable and fire-proof material. The probable expense of this improvement the committee are not prepared particularly to estimate, but are of the opinion that the profits from the labor of the convicts for the current year, in addition to the surplus funds of the Prison now on hand, would go far towards defraying the expenses of the work,

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in addition to the alterations recommended by the inspectors, above referred to: at all events, should the legislature agree with the committee in this particular, the act might be so framed as to authorize the proper officers to proceed with the work, as fast as the accumulation of the funds, beyond the support of the Prison, will admit.

Another consideration presented itself with much force to the committee. From the extensive work-shops already established in the Prison yards, the large number of convicts confined, and the probable increase of that number as the population of the state shall increase, it is obvious that, at no very distant day, a larger space will be required, as well for the health of the prisoners as for their profitable employment. The committee are clearly of the opinion that if any extension of our Prisons should be required hereafter, it would be most advantageous to the state that such extension should be connected with, or be in the immediate neighborhood of, those already erected. The reasons for this will readily suggest themselves to the legislature; the most prominent of which are the advantage of employing the labor of the prisoners in the erection of the new buildings, under the direction of our present officers, and the much greater facility of extending the business and discipline to an additional number of convicts, under the supervision of experienced men, than the organization of an entire new establishment. With these views the committee would recommend that a law be passed authorizing either the present officers of the Auburn Prison, or some other persons, to negotiate for or purchase in behalf of the state, under such restrictions as may be advisable, an additional piece of land, either adjoining to, or in the near neighborhood of, the present Prison. The state, at present, is possessed of but five acres: an addition of ten or fifteen acres would, if it could be procured upon reasonable terms, appear to be a provident course of policy on the part of the state. The unbounded quarries of superior building stone in the neighborhood, which may be procured at a very reasonable rate, as well for the erection of any additional buildings, walls, &c. for the Prison itself, as for the buildings in the flourishing and rapidly-increasing village of Auburn, (furnishing a valuable source of employment for the convicts,) are strong additional recommendations to the course above suggested.

With regard to the discipline and internal police of the Prison, as well as a full history of the manner in which its affairs and business are conducted, the committee herewith communicate a succinct statement furnished by Colonel Lewis, the agent at Auburn, and would also refer your honorable body to "a communication of Gershom Powers, keeper of the Prison at Auburn, made to the assembly January 7th, 1828," under title Appendix A, in the assembly journal of that year, upon the same subjects. It is perhaps proper, in this place, to observe, that we were assured by Mr. Wiltse, the agent at Mount Pleasant, that the document last referred to contains the rules and regulations, so far as it regards the Prison discipline, by which the institution under his charge is governed.

The description of the Auburn Prison at that period (to which it is easy for every member of your honorable body to add the additions made since, by adverting to the annual returns of the inspectors);

The general government of the Prison, with some trifling alterations made by the Revised Statutes, and the act of 1832;

The duties and powers of the officers, guards and convicts;

The regulations of the shops, with which are connected the privileges and obligations of contractors;

The whole police and regulations of the Prison presented under the various heads and departments;

The statistics as to the character of the convicts before sentence, and the salutary effect of the punishment, as witnessed from their course of life after their discharge; together with much other interesting information upon the Penitentiary system, collected from various sources, are so fully set forth in the document referred to, that a recapitulation of them beyond what is set forth in the communication hereto annexed, marked B, would seem to be a work of supererogation.

Since the period of that report, adhering to the principles of governing the prisoners and directing their labors, as therein set forth, with very trifling alterations, the confident assurances of this meritorious benefactor of the state have, by his own and the exertions of his successors in the management of the institution, been fully realized, and the annual return of the inspectors this year, presents the interesting fact, that 221 additional cells (for which $12,376 36 was actually paid out for materials and superintendents of work, and a work-shop, the materials for which are estimated to have cost at least $800) have been built by the convicts themselves for their own solitary confinement and exclusion from the world, out of the proceeds of their own labor, after having sustained every other expense for the support and maintenance of the establishment, still leaving a balance in the hands of the agent of $3,528 16 to be appropriated as may be required. By adverting to the annual reports since the communication above referred to, it will be found that there has been a gradual annual increase of the profits of the institution.

Your committee have reflected upon the prosperous results above referred to, with a becoming interest in the subject committed to them. The history of the world has not until within a very few years presented so imposing a moral spectacle. A few years since, even in our own country, the idea of realizing from the labor of those, who had, by offending against the laws, been cut off from society, a sufficient amount to sustain the expense of their confinement, was regarded as a dream of the speculative visionary. It was left among other important discoveries, which can only emanate from the exalted spirit of free governments, to demonstrate the necessity, in all moral improvements, of addressing the mind by instruction and persuasion, instead of inflicting bodily chastisement. That reform is ten thousand times more certain when you can correct the intellect of man, and give it a proper direction, than all the physical torture which can be imposed; whilst the former is calculated to elevate the whole man, constantly stimulating him to a correct discharge of his duty towards his God and his fellow-man, the latter is as eminently adapted to creating and cherishing the most vindictive passions of our nature.

These remarks are prompted by the difference exhibited not only in the labor pursued in the two institutions, but the apparent disposition entertained by the convicts in each, which will be more fully presented in the sequel.

For the manner in which the accounts of both Prisons are kept, it will be perceived by adverting to the 2d vol. of the Revised Statutes, pages 764 and 765, that this branch of the duty of the officers of the Prisons has been regulated by the legislature. The accounts until the last year were only required to be returned and

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filed in the comptroller's office. But by the act passed last winter, and before referred to, those accounts, authenticated in the form required by the Revised Statutes, sworn to by the agent and clerk, are presented, and accompany the report of the inspectors of each Prison. They present the subject so fully to the legislature, that it is only necessary to refer to them at present.

The committee have examined this branch of the subject, and do not deem it necessary to alter, in any particular, the provisions of the law; all the provisions to secure a faithful account from the officers of the financial operations intrusted to them having, in the opinion of the committee, been as fully secured as can be accomplished by legislation.

After having examined the Prison at Auburn, the committee availed themselves of an early opportunity to inspect the Prison at Mount Pleasant. In regard to the state of the buildings at this institution, your committee can assure your honorable body, that nothing can, in their opinion, exceed their very excellent arrangement, and their adaptation to the objects for which the same were designed, to the extent finished. But that the establishment is altogether incomplete, and the manner in which the business is carried on, as well as the character of the business itself, is but illy calculated to accomplish the great objects of modern punishment, struck your committee most forcibly when they came to compare the result of their inquiries at Auburn with those at Sing-Sing. At the former place, they found the convicts apparently resigned to their fate, penitent for their past offences, of a humbled spirit, and, so far as the committee were capable of judging the great moving principles of human action, determined, when their term of punishment shall have expired, to use all efforts to restore themselves to the good opinion of society, and to live upright and honest lives. This spirit was not only evinced by the ready and apparently sincere submission to the rules and regulations of the Prison, the order and system observable through all the departments of the work-shops, but more forcibly testified from the examination, by the committee, of one prisoner taken promiscuously from each of the shops of the Prison.

It was urged in the debate upon the passage of the resolution constituting the committee, that if no other reason existed, the fact that some 1500 or 1800 of our fellow-beings were confined within the solitary walls of a Prison, excluded from society, with no person to whom they could tender their complaints of cruel or oppressive treatment, except the very individuals who might violate the rules of humanity, was sufficient, nay, imperative upon the legislature, occasionally to investigate their condition and treatment. With this view, the committee, after having discharged what they deemed to be their duty at Auburn, in inspecting the Prison, the condition of the convicts, their employment, government, and all the incidents, so far as they could derive instruction from their own observation, and from the information of the officers, proposed to the agent, that the committee should have the opportunity of examining some of the prisoners separate from any of the officers of the Prison. This request was readily and promptly complied with by the agent, Colonel Lewis, who took our instructions as to the manner in which they should be presented. We directed that one convict from each shop and department should be examined; and in complying with this direction, the agent, at our request, produced some individuals from those various shops, who had been convicted in the counties where the members of the committee resided. We have no reason to suppose that any communication of the object of the committee was made to the convicts. Several of the convicts thus examined had been confined in the Mount Pleasant Prison, and removed thence to Auburn, all of whom concurred in complaining of the severe and harsh treatment experienced at the former, whilst they equally united in bearing testimony to the kind and benevolent treatment at the latter. It is perhaps unnecessary to give the details of their statements in full. The prominent grounds of complaint consisted in not having had allowed to them sufficient food to satisfy the cravings of their appetite, and in the most violent infliction of corporeal punishment, for very slight offences against the rules of the Prison, not with the ordinary instrument of punishment, (called the cat,) but frequently by blows dealt upon the head and various parts of the body, with the usual walking staves of the assistant keepers, (which mode of punishment the committee do not hesitate to pronounce cruel in the extreme, and as inconsistent with the good discipline of the Prison, as it is repugnant to every principle of humanity:) whilst, at the same time, not only those who had been before confined in the Mount Pleasant Prison, but every one of the others examined by the committee, bore most cheerful testimony of the kindness, the moderation and benevolence of their treatment at Auburn, most of them not having received any corporeal punishment since their confinement there, and those who had, uniformly admitting the justice of what had been inflicted upon them, and all admitting that their provisions and clothing were not only wholesome, agreeable and comfortable, but at all times abundant.

Upon the subject of provisions, it is perhaps well, in this place, to call the attention of the legislature to the reports from the different Prisons, as to the mode of supplying the prisoners. At Auburn, the prisoners breakfast and dine together, in a mess-room, and waiters supply the deficiencies of rations of the more hungry or hearty eaters from the surplus of the less robust, and at all times (which is seldom necessary to be resorted to) supplying any general deficiency from a general stock, prepared for that purpose; whilst at Mount Pleasant, from the want of such a room, the convicts are necessarily compelled to take their rations with them to their cells; and, although the committee was assured, by the agent of the latter Prison, that ample provisions were, at all times, supplied for the prisoners at every meal, the statements of the prisoners not only contradicted that assurance, but added that they had sometimes had blows inflicted upon them, accompanying a refusal of their request to grant them an additional supply. It is only necessary for the committee to add, upon the subject of the treatment of the prisoners, that they likewise examined a number of the convicts at the Mount Pleasant Prison, as to their treatment, which examination was also conducted separate and apart from any of the officers. They feel it their duty also to premise by observing, that the propriety of the request of the committee for this purpose, so readily complied with by the agent of the Auburn Prison, was much disputed and discussed by the agent at Mount Pleasant, and to add their regret that it seemed to be reluctantly complied with. Several of the convicts were, however, presented, who concurred with those at Auburn, formerly confined at Mount Pleasant, in representing their punishment as cruel in the extreme; and, if their representations are to be credited, in the

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opinion of the committee, altogether unjustifiable. Your committee refrain to enlarge upon this topic. They are aware that the source of the complaints is, perhaps, unworthy of credit. It was the only evidence, however, to which we could resort, on the part of the prisoners, as to any improper or cruel treatment. The committee are willing, as your honorable body doubtless will be, to consider the officers innocent of any improper treatment, until proof to the contrary be furnished; and, without further comment, the committee respectfully submit, for your consideration, all the testimony upon this branch of their duty which came to their knowledge.

The character of the business at the Mount Pleasant Prison, and the manner in which it is conducted, in the opinion of the committee, presents to your honorable body a subject worthy the most mature deliberation. Much of the marble is transported from the quarries a very considerable distance to the Prison yards, where the same is prepared for market. To accomplish this, from four to six convicts are attached to each of the carts, a heavy block of stone is fastened to it; and the convicts are compelled to conduct the load to its proper destination. This is accomplished, as the committee understood, by the physical strength of those attached to the respective carts. It is done principally by balancing the load by the counteracting strength or weight of the prisoners, which, sometimes, is extremely oppressive. After the load is deposited in the yard, the still more repulsive spectacle is exhibited of the convicts returning to the quarries drawing their cart up a steep hill, fastened to it by harness attached to their bodies, not dissimilar to the practice of using brutes. The committee do not pretend to claim for themselves any unusual degree of sensibility, nor would they desire to present themselves in that attitude before your honorable body; but, coming from various parts of the state, and believing they are acquainted with, and enjoy in common the feelings of the citizens among whom they respectively reside, they cannot withhold the expression of their deep humiliation, as members of this enlightened and humane community, when they witnessed their fellow beings doomed to so ignominious, so degrading a punishment. The language of the Constitution of the United States, declaring that "cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted," seemed to your committee to be violated, in the letter as well as in the spirit; and we have yet to learn that there existed, at the time of the adoption of that instrument, any ordinance authorizing the treatment of men equal to, if not worse, than beasts of burthen. The proceeds of the labor of the convicts at this establishment have not, thus far, realized for the state any very profitable results. This may be attributable to the nature of the principal business pursued there, and the manner in which the same has been conducted. We allude to the stone cutting and marble business. This has been carried on for the benefit of the state, the agent making the contracts and furnishing the work; thus presenting the state in the character of a competitor with individual enterprise.

The committee have no hesitation in expressing their conviction, that the labor of the convicts should be differently directed; and they as readily express their belief, from the information acquired from creditable sources, as well as their own judgment upon the subject, that if the labor of the prisoners was disposed of to contractors in the same manner as is pursued at the Prison at Auburn, Charlestown, and Wethersfield, instead of being a tax upon the state treasury, it would, as do the Prisons referred to, furnish no inconsiderable revenue. Why the worthy inspectors of the institution have not directed the agent to make contracts for the labor of the prisoners, as provided for by the Revised Statutes, is certainly a matter which remains unexplained to the committee. The committee understood from the agent, that the inspectors considered it inexpedient or unadvisable to direct him to make such contracts for the labor of the convicts, upon the ground that, if any profit was to be realized from their labors, it ought to go into the coffers of the state, and not into the pockets of individuals. If this be so—and there is certainly no reason to doubt it—we respectfully beg leave to differ with them in such conclusion. Had we no other argument than that presented by the successful operations at Auburn, in hiring the labor of prisoners to contractors, we should deem it our duty to recommend the passage of a resolution recommendatory, or an act directory of such an employment of the convicts.

The advantages for such a disposition of their labor at Mount Pleasant are peculiar, and your committee believe it only requires to be put in the market to realize to the state their full value. The grounds upon which we predicate this opinion are briefly as follows: (it is to be premised, however, that the contractors ought not to be limited in their contracts to working the marble from the quarries belonging to the state, for reasons hereafter to be more fully explained.)

First. The convenience of the Prison wharf, with the manual force always at command, would render the unloading of stone of all kinds in its crude state, and the reloading of the same in its finished state, a strong inducement for those desirous of carrying on the business of stone-cutting.

Second. Contractors would avoid the expense of renting a yard, as is now the practice in the city of New York, in which to perform the labor of preparing the stone for the building.

Third. The expense of dockage of the vessels bringing the stone in its crude state, and the expense of cartage from the wharf to the stone yard in the city, would be avoided.

Under such circumstances, why should not the labor of a capable stone-cutter upon the Prison dock at Mount Pleasant command for his employer an amount of compensation equal to the labor of one equally capable in his business in the city of New York? The freight from the Prison to New York would scarcely exceed the cartage from the vessel to the yard in the city, apart from the rent; and the cartage from the vessel to the building would probably be no more than if taken from the yard in the city.

The committee is aware that much complaint has been made by mechanics against the course pursued by the state, of putting the labor of convicts in competition with the honest laborer, who toils for the support of his family.

That those complaints have been in some instances well founded, the committee do not doubt. We believe, however, that they proceed from the same source as the complaints from the officers of the Prison, from time to time accompanying their report of unsuccessful operations, which have been an undue effort to force the manufactured material into the market, not only at an extremely reduced price for the labor bestowed upon it, but also having to contend against the prejudice of its being of very inferior quality. With the view of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the truth of these imputations, the committee examined a

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gentleman who had been for some years employed as an instructer to the prisoners in the stone-cutting business. He informed us that he had no doubt if the labor of the prisoners, engaged in stone-cutting, was presented to the highest bidders in the market, the able-bodied men would command an average price of 60 cents per day. He, however, at the same time, repudiated the idea of being confined in their operations to working the marble from the state quarries, on account of its inferior quality; but that, with the privilege of bringing stone from such quarries as he pleased, to be manufactured in the Prison yard, he assured us he would himself be willing to pay the amount above specified for 50 or 100 men upon a contract for five years; that he should have a fair proportion of first rate and middling workmen to commence with, and, as fast as they were discharged by expiration of sentence, or otherwise, their places should be supplied by entire new hands.

Pursuant to his suggestion, we also addressed letters to Messrs. James Hall, and other gentlemen engaged in the business in the city of New York, requesting information on the subject, and were favored with answers, copies of which we annex to this report without further comment upon them. In addition to which, the committee would observe, whilst upon this subject, that they have had an interesting interview with Louis Dwight, Esq., secretary of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, who, in the course of conversation, confirmed us in the opinion above expressed. He informed us that the principal business carried on at the Prison at Charlestown, in Massachusetts, was stone-cutting; that large quantities of the work done there found its market in the city of New York, and very considerable quantities had been supplied to the cities of Albany and Troy; that the whole of these prisoners were hired out to contractors, and, as an evidence of their successful operations, stated the following general results, viz.

There was, on an average, during the last season, 225 prisoners, 105 of whom had the cholera very violently during the season; many of the patients lingering under the disease for several weeks. They paid all the expenses of medicine, food, clothing, and all other necessary provisions, $13,000 of salary to officers, one new suit of clothes, and from $3 to $5 in cash to each convict on his discharge, the expense of transporting the prisoners from their counties, and still retained a surplus of upwards of $4,000.

In connection with this interesting communication, the committee would beg leave also to call the attention of the legislature to the unprecedented prosperous results of the State Prison at Wethersfield, Connecticut, to be found in the Seventh Annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society, Boston, pages 24 and 25, where it appears that, from the labor of 192 convicts, (18 of which were females,) the state realized, beyond all expenses, the sum of $8,713 53.

It cannot be considered obtrusive, in this place, also to quote, from the same Report, the fact that, from the 1st of October, 1827, until the 31st March, 1832, the state had realized a revenue, beyond all expenses, of $25,853 06, and to contrast it with the fact also stated, that for the same period preceding the year 1815, the expenses of their Old Prison, above all earnings, were $51,103 11.

From these data it is, we think, evident, that our sister states are far in advance of our own, in relieving themselves from the burthens imposed upon the community by the depredations of offenders: and the question seriously presents itself, Will not the state of New York adopt, forthwith, some efficient measures, not only to acquire the information, but to put into practice the necessary means, to secure to her citizens corresponding advantages? What is profitable at Auburn, Wethersfield and Charlestown Prisons, from the labor of state convicts, certainly ought not to be less so at Mount Pleasant, with all its unequalled advantages, already secured and susceptible of being secured. At the same rate of earnings realized at Wethersfield, the number of our state convicts, being about 1,500 for the last year, at its lowest estimate, ought, if their labor was conducted with the same prudence, to realize to the state an annual revenue of nearly $70,000. Your committee cannot restrain the cheering anticipations, that your honorable body will promptly adopt some means, by which so splendid a result may, if possible, be realized. An amount like this, added to the common school fund, annually, for the mental and moral improvement of the children of the poor and honest mechanic, would soon silence the complaints of competition with convict labor, and would essentially contribute, in the course of a single generation, to render State Prisons, as an abode for our own citizens, comparatively speaking, but of trifling necessity.—But to return from this digression, the committee are informed that the labor of the convicts at the Wethersfield Prison is also entirely hired to contractors; and that stone-cutting is the principal branch of business carried on there. The committee believe that Mr. Wiltse, the agent at Mount Pleasant Prison, is indefatigable in the discharge of his duties towards the state; that he exerts his best efforts and judgment to render the operations of the institution profitable; in a word, that he does as well as any other gentleman could do, conducting the business upon its present plan of management. But had we not already experienced the unprofitable results, theory itself would seem to dictate the inexpediency of putting under the sole direction of one man, however capable, not only the government of an establishment so extensive, but the duties of procuring materials, making the contracts for, as well as directing the labor of, upwards of 800 men. It is, in the opinion of the committee, more than one man can do, and do well. The committee believe that, to promote the interests of the state, the agent and his assistant keepers should have nothing to attend to but to enforce the discipline of the Prison; and let the contractors bring their materials and direct the manner in which the work is to be done. If gentlemen skilled in the business shall find it to their interest to use the marble from the quarries of the state, let it be sold to them at a reasonable price; but let us no longer be told of the necessity of throwing away the labor of the convicts upon marble from our own quarries, when we can scarcely induce purchasers to take it from us at the expense of quarrying.

In connection with these suggestions, the committee submit the answers of the agent, Mr. Wiltse, to various questions propounded by us; giving his views upon the several subjects therein embraced. The questions and answers are hereto annexed, marked A; which, together with the report of the inspectors, furnish all the information which the committee are enabled to present to your honorable body, upon this branch of the duties assigned to them.

The committee would also beg leave to call the attention of your honorable body to the provision of the Revised Statutes, (vol. 2, page 761,) as to the appointment of keepers and as-

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sistant keepers. By the law, the agent at Mount Pleasant has the sole power of appointing those officers, whilst that power is lodged in the hands of the inspectors at Auburn. The committee cannot comprehend any good reason for this distinction between the two institutions; and, upon principle, they consider the agent an unnecessary, as well as an indiscreet depository of the appointing power. The committee are fully persuaded, from the nature of the duties of those officers, that they ought to be entirely independent of each other.

The only remaining branch of our duties is anxiously to solicit the attention of your honorable body to the deplorable condition of our female state convicts. If there be upon the escutcheon of our state pride and greatness a stain of reproach deeper than all the rest, it is our too great neglect of this class of miserable beings. The subject has been brought before the legislature from time to time, and as often deferred or defeated; whilst a very considerable number of our fellow beings were actually in a condition which to witness could not but make the heart of the most indifferent towards his species to bleed; whilst, if a citizen of New York, his soul would sink beneath the load of shame at the degrading exhibition. The bill providing for the erection of a separate Prison for female convicts has been already introduced into the senate; and the able report of the standing committee upon State Prisons, of that body, for this year, as well as the last, renders it unnecessary that the committee should recapitulate what is therein set forth. It will be perceived, by the report of the inspectors of the Auburn Prison, that they have, during the last season, employed a matron to superintend that class of the convicts confined there, with very gratifying success. Miss Foot, the lady who was engaged in this employment, gave the committee the most pleasing assurances of the improvement of this unfortunate class of prisoners, since this new arrangement, and expresses her strong belief that, by enforcing a proper discipline among them, with the aid of moral instruction, most, if not all of them, might be brought to a proper sense of their situation, and their vicious and abominable propensities in a great measure corrected, if not entirely eradicated. The order and discipline which had been introduced in the short period of Miss Foot's superintendence, when contrasted with the loathsome spectacle exhibited by those at Bellevue, was sufficient at once to satisfy the most careless observer of the necessity of making arrangements forthwith to put them under the charge of competent matrons; and the committee would beg leave most earnestly to solicit the early action of the legislature in providing a suitable building for their reception, where the Prison discipline, so far at least as solitary confinement and the prohibition of conversation extend, may be rigidly enforced. The committee deem it unnecessary for them to express any opinion as to the location of such an establishment. The expense of erecting one sufficiently large to answer all supposable exigencies, would be but trifling, compared with the immense blessings which we believe would assuredly follow. A healthy location, in the neighborhood of some benevolent village or city, whose inhabitants would feel an interest in the mental and moral improvement of these degraded beings, is, in our opinion, the principal object; connected with which, if the location was such as to furnish profitable employment for the prisoners, the pecuniary interests of the state would be advanced. And, in dismissing this branch of the subject, the committee most earnestly hope that New York will no longer suffer herself to be so justly rebuked by her sister states for her delinquency in this particular.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I. R. VAN DUZER,
WM. SEYMOUR,
R. D. DODGE, } *Committee.*

I.

Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Auburn State Prison.

AUBURN STATE PRISON,
January 8, 1833.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York.

In obedience to part 4th, chapter 3d, title 2d, article 1st, section 10th, of the Revised Statutes, the undersigned, inspectors of the State Prison at Auburn, respectfully report,

That the state and condition of the Prison has been, for the past year, highly prosperous. Nothing has occurred, that has come to the knowledge of the inspectors, to impair the good order, correct and humane discipline, and perfect subordination, and willing industry, heretofore so noticeable in this Prison. The officers have, with hardly an exception, conducted themselves with great fidelity to the important trust committed to their management, and have been very successful in promoting industry among the convicts.

The general health of the convicts has been remarkably good, and is believed to be equal, at least, to that of other citizens generally. For particular information on this subject, we refer to the report of the physician to the Prison, which is herewith presented.

In respect to the moral state of the convicts, and the means employed to enlighten and reform their moral feelings, we could not give more full and satisfactory information than is contained in the report made to us by the chaplain of the Prison, which is herewith communicated to the legislature.

Table number 4, accompanying this report, shows that there remained in this Prison, at the commencement of the past year, 646 convicts; and Table number 1 shows the number received during the year to have been 192, and specifies their crimes, the counties where convicted, where they were born, and the terms of their sentences. Of this number, 60 were received in May last from the Sing-Sing Prison, by the order of his excellency the governor.

During the past year, 115 (Table No. 3) have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 27 (Table No. 2) by pardon and by order of the Supreme Court, and 12 by death, making in all 155; and the number remaining on the 1st instant, was 683. Table number 4 also exhibits the different occupations in which the convicts are employed, the number employed in each branch of business, the number at work on contracts, and from whose labor alone the Prison is supported, the number at work in the employment of the state, and invalids.

Including those brought from Sing-Sing, the number of convicts in this Prison has increased during the last year 27; but excluding those, there has been a decrease of 23. But by a law of the last session of the legislature, the territory from which convicts are sent to this Prison,

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has been enlarged, so as now to embrace five out of the eight senate districts; which law went into practical operation about the time that the said convicts from the Sing-Sing Prison were received. Since that time, the number of convicts in this Prison has gradually increased from 666 to the present number, 683. It appears to us, therefore, highly probable, that, with the present territory, there will be a gradual increase of convicts at this Prison.

The *earnings* of the convicts for the year ending on the 30th day of September last, and which have been charged to contractors, amount to.....	$37,951 26
The *earnings* of convicts not employed by contractors, as charged to individuals, and cash received from visitors, and for articles sold, and other incidental sources, amount to.....	3,882 21
The earnings and profits of the Prison as above, for the past year, amount to.....	$41,833 47
The *expenditures* during the same period, for the general support of the Prison, and which include all expenses, except those authorized by the act of the 25th April, 1832, for building 220 cells, amount to.....	$38 305 31
Leaving a balance, in favor of the Prison, of.....	$3,528 16

A statement of the monthly earnings of convicts employed by contractors, and the earnings, for the year, of such as are not employed by contractors, and the receipts of money from visitors, and for the property sold, &c., showing the particulars from which the profits to the Prison have been derived, is hereunto annexed, marked number 6.

In addition to the above balance of $3,528 16, in favor of the Prison, the institution should be credited with the expense of keeping, feeding, and clothing, about an average number of 100 convicts, who have been employed, since about the 1st of June last, in building the new cells, and whose labor has in no respect been taken into the account of profit to the Prison; and also the expense of building a shop, 100 feet by 40, occupied by stone-cutters, coopers, &c., and supposed to have cost about $800; and which is included in the expense of the general support of the Prison.

The cash *receipts* during the year ending September 30th, 1832, have been as follows:—

The balance in the hands of the agent on the 30th September, 1831,.	$14,208 99	
The amount directed to be charged to the agent, per act 25th April, 1832,.....	347 00	
The amount received from all Prison sources,.....	37,248 59	
		$51,804 58

The particular sources from which this sum has been received, will be found specified in the agent's monthly returns, and annual statement herewith transmitted, pursuant to the act of the 25th April, 1832, marked numbers 7 to 19, inclusive.

Carried forward,.....	$51,804 58

Brought forward,.....		$51,804 58
The *expenditures*, during the same period, have been as follows:—		
For general support, and ordinary repairs, as above,.....	$38,305 31	
For building 220 cells,..	10,004 27	
Add amount directed to be credited to the agent, per act of 25th April, 1832,.....	525 93	
		48,905 51
Which, taken from the receipts as above, leaves in money, in the hands of the agent,.....		$2,899 07

The particular items of the expenditures will be found in statements marked numbers 7 to 19, inclusive.

The difference between the earnings and profits of the Prison, as before stated, and the amount of receipts from all the Prison sources, during the said year, consists of outstanding credits to the contractors and others, all or the greater part of which is believed to be good, and will be collected as they fall due.

By the act entitled "An Act in relation to State Prisons," passed April 25, 1832, it was made the duty of the agent of this Prison, under the direction of the inspectors, to construct two hundred and twenty additional solitary cells in the Prison; and the sum of six thousand dollars was appropriated for that purpose. But the act directed that the same should not be drawn from the treasury, until the moneys which might be in the hands of the agent, should have been expended and accounted for to the comptroller. Still the act made no direct appropriation of the money in the hands of the agent for the purpose of constructing said cells; but as the legislature seemed to assume the right of the agent to make use of these moneys for that purpose, we proceeded to adopt a plan for, and to erect the additional cells. The south wing of the Prison was originally built with the cells against the walls, with the passage through the centre. We determined to build the new cells in a block in the centre, similar to those in the north wing; but it was found that the width between the outer walls of the wing, was insufficient for that purpose. We therefore removed the north wall of the south wing for the distance to be occupied with the new cells, and built a new wall, giving an additional width of twelve feet to the building. The agent, under our direction, has built 220 solitary cells, and the outer wall; and a covering of the cells below the roof, of stone, lime, sand and loam, which is to be fire proof; and also a new roof. The cells are built with posts of cut gray limestone; and iron doors, wholly grated. There is no wood used in or about the cells, except the floor of the galleries, which are two feet nine inches in width, in front of the cells. These floors are supported by cast iron anchors, worked into the piers of the cells, and have iron hand railings. The stairs are supported upon wrought iron risers, which rest upon wrought iron anchors, worked into the wall like those which support the galleries. The locks of the cells (which were manufactured in the Prison) are let into the stone fronts, and made secure there with bolts. There are twenty-two cells in length on each side, and they rise five stories in height. The cells in the inside are seven feet in length by three feet six inches in width, and seven feet in height, and are well ventilated. The area, or distance between the cells and outer wall, is thirteen feet; and over this area are constructed

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ample ventilators through the covering leading through the roof. The area is wholly flagged with cut stone. The labor of removing the materials of the old cells and north wall was very great, and employed at least forty convicts for two months.

The cells and building are all completed, and were occupied by the convicts on the first instant. A detailed statement of the money expended under the said act is herewith communicated, and is contained in statement marked number 20. There are probably some small bills belonging to this head, not yet presented and paid, but which will not exceed one hundred dollars. The whole expense of building the 220 cells, under said act, and of completing that part of the south wing, as will be seen by reference to statement number 20, is $12,37[illegible]36. It will be observed that the expense is within the estimate presented to the last legislature; and when it is considered that no labor or expense has been spared to make the cells secure and permanent, and when the great amount of labor, necessary to prepare the stone and other materials used in the building, and the extent of the erection, are also taken into the account,—we feel constrained to say, that no erection of the kind, and of such an extent, has ever been built in this country, at so small an expense. This result is in a great measure to be attributed to the uncommon and unremitted exertions, perseverance and good management of the agent and other officers of the Prison, who have had the immediate superintendence of the building operations.

We are gratified to have it in our power to state, that the whole expense has been met by the funds which had accumulated in the hands of the agent, and that the appropriation of $6,000, made by the said act, for the purpose of this erection, remains untouched in the treasury of the state.

That part of the south wing of the Prison, containing the new cells, is now connected with the remaining part in a temporary manner; and in order to secure the same properly, it will be necessary to continue the north wall of this wing, on the same line, to the front building, and also to continue the roof over the remaining part of the wing. The present roof is poor and leaky, and, if the building is permitted to remain as it now is, will require extensive repairs. In making the present alterations, it became necessary to destroy the former chapel; and a temporary chapel was prepared in the south front of the Prison. The mess-room, which occupies the basement of the remaining part of the south wing, is already too small for present accommodation. By widening this part of the wing, this room will be much enlarged, and will, it is believed, be sufficient to accommodate all the convicts that can be lodged in the cells of the Prison. It is necessary to make some arrangement for a permanent and suitable chapel; and such a one may be built over the mess-room, when enlarged. We would therefore recommend that a law be passed, authorizing the agent, under the direction of the inspectors, to make the proposed alteration. From rough estimates furnished us, we are induced to believe, that the expense will not exceed six thousand dollars. To meet this expense we ask for no appropriation from the state. The money now in the hands of the agent, and that which may be calculated upon from the sources of the Prison, and that which will probably be realized in the course of the current year, we are satisfied, will defray this expense. We consider this further alteration and improvement indispensable to the security of the building, and for the accommodation of the convicts in respect to the mess-room, chapel, &c. And as the expense may now be met by the avails of the Prison, we can perceive no object in its delay.

By reference to statement marked number 21, herewith sent, the various branches of business in which the convicts are employed, the number engaged in each branch, and the amount earned in each branch of business, will be found exhibited.

The alteration made in the south wing of the Prison destroyed the room in which the female convicts had, before that time, been confined. Their situation in that room (the only place in the Prison where they could at that time well be kept) was deplorable enough, and was a standing call on the humanity and wisdom of the legislature for relief. The preparation made for a temporary chapel, by taking away some partition walls in the south front of the Prison, gave us an opportunity of providing the females with a more airy and convenient place for working during the day; and at night they were confined in four large cells in the south wing, over the mess-room. But this arrangement, indispensable and absolutely demanded as it was by every feeling of regard to their health and comfort, could not be effected without engaging the services of a matron to superintend them in their employment during the day. Under these circumstances, we determined, although the law had made no provisions for paying a female keeper, that it was expedient to engage one. We accordingly directed the agent to hire a matron to take the charge of the female convicts; which he did, from the 26th of June last, for the compensation of $16 per month. The success of this new arrangement has been gratifying. The appearance, manners, industry and health of the females, has evidently improved.

But we must be permitted to renew the request that has been so often made, by the inspectors of this Prison, that the legislature would make provision for the confinement of female convicts at some other place than within the walls of this Prison. The present arrangement for their confinement and working is but temporary; and even this could not be continued, if the proposed improvement should be authorized. The particular reasons which render it inexpedient, and in our view improper, to confine females in this Prison, have been so fully expressed in the last report from the inspectors to the legislature, and are so forcibly stated in the report of the chaplain to us of this year, and which is herewith sent, that we deem it unnecessary to dwell longer upon the subject.

By the tenth section of the aforesaid act, it is made the duty of the inspectors of this Prison to furnish to the legislature, with our annual report, copies of the monthly returns, made to us on oath, by the agent. They are herewith sent, marked numbers 7 to 18, inclusive. And by the terms of the same section, we are required to furnish a list of all contracts entered into, by which the convicts are employed, setting forth the portion of the same that may have been finished during the year, &c. It would appear by the phraseology of this part of that section, that its application was not meant for this Prison; for, to require us to state what portion of the contracts have been *finished* during the year, is not requiring a statement of any thing that takes place in this Prison. The contracts made for the labor of convicts at this Prison are for a *daily* compensation, for a specified period of time; or for payment of a stipulated sum for the manufacture of each article made, and for a specified period of time. As it respects the sums of money re-

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ceived upon the contracts for labor, they are contained in the monthly returns herewith sent, numbers marked 7 to 18, inclusive.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HORACE HILLS,
JOHN PORTER,
E. WILLIAMS,
HERVEY HINMAN,
BRADLEY TUTTLE. } *Inspectors.*

Report of the Physician of the State Prison, for the year 1832.

To the Inspectors of the State Prison, Auburn.

Gentlemen,—In presenting to the board the health of the convicts for the year ending December 31st, 1832, it is worthy of observation, that (notwithstanding the threatening aspect during the summer) the average of sick, confined to the hospital during the year, does not vary materially from former seasons: the *character* of the disease was, however, essentially changed during the summer months.

Early in the month of July, there was an uncommon tendency to the derangement of the stomach and bowels. In some there was obstinate constipation of the bowels; in others too great looseness: and several cases of *cholera morbus* occurred; but without any thing strikingly peculiar in the attack, progress or termination. This condition of the system did not exist long, before there seemed a universal predisposition to watery diarrhœa, with whiteness of the tongue, but very little disturbance in the circulation. About the 10th of August, disease assumed a distinctiveness of character, differing essentially from any thing in the form of disease that had at any time come under my observation. The pale face and shrunken features, cool and clammy skin, a peculiar whiteness of the tongue, the shrivelled skin over the ends of the fingers and toes, tenderness over the abdominal region, and at the pit of the stomach, nausea, vomiting, &c., too plainly indicated the character of the disease with which we had to contend. Its identity with the fatal epidemic which has spread consternation and desolation over the fairest portions of the civilized world, could not be mistaken, even by the common observer who had read the characteristic symptoms of that disease.

In escaping the fatality which has marked this pestilence in its progress in nearly every place where it has appeared, I consider we owe much to the vigilance of the *Prison officers;* the increased attention to cleanliness and ventilation; the uniform, regular and *accustomed diet;* the immediate report to the hospital of such as were even slightly indisposed, afforded advantages in contracting the disease, which could scarcely have been enjoyed in private practice. The delay of a few hours might, and unquestionably would, have rendered, in many cases, the application of means entirely unavailing.

In the greatly increased responsibilities of my situation during that period, I feel under great obligations to the *board of inspectors,* for the promptness with which every facility was placed at my disposal, that could aid me in my professional duties.

The average number of hospital cases per day, for each month, is as follows:—

January, 5; February, 4; March, 12; April, 9; May, 7; June, 7; July, 4; August, 6; September, 6; October, 7; November, 10; December, 7.

The whole that received prescription, embracing those discharged, with those retained in the hospital, would average, for the year, about 2½ per cent. a day.

The months of July, August and September show a higher number on the sick list than any other months, and a diminished number of cases confined to the hospital.

The average per day that received prescription during the above months is as follows:—

July, 19; August, 21; September, 20.

Report of the Chaplain.

To the Inspectors of the State Prison, Auburn.

Gentlemen,—Though it is not required of the resident chaplain of the Prison, by any formal resolution of your board, to make an annual report, it seems obviously proper, as he holds his relation to the institution by your appointment, and under the patronage of the state, that he should, from time to time, give some account of the nature and results of his labors. It is under this impression that I present to the board the following remarks and statements relating to the interesting and important department which is confided to my care.

To enable the board to form an adequate estimate of the need and utility of labor in this department, it would be requisite to give a full and particular view of the character, habits and propensities of the convicts previous to their conviction, and to show the tendency and actual effects of moral culture upon their feelings and conduct while under instruction, and after they leave the Prison. I need not say that this is, to a great extent, entirely impracticable. Some prominent and striking facts may be presented; but it must be obvious that, in the main, I can speak only in general terms, and merely give my own conclusions, without going into a detail of the facts from which those conclusions are drawn.

The fact which, of all others, is the most striking to a person conversant with the religious history of convicts, is that of their great and general *ignorance of the Bible,* and consequently of the nature of the relations which they sustain to God and to their fellow men, and of the obligations which arise out of those relations. Without mentioning particular instances of this ignorance, which would scarcely be credited, it is sufficient to remark, that many, upon being questioned, have betrayed their inability to name any one of the books or parts of which the Bible is composed; and expressions of surprise at finding it to be such a book as it is, are so common as to be very remarkable. The following extract from the account which one gave of himself a few days since, at the time of his discharge, is but the history of the former character and feelings of a large portion of the men who are brought to this Prison. It is the substance of his answer to a question respecting his education, and in nearly his own words. "Says he has got all his religious instruction in this Prison—never took a Bible into his hand before—had none at home—despised it—for some time after he came here, used to put his Bible out of sight when he went into his cell—could not bear to see it—got his dislike of it among his old associates, who were always ridiculing it, and those who believed in it—hated the sight of a Christian, and thought a minister as bad as the devil—whenever they talked to him, he used to swear at them—was the means of leading his young brother (convicted with him at the age of 15) in the same way. Says he shall always be thankful that he was brought to this Prison."

In all such cases of ignorance or neglect of the Bible, it has been found, as a matter of

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course, that the Sabbath has been habitually disregarded and profaned. And it were well if the habitual violation of this sacred institution were confined to such cases only.

It is not, however, to be denied, that there are many, too many, among this guilty and degraded class of men, who have broken through all the restraints of a religious education, and urged their way to Prison against all the powerful motives presented to their minds in the Bible; but they are *so few*, compared with those who have been brought up without instruction in the great doctrines and duties of religion, that the observer cannot fail to be struck with the disparity, or to see in it a direct and conclusive proof of the salutary influence of the Holy Scriptures, and of the importance of their universal diffusion and inculcation.

It is gratifying to be able to add, in corroboration of the same point, that, of more than two thousand convicts who have been sentenced to this Prison, only two or three are known to have previously received instruction in Sabbath schools.

Another fact, little less remarkable, respecting this class of men, is their general *ignorance of letters*. Since the establishment of our Prison Sabbath school, nearly seven years since, about five hundred and fifty convicts have been brought into it for instruction. Of these, a great majority could read only in the easiest reading lessons, by spelling many of the words; and more than one hundred commenced with the alphabet. They were selected, it is true, (from the younger portion of the convicts,) on account of their illiterateness; but yet it is clear, from this statement, that the education of these men, as a class, is far inferior to that of our citizens generally. The pupils in our school are, almost exclusively, between the ages of 18 and 30; and the whole number, of all ages, from which they have been selected, is not more than 1640—550=1090. The proportion of illiterate men above the age of 30 is at least equal; few, if any, of whom, it will be observed, have been brought into this account. For the honor of our country, it is to be hoped that no spot can be found exhibiting such a proportion of men so illiterate, between the ages of 18 and 30, compared with the whole population above the age of 18. Where is the community whose every eleventh adult, even of the whole population, has yet to learn the letters of the alphabet?

Another fact, which, though already notorious, is worthy of repetition here, is the remarkable *prevalence of intemperance* among this class of men. It will be seen in a striking light in the following statement. The number of convicts now in this Prison is 683; of whom there had been, grossly intemperate, 230; moderately intemperate, (regular drinking, and occasional intoxication, or either,) 278; temperate drinkers, 156; total abstinents, or nearly so, 19; total, 683.

The first two classes, making 508, or nearly three fourths of the whole number, may with propriety be accounted intemperate. Of these, 185 were under the influence of ardent spirits at the time they committed their crimes; and of the whole number, 219 have acknowledged that either one or both of their parents, or their masters, were more or less intemperate.

Multitudes of facts like these most fully attest, that intemperance is the great and overflowing source of crime in our land; and, after what I have seen in this Prison, I cannot doubt, that the decrease of criminal convictions will almost keep pace with the progress of temperance, nor that its universal reign would, in the end, well nigh depopulate our Prisons. To what cause but the temperance reform is it to be ascribed, that the number of State Prison convictions in this state, during the year 1832, is nearly a hundred less than that of the preceding year?

Is not the *proportion of unmarried convicts* also worthy of remark? It would be an interesting subject of inquiry, and perhaps lead to some important conclusions, to ascertain and compare this proportion between married and unmarried adults in the community at large. I have not the means at hand of ascertaining the proportion of marriages among the latter, but give that of the former in this Prison, to enable any one who may be curious enough to prosecute the inquiry.

Married convicts, 364; unmarried convicts, 319; total, 683.

Instances of separation between husband and wife, by desertion, previous to conviction, 62; by death, 38.

Is not this proportion of unmarried men in Prison much greater than that of the unmarried to the married among our adult male population in general? And if so, what is the inference respecting any doctrines tending to repudiate a certain "arbitrary custom" that prevails in society "under its present organization?"

The married convicts left, under age, 901 children:—

With a competence for their support,.....	223	901
Without property of any amount,...	678	
Among relatives who could assist them,.....	180	
Without property or assistance of friends.....	498	

The resident chaplain's weekly routine of duties is too well known to need now to be particularly described. The most prominent are, the general superintendence of the Sabbath school, the public exercises of the chapel, and the private instructions at the cells, on the Sabbath, and the daily evening devotions in front of the cells, and the visiting of the hospital, during the week.

Of the manner in which these and the various other duties have been performed, it does not become me to speak. I trust, however, I shall be indulged in saying, that, in all my instructions and admonitions to the convicts, I have *dealt plainly with them*. I have dwelt, emphatically, upon their depravity and guilt in trampling upon the laws of God and of their country; endeavored to awaken remorse in their consciences; to convince them of the justice of their punishment; to induce them to yield strict and humble obedience to all the regulations of the Prison; to press home upon them the duty of immediate repentance and amendment; and to persuade them to take refuge in the mercy of Him who says, "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon."

Great pains have also been taken to dissuade them from the future use of ardent spirits, by portraying the ruinous effects of intemperance, as exhibited in their own wretched condition, and that of their distressed families and friends, and by giving them appropriate tracts, and frequently reading the best essays on the subject in the chapel.

The Sabbath school still proves to be a very important and efficient auxiliary to the labors of the chaplain. During the past year, it has consisted of about two hundred pupils, under the immediate instruction of thirty-five of the students of the theological seminary, whose

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benevolent, discreet and zealous efforts for the benefit of these men, deserve the highest commendation. The primary object of the school is to instruct the illiterate to read; but in doing this, the teachers avail themselves of the opportunity of dropping useful incidental remarks, and of making such explanations and applications of the great truths of the Bible, as are calculated to enlighten the understanding and affect the heart. The happy tendency of this system of instruction is clearly apparent, not only in the remarkable progress of most of the scholars in reading and religious knowledge, but also in their more ready and cheerful compliance with the rules of the Prison, and, as we trust, in some instances, of that moral transformation which is the surest pledge of a virtuous life here, and the only ground of hope for the future.

And what has been said of the apparent influence of the Sabbath school instruction, may, if I mistake not, be said also of the other modes of instruction. The convicts in general appear to be affected in view of divine truth. Their fixed attention, and often their deep solemnity, during the public exercises of the Sabbath, as well as the impressive stillness of the hour for evening devotions, is a subject of general remark. In private conversation, after the first few interviews, they manifest, almost without exception, a kind, tender, subdued state of feeling, and not merely a willingness, but more or less eagerness, to receive instruction. And it is so common to hear them, with bursting tears, utter expressions of gratitude that they were arrested in their infatuated career, and lodged in the State Prison, that it has almost ceased to be remarkable. We do not dream, that the hopes which such appearances are calculated to awaken, will always or even generally be realized; but that they have been, in many instances, we have the most satisfactory testimony. We have documents to show that a great number who were once convicts in this Prison are now useful and respectable citizens. It is known, also, that not a few of them, in various parts of the country, are consistent professors of religion, and that several are exemplary members of churches in our own village.

Let me here disclaim any intention of arrogating to our system of moral and religious instruction, simply, and independently, all or any of the merit of working such changes in the feelings and conduct of such men. Under a system of unrestrained association and intercourse among them, it would, I have no doubt, prove to be utterly inefficient. Its success depends upon the rigid enforcement of such a system of discipline as your board have adopted in this institution. Confident as I am, that your system of physical coercion and discipline, merely, without its accompaniment of moral motives, would only make bad men worse, I am no less confident that, without such a system of strict seclusion and non-intercourse, religious motives would have no power to make bad men better. Of this I have been more fully convinced than ever, since our number of convicts became so large as to make it necessary to confine several together at night, in each of our large cells. The mischievous effects of this association, partial as it was, have been plainly perceptible, not only upon those convicts themselves, but upon others with whom they have labored by day. But I rejoice to find that this evil is entirely remedied now, by the completion of the new and admirable block of cells in the south wing.

It gives me the sincerest pleasure, too, that your board will be able to represent to the legislature a great improvement in the condition of the female department. Since it has been under the superintendence of our pious and capable matron, by day, with the means of a partial separation, or rather classification, at night, the appearance and conduct of these females have certainly been very strikingly improved. We are no longer disturbed by their boisterous mirth, their infuriate shrieks, their shocking oaths, or the sound of the missile brick-bat. We hear no more the clank of their chains, nor see upon their faces the marks of savage combat. With only an occasional exception, all now is silence, order, neatness, and cheerful industry. It is truly surprising, that the presence of a matron, under all the disadvantages which must be encountered in apartments so ill adapted to the purpose, should ever have wrought so great a change.

But, after all, I must be permitted to say, that, should this improvement of our female department be the occasion of relaxing the efforts of your board, or of delaying the action of the legislature, on the subject of building a new Prison for females, I should, on the whole, regard it as a most unfortunate and calamitous step. The board need not be told, that this department is still extremely incommodious, and that it *never can be fitted* in such a manner as to be at all suitable for the permanent confinement of females. The apartments are too small for even the present number of inmates, badly arranged, difficult of access, and so situate, in the third story, as to require the help of male convicts in carrying every article that passes to or from them—such as fuel, water, rations, work, offals, excrements, &c. &c.—which renders it next to impossible, with the utmost vigilance, to prevent improper communication. All the females, whether few or many, (at present twenty-five,) must of necessity be confined, at night, in four cells, not larger each than a common bed-room. Another inconvenience is, that they are in so remote a part of the Prison, that, in case of sudden sickness, or other calamity, in the night, they could not be heard, unless by mere accident.

But if all these inconveniences were obviated, there would still remain one, which, of itself, ought to be sufficient to decide the matter at once, and for which *there is no remedy*, as stated in the last report of your board, "without incurring an expense, in the re-organization of the male department, more than equal to that of erecting an entire new institution for females." I allude to the fact of their being necessarily confined, day and night, perpetually, within walls which almost exclude the air, and light of heaven. They never do, and never can, step out of their close apartments for one moment, to breathe the fresh air, or enjoy the broad light of day. The consequence is, a great amount of disease, and a general lassitude and inertness almost as bad. A proportionate amount of sickness among the male convicts, would throng the hospital with from fifty to a hundred men constantly, instead of six or eight. In this situation, many of the females have endured long sentences, and others remain, who have spent more than half of their terms, of seven, ten, twelve, and fourteen years. Who can hesitate to pronounce it inhuman, barbarous, unworthy of the age? And why is the penalty of the law allowed to fall with more severity upon this class of convicts than upon the other? To be a *male* convict in this Prison, would be quite tolerable; but to be a *female* convict, for any protracted term, would be worse than death.

I have said, that for this evil *there is no remedy*. This every one knows, who has any

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knowledge of the arrangement of our Prison buildings, shops and yards. The females cannot now step out of their apartments, in any direction, without mingling with the men; and there is no yard room that can possibly be appropriated to their use, without completely deranging the operations of a great part of the male department.

But, further, I am told by the agent and keeper, that, in order to complete the design which has been begun by the erection of the new block of cells in this wing the past season, the females must be removed from their present apartments, and placed—no one knows where. They may have rooms fitted up in the present temporary chapel, still less convenient than those they now occupy; but only by dispensing entirely with a place for public worship. The design thus commenced, I am also told, must be completed, for the safe keeping of the convicts, and for the purpose of making a necessary enlargement of the mess-room, and that your board will make application for a law authorizing it to be done the ensuing season. Unless, then, the legislature is prepared entirely to abandon the practice of public worship in this Prison, for the sake of keeping these females here, and that in a truly miserable condition, what other alternative remains, than either to provide a new establishment for them, or discharge them from confinement?

Though I have already swelled this communication far beyond the limits which I had prescribed to myself, I cannot close it without acknowledging my obligations to the officers of the Prison for the countenance and kindness that I have uniformly met with in the discharge of my duties, and to the Prison Discipline Society, of Boston, for their persevering efforts to sustain me, as their missionary, by pecuniary contributions, in addition to the inadequate amount which I receive from the funds of the Prison.

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

B. C. SMITH, *Resident Chaplain.*

STATE PRISON, *Auburn*, January 1, 1833.

J.

Report of the Inspectors of the Mount Pleasant State Prison.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York.

The inspectors of the State Prison at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Westchester, respectfully report,

That from the thirtieth day of September, 1831, to the thirtieth day of September, 1832, including a period of one year, and to the time when the fiscal year terminates, Robert Wiltse, Esquire, the agent of the Prison, has received for the use thereof (including a balance in his hands at the commencement of the year, of $3,366 46,)..... $72,301 16

Of this sum there has been expended for the use of the Prison, during the same period,.....68,051 83

Leaving a balance in the hands of the agent, on the 30th September, 1832, applicable to the wants of the Prison, of..... $4,249 33

All of which is more particularly detailed in a statement which accompanies this report, marked A, showing from what sources the money has been received, and to what uses applied.

The receipts from the earnings of the convicts, during the year, have amounted to $38,767 70; a sum much less than the labor was worth, and much less than it would have been had the agent been free from the old and unfavorable contracts, which were made from the supposed necessity that existed of forcing the work made here into market. Those contracts are principally fulfilled. The greater part of the work which has been done in the stone shops, during the year, has been upon these contracts.

This difficulty is now overcome, and contracts have been made, which, it is supposed, will be sufficient to occupy the labor of the convicts for a great part of the current year, at a fair price for their labor.

Another serious injury to the fiscal concerns of the Prison arose from the prevalence of the spasmodic cholera among the convicts. It is confidently believed that the actual loss to the funds of the Prison, arising from the loss of labor, will not be less than one sixth of the receipts from that source. Although that disease continued only about fifty days, still, the state of alarm, the looseness of discipline which it produced, the time to recover from its effects, and restoration of discipline, all together, is believed to have equalled two months' ordinary labor of the convicts. The actual additional expense to the institution, produced in consequence of this disease, amounted to $1,404 79, as will appear from the annexed paper marked A.

Since the last annual report, one hundred and twenty convicts have, by order of his excellency Governor Throop, been removed from this Prison to the State Prison at Auburn, sixty in the fall of 1831, and sixty in May, 1832. The removal of this last number was at the time attended with much inconvenience, and rendered a failure in the fulfilment of contracts for the supply of rubblestone inevitable. Contracts had been made upon the supposition that all the convicts were to be employed at labor about the Prison. The removal of sixty able-bodied men could not fail to produce disappointment, both to the agent and those persons who had contracted for the work to be prepared by the convicts.

This was not all the inconvenience sustained by such removal: in addition to the loss of labor of the convicts, the expense of their removal was about $900, which was defrayed in part by the funds intended for the support of this Prison; and the residue now remains a charge against them. As the law now stands, the expense of removal, including that of the officers and guards who attended the convicts during the journey, is a charge upon the Prison. In addition to this expense, each convict had a suit of clothes, which was furnished by the agent of this Prison; each suit worth about four dollars.

Work has been done by the convicts upon the stone for the Capitol Park, Albany, for which the agent would have charged and received about $750, from any individual, more than he is entitled to receive for this work. He is entitled to receive for this work only the expenses of the laborers, and not the worth of the labor.

The paper annexed, and marked C, contains an inventory of the property and effects belonging to the Mount Pleasant State Prison, on the 30th September, 1832.

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The number of convicts in this Prison on the 30th day of September, 1831, was,.....	980	
From that time to the 30th September, 1832, a period of one year, there has been received, (table I,).....	289	
		1,269
During the same period, 133 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, (paper L,).....	133	
153 have died, (paper K,).....	153	
28 have been pardoned, (table M,)	28	
Transferred to Auburn,.....	120	
Escaped during the cholera,.....	3	
		437
Remaining in Prison, September 30, 1832,.....		832

It affords us much pleasure to be able to state that the number of convicts received at this Prison during the last year has been less than during the eleven preceding months by forty-nine. The difference arises, undoubtedly, in part, from the fact that, since some time in May last, the fourth senate district and five counties in the fifth senate district, have been annexed to the Auburn Prison district. During the months of May, June, July, August and September, 1831, the territory which has been taken from this Prison district furnished to this Prison twenty-five convicts, a number considerably less than the decrease of the convicts above stated.

We may ardently hope, but cannot reasonably expect, that, with a population rapidly increasing, the number of crimes will decrease. During the year covered by this report, the increase of convicts has not been in proportion to the probable increase of population; indeed, the convicts have decreased about three per cent.

In the last annual report of the inspectors of this Prison, it was estimated that, on the 30th September, 1832, the convicts in this Prison would amount to twelve hundred. We feel great satisfaction in stating that this estimate has not been realized, and that it would not have been, had none of the convicts been taken from this Prison and sent to Auburn, and had none died by cholera. The number of deaths by cholera was 103, the number sent to Auburn, 120, which, added to the present number, would make 1055. The error in that estimate probably arose from an omission to estimate the number of discharges by expiration of sentence. The short sentences under the Revised Statutes having, for the first, expired during the last year, no allowance for that circumstance was made

The discharges by the expiration of sentence during the eleven months ending 30th September, 1831, were 65; during the next twelve months, the discharges from the same cause were 133; the latter exceeding the former by 68: but this would not make the estimated number in the last report.

This Prison contains one thousand solitary cells; and we are inclined to believe, that, for the present at least, no increase of cells will be necessary; but should the number of convicts increase beyond the number of cells, the present system of discipline, which has been so distinctly marked by public approbation, could not be fully sustained without increasing the number of separate apartments, so as to avoid the necessity of putting more than one convict in a cell.

The annexed paper marked D, exhibits not only the number of convicts on the 30th day of September last, but the manner in which they were employed. This statement, although correct at that time, should by no means be taken as a correct statement of their employment at another time. When the severity of the weather prevents working in the quarries to advantage, the number in the different shops is increased so as to keep the convicts employed in such a manner as to make the most from their labor.

From the annexed document marked B, the report of the physician to the Prison, it will be perceived that at no time since the Prison has been the receptacle of convicts, has the health of the establishment been as good as at the date of that report. From the same report it will be seen that 376 of the convicts took the extreme symptoms of the spasmodic cholera, and that one hundred and three of that number died. The alarm which was produced by the appearance of this disease was very great; and, for a time, much apprehension was entertained as to the security of the convicts; but, after the first violence of the panic had subsided, all dangers seemed to pass away. The inspectors witnessed with great pleasure the fearless devotion of all the officers connected with the establishment, to the care of the convicts and the safety of the institution.

During the extreme violence of this disease, the Prison was visited by his excellency Governor Throop, in company with several medical gentlemen. His visit had a great tendency to restore confidence, and dispel the fear of contagion, which had spread far into the country, and operated to cut off all communications between the persons in the village and the country, with those who were connected with the Prison.

This timely visit, in connection with the manner in which it was performed, without fear or apprehension, visiting the sick, examining their different cases, had a most salutary influence. No single occurrence, during the continuance of that disease, had so great a tendency to quiet alarm and restore confidence, as this unexpected and benevolent visit.

The report of the chaplain, marked G, which accompanies this report, shows the moral condition of this institution. In this respect, there has been a manifest improvement in the course of the last year.

The assiduous attention of the chaplain, to promote the temporal as well as the spiritual condition of the convicts, deserves the approbation of the inspectors, and they trust his labors will be attended with much consolation to himself, and permanent benefit to the convicts.

They regret that the compensation which he receives for his services is inadequate to his deserts, and would suggest the propriety of increasing his salary to six hundred dollars a year.

The persons employed in and about the Prison, in different capacities, on the 30th of September last, were as follows: one agent, one clerk, one deputy keeper, twenty-three assistant keepers, and twenty-nine guards. The number employed seems to be justified by the situation of the Prison, the quarries, shops, &c. Some of the convicts are employed in the open field more than a quarter of a mile from the Prison, and the guard has been increased in proportion as additional facilities for escape are furnished by removing the convicts to quarries remote from the Prison

The accompanying document marked F, contains a list of the names of the female convicts supported at the expense of the state, and confined at Bellevue, under the immediate care of the corporation of the city of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1832. On that day, thirty-six female convicts remained in Prison. During the summer past, eleven of the female convicts escaped from Bellevue. It was at the

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time when the cholera threatened to destroy all the inmates of that Prison; advantage was taken of that panic. Eight also of the state convicts, who were there confined, died during the past year, six of them with cholera; five have been discharged by expiration of sentence, and one by pardon.

The number of the female convicts on the 20th of November, 1831, was forty-six. The number on the 20th of November, 1832, was thirty-six. The diminished number of this class of convicts is owing to the escapes and cholera: without these occurrences, the number would have been considerably increased over that of the last year.

In the month of October last, the inspectors visited Bellevue, to see the actual condition of these convicts. They are confined in one room, or on different galleries, but within the same general inclosure. No attempt has ever been made to establish a system of discipline among them: the old, the young, all colors and conditions, are indiscriminately mixed together. The adept in crime is the companion of the novice in guilt: none can be there confined without suffering in morals from the companions of their confinement. Moral reformation cannot be expected so long as the present course is pursued with them; indeed, if any virtuous sentiments linger about the new convict sent to Bellevue, they are sure to be obliterated by the infamy of the character and conduct of those with whom they are associated by their confinement.

The attention of the legislature has often been called to this subject, and the necessity of a separate Prison for female convicts urged with great force. The inspectors of this Prison repeat the recommendation to the legislature, to provide for this unfortunate and criminal class of community, a different place of confinement; a place which, by the discipline established, shall tend to reform, and not, as in their present condition, lead to inevitable ruin.

No doubt is entertained but the same discipline which now controls and subdues the male convict, may be made equally serviceable with the females. Under the charge of a judicious matron, we cannot believe but great moral reformation may be produced. This consideration alone calls with great force for a change in the mode of punishing female convicts. It is also worthy of consideration to inquire whether the expense to the state would not be diminished by such change. The state now pays one hundred dollars a year for each female convict kept at Bellevue. They are not employed at any thing except cooking, washing, making and mending clothes for themselves; and this occupies but a small part of their time. The law is imperative as to the place where these convicts must be confined; and such sum must be paid as the corporation of New York choose to demand, whether that sum be a fair compensation, or beyond the value of the services rendered.

The inspectors learn from the commissioners of the Alms-House in New York, who have the immediate charge of Bellevue, that it is far from being desirable to them to keep the female convicts for the state at the price which is now charged; that it would be convenient for the city authority to occupy occasionally with other criminals, the Prison which is now used for the female convicts. They did not, however, manifest a decided wish to be released from the contract under which these prisoners are kept; and until some other place of confinement is provided, the present arrangement may probably be continued.

A convenient site for a Prison for female convicts may be found on the state farm, in the vicinity of this Prison; and the inspectors do not hesitate to recommend its occupation for that purpose. The expense of such a building has often been the subject of estimate, and particularly in the report of the commissioners of this Prison to the legislature in 1830.

This estimate was made, as we understand, upon the supposition that one Prison only should be erected in the state for this purpose If a Prison for female convicts should be connected with each of the State Prisons, the expense of the buildings at either place would fall far short of that estimate.

During the past year, the south wing of this Prison has been extended one hundred and forty-four feet in length, forty feet wide, and two stories high, of solid stone masonry.

The north wing has also been extended twenty feet in length, thirty-five feet in width, and carried up two stories high, and the wing finished. This is also of stone. Additional work-shops, a store house, ox stables, and a guard house, are necessary; and it is the intention of the agent to erect them during the current year. An estimate of expense of the materials for building the guard house, store house, and ox stables, is hereto annexed, marked E.

Upon the same paper is also a statement of the money now owing to the corporation of New York for the support of female convicts, and the probable amount which will be required for their support for the ensuing year; also the amount of the expenses of transporting convicts to the State Prison at Auburn. These several sums, as estimated by the agent of the Prison, amount to $11,472 78.

These several sums are not directly connected with the support of this Prison, and should not be a charge upon its funds. An appropriation for the purpose of covering their expense is thought by the agent to be necessary. If this is done, he confidently believes that he shall be able, from the labor of the convicts, to defray all the expense of supporting the establishment for the ensuing year, without any aid from the treasury, and also perform the labor upon the contemplated building.

By the act of the legislature of the last session, the inspectors are required to accompany their annual report with copies of the monthly accounts furnished to them by the agent of the Prison. These accounts, from No. 1 to No. 12, inclusive, are sent herewith. The importance of these copies is not exactly understood, since the same accounts, with the original vouchers, are deposited with the comptroller. It is, however, required by the law, and we comply with its demands.

The paper annexed, marked H, contains a list of contracts entered into, on which the convicts are employed.

The great inducement for locating the Prison at this place, was the immense quantity of marble which is found on the state farm, connected with the belief that the convicts might be more advantageously employed in preparing this article for market than at any other kind of business. The quarries have at different times presented discouraging indications: sometimes the quality of the marble has been indifferent; at other times the great difficulty in removing the immense quantities of earth under which the marble was buried, seemed to destroy the prospect of a profitable employment at the stone business.

Within the last year, a decided improvement has appeared in the quarries; and they now bid fair to satisfy the expectations which induced a selection of this place for the Prison. The quality of the marble is good; its value is now

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appreciated in the market, and contracts at a fair price are now offered sufficient to employ the great mass of the convicts; and we have no doubt but the proceeds from the labor of the convicts at the stone business, for the ensuing year, will fully prove this to be the most profitable business at which they can be employed.

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, JOHN FISHER, WALKER TODD, } *Inspectors.*

Inspectors' Office, State Prison, Mount Pleasant, December 26th, 1832.

Documents accompanying the Report of the Inspectors of the Mount Pleasant State Prison.

(A.)

Expenditures for the Year ending September 30, 1832.

For hospital stores and medical attendance for cholera patients,	$1,404 74
stock and tools for blacksmiths' shop and lock shop,	1,466 08
stock and tools for stone shops and quarries,	4,738 64
cash paid for transportation of convicts to Auburn,	393 70
travelling expenses,	97 57
building materials,	1,188 97
stock and tools for shoemakers' shop,	81 40
materials for convicts' clothing and blankets,	4,034 08
Prison furniture	94 56
fuel, oil and soap, including coal for smiths' shop,	3,969 92
rations,	22,985 02
hospital stores and medicines,	351 85
stationery and postage,	128 96
discharged convicts,	383 50
apprehension of escaped convicts, freight and cartage,	38 00
officers and guard, physician and chaplain	866 15
square timber for docks,	23,320 98
paid corporation of New York, for support of females,	155 86
Bibles for convicts,	2,279 35
	72 50
	$68,051 83
Cash on hand,	$3,366 46
Received from contractors,	38,934 70
Treasury,	30,000 00
	$72,301 16
Paid out,	68,051 83
Due, September 30, 1832	$4,249 33

Cash received from the following Departments, during the Year ending September 30, 1832.

From blacksmith and lock shop,	$5,362 38
stone shops,	29,621 53
shoemakers' shop,	3,152 85
coopers' shop,	496 50
dock logs sold,	134 44
rent of house and farm	167 00
	$38,934 70

ROBERT WILTSE, *Agent.*

(B.)

The Physician of the Mount Pleasant State Prison respectfully reports,

That the proportion of sick has been greater during the last than any preceding year. Diarrhœa, and other derangements of the digestive organs, have been the prevailing disorders of the institution: those complaints were heretofore prevalent during the summer months, but for the past year, have occurred with almost equal frequency at all seasons: together with those diseases, typhus fever was prevalent during the months of October and December; and during the month of November, nearly all the inmates of the Prison were infected with influenza. In February, about forty of the convicts were attacked with measles. They had this complaint in its worst form. All, however, ultimately recovered.

The malignant cholera prevailed here during the months of July and August, having been preceded by diarrhœa and the common cholera morbus. The first case occurred on the 17th of July, and the last on the 4th of September. Three hundred and seventy-six convicts took the extreme symptoms of this disease, from which one hundred and three died; and nearly all the remaining inmates had the premonitory symptoms, or first stage of the disease. There have been forty-two deaths during the year from other diseases, viz. from fevers, six; consumption, twelve; dysentery, four; dropsy, eleven; chronic diarrhœa, four; accidental injury, two; rupture of a blood-vessel, one; syphilitic ulcers, one; scrofula, one.

The fatal termination of many of those cases was no doubt hastened by the prevailing epidemic.

The general state of health here at present is extremely good: only seven persons from sickness are confined to the hospital.

A. KISSAM HOFFMAN.

Mount Pleasant State Prison, September 30th, 1832.

(G.)

Report of the Chaplain.

To the Inspectors of State Prison at Sing-Sing:

During the past year, there has been a manifest improvement in the moral condition of the Prison. The number of those who give evidence of radical reformation *greatly exceeds* that of any previous time when I have been called upon to make my report. It would perhaps be ingratitude to God, disregard to the claims and interests of community, and injustice to this institution, were I to withhold such a public acknowledgment. Besides these, there are still a greater number, who are deeply impressed in view of their past lives, and present unforgiven state. The means and course of duties which I have pursued, are essentially the same as specified in a former report.

Our Sunday school, being interrupted and deranged by the introduction of the *cholera*, has not since been revived, but will be, it is hoped, at the opening of the coming season. It is regarded as highly useful, especially to a certain class of these men.

While, in the righteous providence of God, we have shared largely in this awful and fatal epidemic, which has filled our country and the world with so much alarm, nevertheless, we have reason to believe that this trying calamity has not been without beneficial, *saving* effects,

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in many instances, towards those who have survived. In my intercourse with the men, I have frequently found that impressions were then made which were deep and lasting. One was taken from the number of keepers, and others suffered an attack; while the mortality among the convicts amounted to about *one hundred*. To you, who witnessed the scene, it is unnecessary for me to say that it was well calculated to electrify the whole body, chained together by the peculiarity of their condition, with the most PROFOUND SOLEMNITY AND AWE. During this time, the chapel being occupied as an hospital, the men were assembled in mass more frequently than ordinary in the open air, where the appropriate exercises of religion were performed, and where such communications were made concerning the threatening disease, and such precautions recommended, as were deemed proper and necessary to their welfare. And among those who were seized and prostrated in the various stages of the disease, I was present as much and as often as duty and usefulness seemed to require. Alarm was below the sensation produced in my mind by this scene. I was made acquainted with the last desires and impressions of some, their hopes, and their FEARS, to whom I could but drop a word; and in the midst of so much either *personal agitation* or *torpor*, or *death*, and the *general* confusion necessarily incidental to such a state of things, though religious exercises were sometimes attempted, there was little opportunity of communicating, and as little for receiving or improving. IT SEEMED BUT A TIME FOR DYING. And I felt that the most to be done at this crisis was to remind them of past instructions, and of that almighty and compassionate Redeemer to whom they had so often been directed, and who alone had power to forgive sin. Some died in the triumphs of faith, who, in health, had evinced a radical change of character, and some seemed to obtain peace even at the twelfth hour.

The result of the effort made to ascertain what part intemperance has borne in the commission of crime is, that about *four-sevenths* of the men were in the habit of intoxication before convicted, and that about one third of this number were actually intoxicated when they committed the crimes for which they were convicted.

I have recently attempted to ascertain the amount of education severally enjoyed by these men; and although the investigation is not completed, yet, as far as I have gone, the result is, that about *sixty per cent.* have been taught reading, writing, and many of them something of arithmetic; *ten per cent.* reading only; *twenty per cent.* sent to school, but never learned to read; *four per cent.* never to school; *five per cent.* education more than common; and *one per cent.* about first rate, in some instances *liberal*. Some men have gone out into the world, and exemplified, during the past year, their reformation by a well-ordered deportment; and I regret that, from the wide and distant dispersion of these men, there is so much difficulty in coming at their future history. A plan, however, might be devised, which would in a great measure meet the difficulty, and by which this, in my view, most desirable end might be attained. It will require some little expense of postage, but no inconsiderable trouble.

The more I am conversant with the operations and designs of Prison confinement, the more I am confirmed in the belief that a *humane, though firm and rigid Prison discipline*, so far from operating against the happy tendencies of the gospel, will serve as a handmaid and assistant to it. Where *moral influence* and the *divinely appointed means* are made to bear a conspicuous part as essentially necessary in humbling and reforming these men, the system is *nerved*; the discipline is aided, strengthened, and sanctified, as it were, thereby, and the whole machinery will co-operate, and move on most *harmoniously, impressively*, and, under God, with *amazing effects* upon the consciences and conduct of these men.

JONATHAN DICKERSON, *Chaplain.*

Sing-Sing, December 20, 1832.

K.

Annual Report of the Managers of the House of Refuge in New York.

It is a duty enjoined on the managers to present an annual report, as to the condition and success of the House of Refuge.

The public is already in possession of the information as to the plan and discipline adopted in the management of the institution; and but little can be added to the statements made in the preceding annual reports.

Each year has increased the confidence and efforts of the friends of the Refuge. With a solicitude of no common kind, they have witnessed the surprising success of this humane enterprise.

No one can undervalue the many charitable societies, public and private, established for the relief of poverty and sickness. Our city is pre-eminently distinguished for the liberality of its citizens. The public coffers are necessarily opened to the claims of thousands of paupers; and private beneficence, in various ways, is constantly exerted in behalf of the unfortunate. Such expenditures, when properly applied, it is the duty, as it is the happiness, of all to approve.

To feed the poor and clothe the naked, in the literal sense, is an injunction of religion, which, in this great and prosperous city, has been amply observed.

To comply with this divine injunction in a fuller sense; in supplying the moral as well as physical wants of our fellow creatures; in redeeming from moral pollution; to give light and the means of happiness,—the House of Refuge was established.

How far the expectations of its friends have been realized, the following observations, and the statistical accounts hereto appended, will show.

The annexed statement, containing a brief history of some of the subjects of the House, together with the testimony of the masters, as to their conduct after leaving the institution, will be read with interest.

Abandoned at an early age by their natural protectors, and misled by bad example, the reformation and happy settlement in life of many of these are faithfully recorded by the superintendent of the Refuge.

No better argument can be given in favor of this institution, than the results thus presented. No asylum has yet been devised so beneficent, so efficient, so nearly accomplishing the perfection of Penitentiary plans.

The Refuge is a Prison; and yet, with the necessary privations and checks of a place of confinement, it has none of the terror, the pollution, the harshness, which too often break the spirit, without softening the heart.

Any one who has visited the institution during the week, must have observed the cheerfulness, the alacrity and attention manifested by the boys in the several work-shops.

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This, in a certain degree, is the result of discipline; but it also arises from a principle constantly inculcated, that obedience and industry are necessary to make good boys good men and useful citizens.

The experiment has proved how easy it is, by proper discipline, to implant principles of virtue and habits of industry, where the vilest and wickedest associations have pre-occupied the mind.

This encouragement, the managers acknowledge with great satisfaction, has enabled them to persevere strenuously to enlarge the means of usefulness which this Penitentiary for youth has so amply furnished.

There is reason to believe that, in a few years, Houses of Refuge will be established throughout the United States, as well as in the cities of Europe, as the most humane and efficient plan by which offences may be eventually lessened, State Prisons rendered comparatively unnecessary, and the code of penal laws, so hideous in some of its enactments, less revolting to humanity.

The French government, during the last year, had two intelligent commissioners employed to obtain information as to Prison discipline in the United States. The plans of the House of Refuge at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, were deemed by them worthy of great consideration.

It is remarkable that, as yet, no Houses of Refuge, upon the plan adopted in the United States, have been established in Great Britain. The British government has manifested a laudable desire to obtain information as to the improvements in the Penitentiary system. But nothing has been done for the many thousands of vagrant, depraved or abandoned youth, thronging the Prisons and streets of the metropolis. It may also be stated, however, in conclusion with this, that, during the last summer, the House of Refuge was visited by commissioners appointed by the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada. The result of their observation has been so favorable, as to induce a belief that a similar institution will be established in that growing province.

Houses of Refuge, so simple in their government, so effectual in their happy influence, so well tested by experience in the three principal cities of the United States, appear to be still overlooked in the attempt to grasp at more complex moral machinery.

The House of Refuge in the city of New York was established as a Prison for delinquent youth; and the managers do not wish to consider it otherwise than as a place of punishment, so far as necessary restraint may be required. But with such sentiments, and a course of conduct by the superintendent, strictly enforcing punishment for transgression, the inmates of the house consider it rather as a school, and work-shop, where they are prepared for the active pursuits of life, and from which they may carry with them good principles, and a certificate of good character.

By a reference to the history of many of the lads, and the letters from the persons to whom they have been apprenticed, this belief is fully warranted. Formerly, many applications for apprentices were made to the commissioners of the Alms-House. The children obtained from thence were considered as free from any charge of delinquency.

Previous to the establishment of the House of Refuge, boys between the age of ten or twelve and sixteen years of age, who were committed to Bridewell for petty offences, and many of whom were, equally with the children of paupers, subject to the control of the commissioners of the Alms-House, were deemed utterly unfit for the house or work-shop of a respectable master.

The commissioners, as well as persons wishing an apprentice, not long since would have considered it a hopeless task, had boys of the latter description been bound out with any expectation of making useful citizens.

Thus we witnessed frequent imprisonments in Bridewell, and an utter hopelessness of reformation: the means of amendment were prohibited by unjust prejudice: proscribed by the law and public opprobrium, many unfortunate youth were doomed to moral death.

The managers are happy to say, that, by the good providence of God, the magistrates, as well as the citizens, are now enabled to carry into effect a better system.

The House of Refuge is looked to by respectable persons in various and distant quarters of the country, as a place where they may obtain apprentices better trained, better instructed, and in every respect better qualified than in any other public institution. And these expectations have not often been disappointed.

In addition to the letters contained in former reports, the letters accompanying this report evince the satisfaction of many who have obtained apprentices at the House of Refuge. Some, who have served out their time of apprenticeship, are already established as useful and respectable citizens; the fathers and mothers of families: visits have in several instances been made to the House of Refuge by some of these, whose grateful acknowledgments have been warmly and sincerely expressed.

The managers are very desirous to extend the benefits thus flowing from this institution. By the bounty of the state, they have been enabled to enlarge its accommodations, and the means at their disposal are sufficient to provide for at least one hundred and fifty additional children.

It was supposed that the act of the legislature of 1826, whereby children convicted of criminal offences in the other cities and counties of the state, might be sent to the House of Refuge in the city of New York, would furnish a greater number than has actually been received.

In the belief that the House of Refuge would have ample accommodations at all times for children within the provisions of the last mentioned law, the managers not long since applied to the commissioners of the Alms-House, to obtain a greater number of vagrant children to be placed under the discipline of the House of Refuge. The streets of the city, and other public places, presented constantly to the observation of the citizens many children who were obviously proper subjects. Indeed it was found that many children of this description, arrested as vagrants, had been sent to the Alms-House as paupers.

Under these circumstances, a committee of the managers appointed for that purpose, called the attention of the commissioners to the subject, with a view to extending the benefits of the House of Refuge. Since that communication, very few children have been received from the commissioners.

The following is the communication referred to, and it is given to the public:—

"*To the Commissioners of the Alms-House of the City of New York:*

"Gentlemen—The managers of the House of Refuge of the city of New York, in the discharge of duty, beg leave to ask your attention to the consideration of the matters herein

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stated, with the expectation that, on a dispassionate view of the case, you will be disposed to exert your influence in extending the bounty of the state to many intended to be embraced within the provisions of the law incorporating the House of Refuge.

"1. Hundreds of children, in the city of New York, are liable to be taken up, and committed as vagrants, by the authority of the police magistrates, or of the commissioners of the Alms-House and Bridewell.

"2. The House of Refuge has ample means, both as to funds and the arrangement of the House, to receive one hundred and fifty additional inmates; to educate them in the ordinary branches; to prepare them for honest and industrious pursuits, and to make them good citizens, by placing them under the direction of respectable people, in various parts of the country.

"3. The public good requires that a strenuous effort should be made to reclaim and provide for these objects of destitution; and the duty prescribed to the commissioners of the Alms-House, as well as the managers of the House of Refuge, by the law of the state, is clearly such, that, while it is incumbent on the one to furnish subjects, it is no less the duty of the other to receive them to be dealt with according to law.

"4. The authority of the commissioners of the Alms-House is the most effective and enlarged of our local tribunals, in reference to the powers conferred in the act incorporating the House of Refuge; not so much by the letter of the law itself, as by the actual proceedings by the police magistrates, the construction they have given to the duties of this office, as well as by the efficient aid heretofore given by the commissioners of the Alms-House themselves.

"5. These advantages to the public, and duty to the state, have been unfortunately obstructed by some misconception on the one side or the other; and with a view to enable commissioners of the Alms-House to act advisedly and judiciously under the provisions of the law, the managers of the House of Refuge respectfully submit the following propositions:—

"1. That all children taken up or committed as vagrants by the commissioners of the Alms-House, and received into the House of Refuge, shall be held subject to the discretionary power of the managers, as to their discharge on the application of parents or others.

"2. That in any case where the commissioners, after having committed a child as a vagrant, shall think proper to apply to the managers to discharge such child, on the ground of mistake, or for any other cause, the managers shall forthwith give such application immediate consideration; and if, on examining the truth of the allegations, it is proper such discharge shall be granted, such child shall be delivered up to the agent of the commissioners.

"3. In cases where children are bound out, the managers of the House of Refuge are not to be required to interfere between the master and apprentice: in all such cases, the parties complaining are to take such measures as they may be entitled to take, according to law."

The managers deplore that a difference of opinion exists as to the powers or duties of the commissioners, thus limiting the benefits of the House of Refuge. Every effort has been made to produce a proper understanding on the subject; and if the managers of the House of Refuge have discharged their duty, which they confidently believe, it will be for others to show, that if a noble charity has been partially thwarted in its efforts, the fault is not theirs.

The managers have the additional pleasure of stating, that, in the course of the ensuing year, accommodations will in all probability be provided for colored children.

The claims of this portion of our population were, from the first, felt and acknowledged; but as the House of Refuge was regarded in the outset as an experiment with a reliance on individual contributions, and limited in its means and accommodations, its operations were necessarily restricted.

The House of Refuge being now regarded as an institution of general benefit, and, in the language of the late Governor Clinton, the best Penitentiary devised by the wit of man, with adequate means, and the confidence of enlightened men, the managers now feel the obligation of extending its influence to all complexions of the human family.

The number of destitute and vagrant colored children in the city of New York is very great: the same evils exist with respect to them which existed previous to the organization of this charity as to the children of the whole population.

They form a class claiming our warmest sympathy: in addition to the prejudices arising from color, they are proscribed as thieves or vagrants, too young, in many instances, to be punished beyond the mere confinement for a week or two in Bridewell, previous to the sitting of the court, and already too old in habits of vice to be reformed in the Alms House.

Thus, in respect to such, we find an indiscriminate mixture of old and young offenders, herded together for the adjudication of the magistrate, with every opportunity of becoming more obdurate in the commission of crime.

To accomplish a change in this system has been earnestly desired by many of our citizens; and the managers are happy to have it in their power to state, that their views upon this subject have been promptly seconded by that old and respectable institution, the New York Manumission Society, from whose funds very efficient pecuniary assistance will probably be derived.

The managers of the Refuge feel great confidence that means will not be wanting to proceed in the execution of the design early in the ensuing spring, provided their efforts shall be so far seconded by the corporation of the city, as to allow them the necessary ground for the erection of the new buildings, and a moderate appropriation from the city treasury.

We have reason to be grateful for the unusual health of the House. During the prevalence of the cholera, but two deaths occurred. The result appears to be very conclusive in favor of the doctrine that temperance and regularity are the best safeguards against this disease. The professional gentlemen by whom the Refuge was attended during the pestilence, are entitled to the thanks of the public for their unremitting attention, and to its confidence for their successful treatment.

Annexed is a statement furnished by the kindness of Dr. Stearns, which shows the comparative mortality in the several hospitals and public institutions, during the time specified.

That there should be but two deaths in the House of Refuge, while, in the immediate vicinity, death stalked with fearful ravages, is indeed a cause of wonder and acknowledgment.

It ought not to be forgotten that, during the last year, scarcely any sickness has existed from fever and ague.

This exemption is supposed to be occasioned by restraining the subjects of the House from

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exposure to the dews of the morning and evening.

The hour of rising is made later than at first, with no inconvenience to the general economy of the House. This change has happily relieved us from an apprehension that the local situation of the establishment had been unfortunate. In further illustration of this part of the report, we refer to the following details furnished by Dr. Stearns.

The managers would be doing great injustice to the ladies' committee, who have so long and faithfully visited the female department of the House, if they did not particularly acknowledge the great benefit derived from their solicitude and attention.

The number of females committed to the House of Refuge, has always been much less than that of the males. This of course was to be expected. But with proper allowance it is still a matter of regret, that a greater number of females, whose condition would entitle them to the benefits of this charity, has not been received.

There are instances in the female department, undoubtedly, where the best efforts have proved unavailing to produce an amendment in life.

Many persons are apt to undervalue the efforts in behalf of unfortunate and depraved females. They have been too long unjustly and cruelly doomed to a moral death by the prejudices of society. The victim of seduction has, in many cases, been considered, by benevolent persons, as more irreclaimable and hardened in guilt, than the lad whose thefts and vices have carried him to a Bridewell.

Such opinions are certainly unfounded: the many instances of happy reformation, of uniform good conduct, of exemplary deportment, which the records of the House of Refuge can furnish, are, or ought to be, a proof of this.

We refer to the report of the ladies' committee, and to their confidence in the benign effects of the system adopted, without further remarks on this subject.

It has been stated that much good had been effected by awakening the motive for good conduct, in the reward of becoming good citizens and useful men. To produce this motive, to carry it out effectually, to make it the animating and controlling principle of conduct, must require a skilful and practised discipline.

We are happy to say that, during the last six years, essential aid has been rendered in this respect by our worthy superintendent, Mr. N. C. Hart. Long, very long, will he be remembered by the many excellent lads, whose habits have been reformed, and whose minds improved, by his immediate care, kindness and Christian charity.

The halls of legislation, the tribunals of justice, the marts of commercial enterprise, in the ordinary course of events, may yet be indebted to the House of Refuge for bright examples of talent and virtue.

And while we advert to this moral influence thus exerted, and the motive thus brought into successful operation, we do not mean to pass over the enforcement of the higher and holier sense of duty to *God*.

The exhibition of nearly two hundred children, employed in the various departments of the House, all cheerful and happy in their avocations, is most gratifying to the benevolent mind.

But it is in the school and in the chapel where exertions of Christian sympathy will be fully felt.

No child is bound out until after a sufficient knowledge has been obtained in the ordinary branches.

The school has been successfully conducted, and the managers have reason to be satisfied with the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Irving, and Mr. Wood, his assistant, in this department. A statement connected with the details of the school, accompanied with remarks by the teachers, is annexed.

The religious exercises of the Sabbath are conducted with order and propriety. The managers have been anxious to guard against any preference as to religious opinions, while they left it to the discretion of any Christian minister who might officiate, as to the observance of his own peculiar forms. It has been understood, that the enforcement of duty to God, in obedience to his holy word and the precepts of Christian charity, was the most acceptable and profitable mode of religious exercises.

The course has been, for several years, to invite clergymen of different denominations, to officiate alternately at the House of Refuge on the Sabbath. This duty has been, in many instances, cheerfully complied with: but where it has occurred that other engagements prevented the attendance of the gentleman expected, devoted and faithful ministers of the Methodist church have been always ready to supply the absence of those of other denominations.

That abiding impressions of religious duty have been thus made, is a source of great satisfaction; that such impressions have conduced to the good order of the institution, and influenced the conduct of many of the youth after having left it, is not less gratifying.

To perpetuate such happy impressions, the object of the committee, whose duty it is to decide on applications for apprentices, has been to prefer masters whose characters for good temper and good morals, would insure the comfort of those committed to their charge.

Annexed is a statement of the number of subjects bound out during the year, and of their respective employments.

Summary Statement of the prominent Diseases in the House of Refuge, from its Commencement, in the Year 1824, to the present Time.

The number of subjects in the House at a time, varies from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and twenty; and the number received in one year, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty-four, from eight to eighteen years of age.

For the first four years after the establishment of the institution, the diseases consisted chiefly of intermitting and remitting fevers. Although these were very prevalent, and often marked with symptoms of severity, they invariably yielded to medical treatment. During this period, I have often visited from five to fifteen cases of fever in a day, and have the satisfaction to state, that not one death from fever, and only five from other causes, have occurred among the subjects, since that institution was established. As this unusual prevalence of fever was supposed to originate from miasmata and the humidity of the atmosphere, condensed by the coolness of the night, and therefore rendered more deleterious, a regulation was adopted by the recommendation of the physicians, to defer the time of rising in the morning at least half an hour, till the sun had exerted its influence to dissipate these causes of disease. A rapid diminution of the cases of fever succeeded this change, and sat-

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satisfactorily confirmed the correctness of the theory.

The first death that occurred in the House was on the 22d of March, 1828. The subject was a boy seventeen years of age, who, in a fit of anger, took an ounce of the tincture of cantharides, supposing it to be laudanum. It was soon followed with convulsions of the most violent kind, which after a few days left him apparently well. He now had a presentiment that he should die on the succeeding Sunday; and with that idea deeply impressed upon his mind, he fervently exhorted his associates to reform their lives. His convulsions returned, and he died on the day he had predicted. His last attack was accompanied with the following remarkable symptom: During the intervals of the convulsions, and after they had ceased, while he was in a state of perfect insensibility, and volition entirely suspended, his limbs would retain, for any length of time, the same position in which they were placed by any person present. If they were placed in an erect, or horizontal, or flexed posture, they remained so, perfectly motionless.

During the time that the ophthalmia prevailed extensively in the Alms-House, which inflicted total blindness upon many of its inmates, about 250 cases of the same disease, and originating from the same source, occurred in this institution. Although many of these were of a highly aggravated character, they were cured without any essential injury to the organs of vision.

With the exception of ordinary diseases, no other serious malady prevailed to any great extent, till the 18th of July last, when that afflictive scourge, the cholera asphyxia, made its first appearance in the House. A boy fourteen years of age was, on that day, attacked with vomiting, purging, spasms, and finally with those symptoms which characterize the collapsed stage of that dreadful disease. Other cases occurred in such quick succession, that, in the short space of seventeen days, we had forty-seven cases of cholera, with its peculiar and appalling symptoms distinctly and strongly marked, fourteen of which were in a state of collapse; and fifty-two with premonitory symptoms of the disease. Two of these only proved fatal; one of which had passed completely through the premonitory and collapsed stages of the disease, and was discharged cured. In a few days, he was returned to the hospital in a state of confirmed collapse, and died in nine hours. His second attack was occasioned by eating raw pursley.

JOHN STEARNS, M. D.

New York, 6th February, 1833.

A Tabular View of the Cholera, as reported to the Medical Council, by the Physicians of the different Hospitals.

Greenwich Hospital. By Dr. Roe.—Total number of cases, 350; cured, 204; died, 146.

Park Hospital. By Dr. P. C. Tappan.—Total number of cases, 590; cured, 312; died, 278.

Rivington-Street Hospital. By Dr. M. Willet.—Total number of cases, 410; cured, 231; died, 179.

Corlaer's Hook Hospital. By Dr. S. Akerly.—Total number of cases, 281; cured, 188; died, 93.

Bellevue Hospital. By Dr. Devan.—Total number of cases, 547; cured, 232; died, 315.

House of Refuge Hospital. By Drs. John Stearns and Galen Carter.—Total number of cases, 99; cured, 97; died, 2.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in Account Current with Cornelius Dubois, Treasurer.

Dr.

January 5, 1832, to January 1, 1833.

To balance due the treasurer,	$1,046 10
To cash, clothing for the children,	1,753 79
" " provisions and groceries for the children,	4,436 71
" " furniture, beds, bedding, &c.	330 84
" " coal, wood, oil, stoves, &c	1,225 11
" " hard and soft soap, starch, &c.	124 82
" " expense of outfits for boys on whaling and sea voyages, procuring passages, &c., &c.	78 83
" " school expenses, books, stationery, &c., hospital expenses, medicine, extra nurses during the cholera, &c.	698 34
" " salaries of superintendent, assistants, schoolmaster, matron, &c.	3,312 77
" " premium of insurance against fire,	72 63
" " printing annual report, account books, blank books, postages, &c.	125 30
" " R. Emmet—legal expenses in suits on account of licenses,	300 00
" " loaned N. C. Hart, to print 1000 copies of the seven annual reports of the society, bound in one volume, published for his own account and benefit,	350 00
" " paid subscription for one hundred volumes reports for distribution,	90 00
" " horse, cow, cart, and wagon, for the use of the institution,	845 94
" " additional work-shops, repairs, fences, &c.	1,419 46
" " balance carried down,	1,228 56
	$17,439 20

Cr.

January 5, 1832, to January 1, 1833.

By cash received for the labor of the children in the different work-shops, per contracts up to 31st December, 1831, paid in 1832,	$597 97
" " received for the labor of the children in the different work-shops, per contracts up to 31st December, 1832,	2,739 23
" " from marine hospital fund, a part of the surplus funds arising from tax upon foreign passengers,	8,000 00
" " tax upon three theatres for 1832,	1,500 00
" " from corporation of city of New York, from excise fund,	4,000 00
" " donations, interest, &c.	602 00
	$17,439 20
January 1, 1833. By balance brought down,	$1,228 56

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L.

Report of the Joint Committee of Council and Assembly, on the Erection of a new State Prison, in New Jersey.

The committee to whom were referred the joint resolutions of the council and assembly, on the subject of the erection of a new Penitentiary, report,

That, in the consideration which, in the recess of the session, they have given to the several matters committed to them by these resolutions, they have been animated in the performance of their duty by the early notice which they received at the first sitting; and the prompt attention which was given to that part of the late governor's message relating thereto. And they cannot avoid expressing the additional gratification which they have received, in the earnest and zealous response of the public sentiment of the state, to these movements of its legislature.

That the time has arrived when something must be done, when opinion must be reduced to practice, and New Jersey brought to something like an equality with her sister states, in the adaptation of the best means of punishment to offenders against her laws, and that her present (misnamed) Penitentiary is a standing reproach to the benevolence and enterprise of the state, are conceded by all who have devoted to this subject any attention.

In accordance with the views entertained by some, that the present Prison might, by alterations, repairs and additions, be made to answer all necessary purposes, as a place of punishment, your committee early directed their inquiries to this point; and a little observation and reflection satisfied them that it cannot (without encountering an expense greater than would be required in the erection of a new Penitentiary) be made to answer any useful purpose. It is an incongruous pile, without order or arrangement, heaped together from time to time, according to various and conflicting plans, upon which can be instituted no good system of Penitentiary discipline; and which, if continued, will annually present not only a comparative loss in its pecuniary affairs, but a total failure in all the great purposes of human punishment. There is one fact (though heretofore often expressed) we cannot fail to repeat, that our Prison, instead of deterring from the commission of crime, has actually invited its perpetrators from other states; and that the number of our convicts is constantly increasing from this cause.

The late governor, in his last message, states, "The experience of another year satisfies me of the truth of the suggestion I had the honor to submit to the legislature at their last meeting, that the situation of our Prison was such as to invite to the commission of crime within our state. Its condition is well known to that class of offenders who are familiar with punishments. It offers to them all the allurements of that kind of society which they have long been accustomed to, freed from the restraints to which they would be obliged to submit in other places of confinement; and at the same time holds out a prospect of a speedy escape. To this may be attributed the great number of our convicts; and as long as it continues, we may expect our Prison to be filled. Within the last three years, the number has increased from eighty-seven to one hundred and thirty, being an increase of fifty per cent.

These considerations should alarm us, not only for ourselves, but from the appalling inference to be drawn from them, that we are, by our system and means of punishment, contributing to the increase and propagation of crime.

To counteract these fearful consequences; to devise the best means to prevent crime, which is the great object of punishment; and to give to the policy of our state, on this subject, such a practical direction as will comport with the just and enlightened views of the age in which we live, and more especially in our own country,—has been the sincere and undeviating effort of your committee; and they respectfully submit the reasons which have brought them to the conclusion presented.

The prevention of crime is effected by deterring men from its commission, and by the reformation of the offender. If the plan and discipline of a Prison recommended by your committee make any approach to these great results, we shall feel amply rewarded, from the consideration, that we have been instrumental in advancing the cause of philanthropy in our native state.

There is much cause to fear, that the idea of cruelty has, in the minds of a portion of the community, constituted a necessary ingredient in their notions of punishment; and that the victims of crime should be considered as the reprobate children of the human family, whose only destiny should be, either an interminable separation from society, or, if restored to it again after their probation of punishment, to be consigned to the degradation and scorn of their fellow men. The intelligence and humanity of the present day have successfully combated these errors; and the power of society over its offending members is now limited and restricted by all those rational deductions which arise from the moral nature of man, his liability to err, and the just claims of that society in which he exists, and against which he has offended, for its peace and security. While a regard is had to these principles, we may fairly indulge the hope of a continual advancement of the system of Penitentiary discipline, and the consequent moral improvement of society: in a disregard of them is to be found the true cause of the failure of the Prison system in New Jersey.

The system of Prison discipline has probably been brought to greater perfection in the United States than in any other part of the world; and we are not therefore driven far in our researches for the best practical illustration of its true principles.

An act passed by the legislature of the state of New York, in 1821, was perhaps the first, and most important, in its introduction of an improved Prison discipline. "This act subjected convicts wholly or partially to solitary confinement, according to their degree of depravity, and also requiring that each prisoner should be lodged in a separate cell."

The reform that has been introduced since the enactment of this statute, consists in the solitary confinement of the convicts, not only at night, but during the time of taking their meals; of collective labor during the day, collective and private moral and religious instruction, and a strict supervision, at all times, to prevent any communication amongst them. We are indebted to the Prisons at Auburn and Wethersfield for the best and most gratifying examples of these details. While these experiments were in progress, the state of Pennsylvania commenced the erection of her Eastern Penitentiary, which, when fully completed and carried into effective operation upon the system adopted by its founders, we believe will exhibit one of the noblest and most enduring monuments of human charity. The system of this institution is that of "solitary confinement at labor, with instruction in labor, in morals and religion."

It differs from those institutions first named

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in two respects. In this, the labor and instruction of the convicts are solitary; in those, they are collective.

An honest difference of opinion is entertained by many good men, as to the respective merits of these systems; and your committee would, with great deference, submit the reasons which have swayed them in favor of the system of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

It is found by experiment,—indeed it is a part of the philosophy of our nature,—that the most powerful agent in the work of individual reformation is SOLITUDE.

In this position, the mind of man is necessarily cast upon itself; its powers, passions, habits and propensities are all before it; the map of his life is surveyed with a scrutiny that it never encountered before; and conscious, as in his Prison house he must be, that escape is hopeless, he continues the unwelcome task of self-examination, till his obduracy is subdued, his disposition humble and teachable, and he prepared to receive, with gladness, such moral and religious instruction as may be best adapted to his circumstances. In the eloquent and emphatic language of another, "If any circumstances can be imagined, calculated to impress the warning, the encouragements, the threats or the hopes of religion upon the mind, it must surely be those of the convict in his cell, where he is unseen and unheard, and where nothing can reach him but the voice which must come to him as it were from the other world, telling him of things which perhaps never before entered into his mind; telling him of God, of eternity, of future reward and future punishment, of suffering far greater than the mere physical endurances of the present life, and of joy infinitely beyond the pleasures he may have experienced. These instructions frequently discover to the guilty tenant of the cell, what seems often not to have occurred to him, the simple fact, that he has a spiritual nature, and that he is not the mere animal which his habits and hitherto uncontrolled propensities would indicate. And this is a discovery which alone may, and does, effect a great change in a man's whole character. He feels that he is a being superior to what he had thought himself, and that he is regarded as one having higher powers than he had supposed. This first step in the path of improvement is a prodigious one: a new ambition is awakened, and the encouragement of it is the principal thing now needed. This encouragement it is a part of the system to give."

Collective labor and instruction interrupt, and in some degree paralize, these individual and solitary efforts.

The association of convicts for any purpose, and under the strictest supervision, is attended with evil consequences.

There is a sympathy in crime which renders its subjects, when assembled together, at least complacent, if not bold; and it is believed, that the closest watchfulness of faithful supervisors has not been competent to detect and prevent all communication between them. That much has been effected in this way, cannot be denied; but is it not a defect in the system of collective labor and instruction, that this attendant evil is not only possible but probable?

Here, at the least, is a knowledge of faces, and no doubt of names and offences. Curiosity is excited; the social principle (one of the strongest in our nature) begins to operate, and ingenuity, with its infinite contrivances, is set to work to counteract the interdict of communication.

The solitude of the convict, however, is only an exclusion from the society of his fellows, and those who may in any way weaken the force of the discipline under which he is placed. His cell is opened at all proper times for the visits of those whose desire it is to do good and to communicate instruction.

In the language of the second report of the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, speaking of the solitary convict, "There, he can only read and hear what is calculated to make him industrious and virtuous."

But the plan of solitary labor and instruction has one advantage over the other, which claims in its behalf our peculiar regard; which is, that no convict is seen by another after he enters the Prison walls; and he cannot know, unless by previous knowledge, who are its inmates. He thus has presented to his mind the highest incentive to reformation. He is not surrounded by those who may thereafter proclaim his shame, and his once debased mind indulges the hope that he may yet live a new life of respectability and usefulness.

Although this Penitentiary has been in operation, and this partially, but a few years, the history of its discharged inmates exhibits many affecting and delightful instances of its salutary effects; and the intelligent and faithful warden, in his report of last year, states, "that of the whole number discharged from the commencement of the establishment, we have received an unfavorable account of but one."

Much reliance has been placed upon the good effects produced by collecting or assembling the convicts together for public religious instruction.

Your committee would be among the last to undervalue this mode of instruction; but they ask with confidence if all the good anticipated from this course is not attained with more certainty and effect upon the plan of this Penitentiary. The desire for instruction is stimulated by the longing for social enjoyment; the attention is more exclusive, because less distracted; and he feels, deeply feels, when it is said to him, "Thou art the man."

But moral and religious instruction upon this plan is not alone communicated to the convicts privately in their cells. Such is the structure of the cells, that religious instruction may be communicated by the preaching of the gospel, the minister, for this purpose, standing in the corridor of the building, and directing his voice through the halls of the cells. In the report referred to, the warden states, that, "during the past year, service has been performed mostly once a week by the minister preaching in the corridor to all the convicts in the establishment, without their being removed from their cells, or seeing or communicating with each other; and the various impressions thereby produced have been similar in appearance to those in any other assembly of the same number. In what manner can man be placed where the words of the gospel would be more impressive than in their situation? sitting alone, without seeing or being seen by any human being, nothing to abstract their thoughts or divert them from the truths delivered to them; alone when they hear, and left alone when the minister has finished, to ponder and reflect."

Solitary confinement, without a proper employment of the physical powers, would be totally inconsistent with a healthy state of mind or body, and would operate as the exercise of cruelty upon the convict.

To obviate this, he is required to labor in his cell at some mechanical trade, it being either one with which he is already acquainted, or one which he readily learns.

The facility with which he acquires a knowledge of, and the short time in which he is taught successfully to work at, some mechani-

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cal occupation, ceases to surprise those who consider the avidity with which he seeks to alleviate his solitude, and, of course, the devoted attention that he must necessarily pay to his business.

The warden, in the same report, states, that "Every prisoner, with four exceptions, who has been here even six months, is now earning his maintenance." These exceptions were cases of sickness, infirmity and old age.

The severest punishment inflicted on the refractory convict is depriving him of his labor. The inspectors, in the same report, state, "An opportunity of witnessing the effect of absolute solitude without labor, has occasionally been presented, when, as a punishment to a sturdy and disorderly convict, the warden has ordered the light of his cell to be closed. Little time has elapsed with the most hardy, before the prisoner has been found broken down in his spirit, and begging for his work and his Bible to beguile the tedium of absolute idleness in solitude."

That the system of solitary labor and instruction is salutary in its effects upon the convicts, has been shown. That its tendency must be to deter from crime, is equally manifest. We seek to avoid that which we most dread; and if we can overbalance the love of crime, by the fear of its inevitable consequences, we have in a great measure attained the second grand principle in the administration of punishment.

In this respect the history of the Eastern Penitentiary is already fruitful in facts. In the report referred to, the inspectors state, "Great terror is known to have been impressed upon the minds of the convict community by this institution; and the small number of prisoners sent from the Eastern District, including a vast majority of the population of the state, together with the careful manner in which it has been ascertained, that the most knowing rogues avoid committing those offences which would subject them to its discipline,—may be regarded as powerful reasons for extending its operation to those Penitentiary offences not at present included within the statute."

The position of New Jersey peculiarly demands that she should hold out the most powerful repellant to the commission of crime within her limits. The dense population of the two cities, that skirt our borders, are prolific nurseries, from which are constantly emanating the lawless adepts in crime; and the history of many of the inmates of our Prison furnishes abundant evidence, that there they received their first lessons in iniquity.

If your committee are opposed to collective instruction, they are equally so to collective labor, and for the same reasons. It may be said by some, that various kinds of labor can alone be accomplished by the combined strength and skill of the convicts, and that the pecuniary profits resulting hence would be greatly increased. The answer to this objection (if it be one) is, that in its nature it is predicated of labor and profit alone, which here are to be considered as subsidiary to the great ends of punishment. The labor of the convict is simply a mean, dictated by the wisest benevolence, for the health of his moral and physical powers. If it did not tend to effect this, it should be abandoned as a part of the system. The objection converts a Penitentiary into a manufactory. The best good of the convict, and that of the society against which he has offended, are the high purposes aimed at; and should the labor and profit be lost, it would bear no comparison to the good proposed to be attained. But it has already been shown, by the experience of the Eastern Penitentiary, that a convict can in six months earn his maintenance. And its warden, in the report referred to, further states, that "The short time we have been in operation induces me to believe, that the net profits of a Prison conducted on the plan of separate labor, will be greater than those which might result from joint labor." In the report of 1832, he states, "that the experience of another year has also tended to confirm the opinion, that the prisoners can generally maintain themselves by their labor in solitude."

A part of your committee having, since the last adjournment, visited this Penitentiary, acknowledge, with unfeigned pleasure, the gratification they experienced in the exhibition of its structure, plan and discipline, enhanced as it was by the frankness with which all their inquiries were answered, and in the facilities afforded, and attentions shown to them by its intelligent officers; and we feel that we cannot render a more acceptable service, in the performance of our duty, than in the exhibition of the effect of its discipline, as contained in the succinct and clear review of the same, since it has gone into operation, by the present governor of Pennsylvania.

In his last message, he states,

"Our Penitentiary system, as immediately connected with the administration of criminal justice, is to be regarded as being of the first importance, in reference as well to the security of the persons and property as to the general morals of our citizens; and so far as it regards the Eastern Penitentiary, the philanthropic advocates of Penitentiary reform may justly congratulate themselves upon the success with which their exertions have been crowned, in bringing so near to perfection a system surrounded by so many difficulties.

The government of this Prison has been conducted, in regard as well to its economy as its discipline, in a manner worthy of all commendation; and the experiment of the efficacy of solitary confinement with labor, so far as there has been an opportunity to test it, has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine among its friends.

On the 25th October, 1829, the first convict was received into the Eastern Penitentiary; and from thence until the 1st of November, 1832, the whole number amounted to one hundred and thirty-two males and four females, convicted of various offences. On the day last mentioned, there remained in confinement ninety male and four female prisoners. The whole number discharged between the above dates by reason of the expiration of sentence was twenty-eight; nine died, and five were pardoned. One fact, in reference to this institution, bears strong testimony in favor of its discipline. It appears that not a single convict discharged from this Prison has ever been returned to it; which would seem to prove pretty clearly, either that a thorough reformation has been produced, or that a dread of a repetition of the unsocial manner of life, which had proved so irksome before, has deterred from the commission of crimes within those limits of the state in which a conviction would ensure a sentence to the Eastern Penitentiary.

"The annual accounts of the Prison are not closed until the 30th of November. I have not therefore been able to ascertain with accuracy how far the earnings of the prisoners will be available to defray the expenses of the institution. It is believed that, for the present, they will pay all except the salaries of the officers, and it is not doubted that, as soon as the Prison shall have been fully organized, the entire expenses will be defrayed out of the proceeds of the establishment. The experiment made in the Eastern Penitentiary has demonstrated the

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fact, that solitary confinement with labor does not impair the health of those subjected to that species of discipline. The prisoners work to more advantage: having no opportunity for conversation or amusement, they eagerly desire employment. Here all communication is cut off; no one knows his fellow prisoner; no acquaintance is formed; no contamination takes place; the convict sees no one, holds communion with no one, except such as will give him good advice; he is placed in a situation where he has every inducement to grow better, but little temptation to grow worse: here thought and reflection will crowd upon the mind, and prepare it for solemn impressions, and for moral and religious instruction.

"The discipline established in this Prison, the manner of the construction and arrangement of the building itself, and of the cells in which the prisoners are confined and employed, are admitted, by all who have turned their attention to the subject of Penitentiary reform, to possess decided advantages over those of any other establishment, designed for similar objects, in this or any other country. Foreigners whose especial business it has been to visit the Penitentiaries in this country, generally for the purpose of acquiring information in reference to the subject of Penitentiary punishment, and its efficacy in producing reformation in those subjected to its discipline, have, with one voice, awarded the meed of merit to that established in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania."

The plan, draft and estimates of a Penitentiary for New Jersey, herewith submitted, were drawn, at the request of your committee, by Mr. John Haviland of Philadelphia, after whose design, and under whose direction, the Eastern Penitentiary spoken of, and many valuable institutions of the like character in our country, have been constructed, and to whose intelligence we are indebted for many valuable suggestions; and we cannot avoid expressing our conviction that every consideration of utility, economy and taste, requires that the erection and completion of a Penitentiary contemplated by this state, should be under the direction and inspection of the designer and architect, aided, as he must necessarily be, by competent and responsible commissioners.

The plan submitted is substantially upon the principle (with several improvements) of the Eastern Penitentiary, varying, however, in its application correspondent with a scale of reduction. It is plain, simple and economical, and susceptible of extension according to the increasing demands of the state, and this, too, not only without marring its original design, but by carrying the same into complete effect.

A location near the site of the present Prison is strongly indicated from the abundance, quality of, and facility in procuring, building materials in its neighborhood, in the comparative ease with which water for the use of the Prison may be procured, and from its central position in the state.

The means necessary for the object contemplated, may be raised by tax in such annual proportions as will not materially affect the present rate of taxation; or they may be raised by a loan redeemable in a given time, at a small per cent., the effect of which would be scarcely perceived as a burden.

But we again repeat, New Jersey is prepared to act on this subject: the tardiness of legislation has provoked her jealousy, and roused her pride of character in behalf of this long-neglected, but interesting department of her internal policy; and we indulge, without fear, the just expectation, that it will be resumed and acted upon in the same spirit of promptness and zeal with which it was committed, and that the present session will be coeval with the redemption of the character of our state from the severe but just imputations upon her system of Penitentiary discipline.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH KAIGN, } *Committee of*
PETER I. CLARK, } *Council*
J. W. MILLER,
WILLIAM R. ALLEN, } *Committee of*
CHARLES F. WILKINS, } *Assembly.*
BENJAMIN HAMILTON,

January 15th, 1833.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your request, I have made the accompanying drawing, model and estimate for your contemplated New State Penitentiary, designed for "solitary confinement with labor." Since the commencement of our extensive Eastern State Penitentiary, much valuable experience has been obtained, and considerable improvements made, in the desired properties of security, ventilation, light, warming, and supervision of the cells, and location of the operative offices of the institution.

In designing the plan before you, the most approved features of our building have been adopted, and its imperfections avoided.

In the estimate, I have calculated every feature of the design, to be executed in the most substantial and approved manner, and of the best materials of their several kinds, avoiding useless ornament, and employing members best calculated to perfect the desired properties of the institution—the value of labor and materials taken from the best information and experience.

It is a candid, fair, and full calculation, that can be depended upon and guarantied, which your subscriber esteems it his duty to report, in preference to one of a contracted character, which might lead to disappointment.

The whole plan will accommodate three hundred prisoners, and admit the erection of any one of the radiating blocks, as circumstances may require, from time to time, without interfering with each other.

Upon examining the general features and detail of the design, the practical and well-informed warden will find it calculated to carry into execution all the desired objects of the institution.

Estimate.

External wall,.....	$14,000
Front building, containing the culinary, laundry, and bathing offices, store rooms, keeper's chambers, observatory, reservoir, belfry, and other fire-proof rooms, expressed in the plan	15,000
Culvert, sinks, cast iron pipes, covered ways, apparatus for cooking, warming, and raising water into the reservoirs.....	13,000
Block A containing 50 cells,.....	18,000
B..... 75	27,000
C..... 50	18,000
D..... 75	27,000
E..... 50	18,000
300 cells. Total,	$150,000

Philadelphia, January 12, 1833.

M.

Annual Meeting of the Prison Instruction Society in New Jersey, in the State House at Trenton, January 10, 1833.

Pursuant to public notice, the society convened this evening in the State House.

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Most of the legislature, and many other persons, were present. At half past seven o'clock, the president, Mr. JOSEPH A. YARD, took the chair, and the exercises were commenced with prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting, and the constitution, were read by the recording secretary, Mr. JOSEPH C. POTTS.

The corresponding secretary, Mr. JOHN STUART, reported on the advantages of the modern system of Prison discipline, as exemplified in other states, compared with that which preceded it, and which now exists in New Jersey.

On motion of STACY G. POTTS, Esq., seconded by the speaker of the legislative assembly, JOHN P. JACKSON, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the report of the corresponding secretary be adopted and published.

On motion of L. Q. C. ELMER, Esq., seconded by Governor SOUTHARD, it was

Resolved, That the moral instruction of convicts forms a very important part of Prison discipline.

On motion of Professor MACLEAN, seconded by Mr. J. STUART, it was

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly desirable that some provision should be made for affording suitable employment to the convicts discharged from our Prisons.

The addresses by the gentlemen who made and seconded the motions were listened to with great attention, and increased the interest previously felt in the objects of the society.

Annual Report.

In this report will be briefly noticed the several systems of Prison discipline, their effects on the health and character of the convicts, and the financial concerns of the different systems.

The old system of Prison discipline, in this country and in Europe, is, perhaps, too well known to need description in detail. Suffice it to say, that convicts, in most cases, were sent to Prison, and shut up in crowded rooms,—old and young, good, bad, and indifferent, together.

When labor in shops and yards has been a part of the discipline during the day, the prisoners have been crowded together at night in lodging-rooms, where the novice in crime has been trained to deeds of greater darkness, and where all the inmates were strengthened in their combinations against order and society. And in these institutions, where there should have been reform, there were, in reality, unutterable abominations.

The reports of societies and individuals in England, between 1820 and 1830, give details of wretchedness in their Prisons which called loudly for attention and reform; and these calls were heard by the government. They are now successfully endeavoring to reform the Prisons and Jails throughout the empire.

In France, this class of institutions has been wofully passed by in former years. Convicts were, in some cases, sent to Prisons like the Bastile, without labor, or any thing to cheer or reform, and consequently became insane, or sickened, and died, with none to "visit" them, or "care for their souls." In other cases, nine hundred or a thousand were together in a Prison, without moral and religious instruction, without proper separation and inspection, and where employment was the only good feature in the system. But the French government, like the British, has taken a course which will doubtless lead to reform. The French commissioners have visited some of the Prisons in the United States, as well as those in some other countries.

In Italy, most of the institutions of punishment are in a deplorable state.

In Sardinia, one prison has been noticed as filthy and wretched in the extreme. Three hundred and sixty men were confined in one large room. They were chained down by the legs, at night, close, side by side.

Some of the old Prisons, and many of the Jails, in our own country, have been but little, if any, better than the mass in Europe.

Within these dreadful purlieus of natural and moral pollution, not only have criminals been combining and strengthening, in order to speed their way in villany, but even debtors, who previously knew no crime, have been brought to breathe the same contaminating air.

In this wretched state of things, what reasonable man can be surprised that hardened villains have been rapidly multiplying throughout the habitable globe? and that crime of every grade, from the slight aberrations of the child to the foulest deeds within the compass of human ability to perpetrate, are but too common on sea and land?

While the picture has been thus dark in the general, both in Europe and America, there have been some bright spots, even in former days. More than half a century ago, that man of noble spirit, the philanthropist HOWARD, much admired the neatness and order of the Prisons in Belgium. But the institution of this kind, which, above all others, in former years did honor to that country, was the Penitentiary at Ghent. It was mostly on the plan of the present Prison at Auburn, New York. Prisoners were committed, to remain from one to twenty years. They had separate cells for lodging at night, and joint labor by day.

Conversation was not allowed between the prisoners,—spirituous liquors were prohibited,—prayers were daily put up, and other divine services were engaged in on the Sabbath. About sixty years ago, Howard was present, and said of the prisoners,

"This company, of one hundred and ninety stout criminals, was governed with as much apparent ease as the most sober and well-disposed assembly in civil society."

Again it was visited and examined by another benevolent and intelligent individual in 1817. From the whole number of prisoners, then more than thirteen hundred, the number of sick did not exceed twenty-five; of those who were discharged, only about five per cent. ever returned. Many instances had occurred, within the governor's recollection, wherein discharged convicts had set up for themselves in trades which they had learned in Prison; and some had done so in Ghent, and had flourished by those habits of industry which they had thus acquired.

At present there appears to be a general disposition in Europe, as in America, to improve the condition of Prisons. Associations are multiplying in the large cities and states, on both sides of the Atlantic, to investigate and spread information on this great and momentously important subject.

Several reformed Prisons in the United States demand our attention.

The State Prison at Auburn, New York, was commenced in 1816. In 1819, the legislature, alarmed at the progress of crime, and the condition of the old Penitentiaries, authorized an alteration in the plan of the Prison. After this arrangement, there were five hundred and fifty separate cells. This was the first Prison in

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this country on the plan of solitary confinement at night.

After this improvement, the first report of the Eastern Prison Discipline Society says:—

"It is not possible for us to describe the pleasure we feel in contemplating this noble institution,—after wading through the moral and material filth of many Prisons. We regard it as a model worthy of the world's imitation. The unremitted industry, the entire subordination and subdued feelings of the Prisoners, have probably no parallel among an equal number of convicts."

In 1825, an inquiry was instituted in relation to the conduct and character of convicts discharged from Auburn. In 1827, it brought fifty-two favorable cases: in 1828, it brought one hundred and twelve favorable cases: in 1829, letters were addressed to postmasters and sheriffs in all parts of the state of New York, and intelligence was received concerning two hundred and six, of whom one hundred and forty-six were reformed.

And further, concerning many of the one hundred and forty-six here mentioned, information had been received two and even three years in succession, giving them the same character, and some of them the character of decidedly pious men.

In 1830, the report of the Eastern Prison Discipline Society says again of Auburn Prison:—

"It maintains the same general character it has done during a course of years. Silence, industry and order reign throughout the establishment. The health, among a population of more than six hundred within the walls, is about equal to that of the most favored country villages in New England, and better than that of the city of Boston. The annual deaths during six previous years were one in seventy-one; and during 1830, they were less than one in one hundred. The moral influence is good, as might, indeed, be expected from the public worship, the Sabbath school, the reading and studying of the Bible, the solitude, the private admonition, the absence of temptation, the mild and wholesome discipline, and the daily acknowledgment of God. And the moral influence is proved to be good by numerous cases of reformation, and comparatively few of recommittal. Such is the condition, on the whole, of this Prison, that those who hear much of it, and afterward visit it, go away, and say, the half was not told them; and thousands visit it from America and Europe as a model for imitation."

The average expense of building a Prison on the Auburn plan is reckoned to be two hundred and twenty dollars per cell.

In reference to the finances of that institution, after it was built, we have all the necessary facts in the case up to the present time.

During the first years of experiment, after the Prison was built on the new plan, fears were entertained that it would not support itself; and for its support ten thousand dollars were annually drawn from the state treasury.

For several years after the erection of the Prison, the agent purchased all the raw materials, caused them to be manufactured in the Prison, and sold them from the Prison stores on account of the state. Very serious losses resulted from this system; in consequence of which losses the legislature abolished the system, and adopted the plan of hiring by contract, which is now pursued with decided advantage.

The contractors furnish the materials, pay a certain fixed sum per diem for the labor of the convicts, and dispose of the articles manufactured exclusively on their own account. The results of this latter system have been highly encouraging.

At the close of 1828, the profit to the state, after deducting every expense during the year, was found to be three thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-seven cents. At the close of 1829, the earnings of the convicts, after paying the salaries of the officers, &c. was found to have exceeded the expenditures of the Prison to the amount of five thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents.

We have another important item of intelligence, on this subject, which the corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Prison Instruction Society has lately received. Under date of December 24, 1832, the chaplain at Auburn, Rev. B. C. Smith, thus closes his letter:—

"In conclusion, let me state one fact, which will be found in no report but that which is about to be made from this Prison to our legislature. In compliance with a law of the last session, our agent and keeper has built, during the last season, a block of two hundred and twenty cells, (probably the most perfect in the world,) estimated at about fifteen thousand dollars, wholly from the funds of the Prison, without drawing upon the state treasury for a dollar; and at the same time earned, in the ordinary operations of the Prison, during the year, more than three thousand dollars over and above all its expenditures. It may be necessary to explain, that the money expended on the new cells is the accumulated overplus earnings for several years."

A new State Prison at Wethersfield, Connecticut, was commenced in the summer of 1826, and completed in 1828. It is built on the Auburn plan, and contained originally one hundred and thirty-six cells for males, besides a female department, a chapel, keeper's house, hospital, and offices for warden and guard. The original cost of this Prison, like that at Auburn, was about two hundred and twenty dollars per cell, including the wall and all the buildings; so that the first one hundred and thirty-six cells cost about thirty thousand dollars.

To say nothing about the expense in building either Prison, we may profitably consider the comparative finances of the old Prison at Newgate, Connecticut, and the new one at Wethersfield.

Previous to 1826, the Newgate Prison had been occupied thirty-six years; and notwithstanding the number of prisoners was comparatively small, yet in no one of the thirty-six years did it support itself; but the average annual expense to the state, during the whole time, was near six thousand dollars.

In relation to the New Prison, the results have been most truly encouraging. From the very day in which the prisoners were removed from Newgate to Wethersfield, the pecuniary concerns began to wear a brighter aspect; and the prospects in this department have grown brighter and brighter to the present day. In 1832, the governor, in his message to the legislature of Connecticut, stated that a revenue might hereafter be expected from the Prison to the state of ten thousand dollars annually.

We shall close this notice of Wethersfield Prison with an extract of a letter very recently received from the chaplain of said Prison, Rev. William Whittlesey. He says:—

"During the last year, the average number of convicts was about one hundred and eighty; and the earnings of these, above every expenditure of the Prison, were eight thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars; whereas, in 1817, 1818, 1819, the average expense was twelve thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars

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annually, above the earnings of the convicts; and then we had only about seventy-five for whom to provide. Accordingly, the difference is nearly twenty-one thousand dollars a year; and yet the great objection to building this Prison and changing the mode of discipline was its enormous expense to the state. This Prison has much more than paid for itself since its erection, a term of five years; but this is not all; indeed, it is but a small part of the benefit accruing from the change. The reformation of character, and, in many instances, the salvation of the souls of men, effected in consequence of the change in our Prison, is a good that cannot be valued in money."

In Pennsylvania great attention has been paid, during some years back, to the improvement of the penal code and Penitentiary system. The Old Walnut Street and Arch Street Prisons, in Philadelphia, during a too long course of years, had been most efficient schools of vice and places of unutterable crime. To remedy evils like these, the legislature made provision for the erection of two new Penitentiaries, one at Philadelphia, the other at Pittsburg.

The original plan of these institutions was somewhat peculiar. The first design was, that the convict should be entirely solitary by day and night, without labor or instruction. After one hundred and fourteen cells had been built in the New Penitentiary at Philadelphia, the legislature arrested the work on the original plan, and passed a law providing for the introduction of labor into the New Prisons at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and providing also for a religious teacher in the Philadelphia Penitentiary.

The last-mentioned institution received some convicts in 1829; and at the close of 1830, there were fifty-four convicts in the Prison at work, each in his cell. January 1st, 1831, the inspectors stated the system of discipline to be "solitary confinement at labor, with instruction in morals and religion." The inspectors, physician and warden reported to the legislature that this discipline did not "produce insanity or bodily infirmity," but they highly approved of solitary confinement day and night when thus modified.

The experiment was so far successful as to induce the legislature, in March, 1831, to appropriate one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, for the erection of four hundred additional cells within the walls formerly built.

Provision was also made to raise one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for erecting a new County Prison in the city of Philadelphia, on the plan of solitary confinement; said Prison to contain three hundred dormitories; thus providing that Walnut Street and Arch Street Prisons be not much longer used as places of wretchedness amid natural and moral death.

January, 1832, the inspectors, warden and physician report, a third time, favorably in relation to the New Penitentiary. Whether any definite inquiry had been instituted relative to the conduct of discharged convicts, as there has been at Auburn, does not appear; but the warden says:—

"Of the whole number discharged from the commencement of the establishment, twenty-one in all, we have received an unfavorable account of but one."

The physician at the same time says:—

"The health of the prisoners for this year has been generally good, though a few cases of severe indisposition have occurred. The confinement operates differently on different prisoners, increasing the health of some and lessening that of others."

After another year's experience, the warden again reports favorably, January, 1833, and says:—

"No prisoner whom we have discharged has been re-convicted; and the information from those who have left here has been generally satisfactory. It is a mistake to believe that the inmates of Prisons are a set of outlaws and tiger-like beings,—lost to all good in this world, and without hope of a hereafter. Too many,—indeed, most of them,—on first conviction, are either neglected youth, thrown into the world without education, and without friends (often the victims of hard masters)—or ignorant men, the dupes of artful knaves who know how to elude detection. Neglect of early education, the use of ardent spirits, gambling, and dealing in lottery tickets, are the most prominent causes of felony."

With regard to the New Prison at Pittsburg, so far as we have been able to obtain information, though erected at an immense expense, it seems indeed among the unfortunate institutions of the age. It was on the same plan, though not so happily constructed, as that at Philadelphia.

The cost of building on the plan adopted in Pennsylvania is, of course, much greater than that adopted in New York, and most other states. The prisoners, in their solitary cells, during these three and a half years, have about supported themselves by their labor, without paying the salaries of their keepers.

The State Prison at Sing-Sing, New York, on the banks of the Hudson, has been in building and in operation about seven years. The main building, as lately finished, is five hundred feet long, and forty wide, five stories high, containing one thousand cells for solitary confinement at night, and where also in solitude the prisoners take their meals. The general plan of discipline is like that at Auburn, Wethersfield and Charlestown. There have been glorious results in the radical reform of prisoners. In December, 1831, the chaplain reported from his department; and though the report was encouraging, yet its author spoke with great care in relation to the number of cases of reform; but in speaking of these cases, he says:—

"It is worthy of remark, that not one of this hopeful number, in all my intercourse with them, has ever given the most remote intimation of a desire to be released from present punishment; nor am I aware that one has been released on account of any religious professions."

This officer at Sing-Sing, the Rev. Jonathan Dickerson, appears to have a wholesome distrust of the class of men with whom he has to deal, and to look for hypocrisy; and yet, from facts that have come to his knowledge, he thinks there is great reason and encouragement to be attentive and faithful to this class of men. In a recent communication to the New Jersey Prison Instruction Society, he says:—

"There have been cases where convicts, when discharged, have offered themselves to the people of God, and maintained a religious character; one of whom has since died, and in death as well as life was an ornament to the church of which he was a member. The cases of radical reformation have greatly increased during the last year. There are from fifty to eighty that have hopefully passed from death to life; and the greater part are marked cases. During the last season, scarce a week has passed without the occurrence of a new case."

Indeed, they are beginning to feel at this Prison, as at some others, that the best punishment for criminals is that repentance which leads them to look back upon their crimes with

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humble loathing and contrition of soul. This is the secret of the whole thing: the convict should be brought to feel as the keeper of Maryland State Prison says some of his prisoners felt, when they lately died with the cholera. Said he:—

"They rejoiced, in the hour of death, that they were ever brought to Prison."

And as it respects pecuniary concerns, it will be found in practice, as it might well be found in theory, that *economy* and *moral improvement* go hand in hand.

There are several other reformed Prisons within the United States which we might go on to describe; but suitable brevity in this report forbids it. We should especially be happy to detail the interesting features and results of the State Prison at Charlestown, Massachusetts. In this Prison, as in many others, the Sabbath school is deemed a very important part of the exercises on the Sabbath. About five hundred gentlemen, of different denominations, from Charlestown and Boston, teach in the Sabbath school alternately. These visits to the prisoners are said to have raised a great interest in behalf of this class of men.

The brief notices we have given, as well as others which might be given, all go to show the great truth, that if Prisons are commenced and carried on as they should be, insteed of being places in which men are matured in crime, they may be indeed reformatory in their character; and instead of being a heavy tax on the state, they may *at least* support themselves.

A few facts like the following will show what an enormous expense the old Prisons have been to the several states.

Connecticut paid, for its then comparatively small number of prisoners, from 1791 to 1826, the sum of two hundred and four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars. New York paid for state prisoners, from 1796 to 1828, one million and eight hundred thousand dollars. Massachusetts, from 1805 to 1828, paid more than three hundred thousand dollars. From 1819 to 1825, the state of Pennsylvania paid, in six years, for merely one Prison, that on Walnut Street, the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty cents, over and above the labor of the convicts. But we forbear to speak further of mismanagement abroad, and turn for a moment to view the Prison concerns of New Jersey.

And here we may state at once, that, with reference to the past, there is but one wretched story to tell; and as to the future, there is but one dismal prospect, unless things shall take a turn for the better. These things are perhaps seen and felt by a large portion of the citizens of New Jersey; and if they are not seen and felt here, they are in other states, and other countries. It is a notorious fact, that the almost hopeless condition of the Penitentiary in this state is a theme of conversation and of writing, among men of information, from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and not only in America, but Europe. The buildings are badly constructed and insecure. In the able report of the committee of six from the legislature, in January, 1830, regarding the insecurity of the Prison, they say:—

"We have obtained information, from the records of the Prison, concerning escapes which have actually been effected since the Prison was built. This list is now before us. It contains the names of one hundred and eight convicts who have made their escape. This is more than one twelfth part of all who have been committed to the Prison,—a proof of the insecurity of the Prison, so far as our knowledge in the history of Prisons extends, without a parallel."

The moral condition, even so far as deeds have seen the light, has been too soul-sickening to be viewed with composure.

And, as in the case of other Prisons on the old plan of construction and discipline, the annual drafts upon the treasury of the state have been almost uninterrupted from the time the Penitentiary was built to the present year. The late state treasurer, Mr. Parker, after going through the whole range of the financial concerns of the establishment, from the time it was founded, in 1797, up to 1829, including more than thirty years, reported to Governor Vroom, January 1830, and says:—

"From the best information I have been able to obtain, I think myself safe in saying, that the Prison has not supported itself in any one year since its erection."

If there be no change in the Prison and Jails of this state, we have yet to learn what disposition will be made of that multitude of villains who are crowding in upon our territory from abroad.

This state is the great thoroughfare between the two greatest cities of the new world. In these two cities, the people are reforming their institutions for correction, improving their penal codes, and critically watching the conduct of delinquents of every class. As these cities are rapidly growing and improving, their vagrant population will scatter more and more into this state; and if there be no change for the better in the discipline of the vicious within our borders, the time is not far distant when the streets will be filled with rascals of every possible description; and no safety will remain to the honest citizen at his fire-side or by the way.

P. S. We are extremely happy to state that, since the meeting of the New Jersey Prison Instruction Society, in which the foregoing report was read, a bill has passed the New Jersey legislature, authorizing the erection of a new Penitentiary. The following is a copy of the act:—

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a State Penitentiary, capable of holding one hundred and fifty prisoners, on the principle of separate confinement, with hard labor, shall be erected on the lands belonging to the state, contiguous to where the present Prison now stands, and the yard to be so constructed that one hundred and fifty cells may be added, if they should become necessary.

"Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the following named persons, viz. Joseph Kaighn, Charles Parker and William R. Allen, be, and they are hereby appointed, commissioners for the erection of said Penitentiary, whose duty it shall be to make all necessary contracts for the building of said Penitentiary, taking security for the faithful performance of the work in a good and workmanlike manner; and which said commissioners, or either of them, shall not be concerned, or derive any advantage or profit from the said contracts, as principals or agents, or otherwise: and in case of the death or resignation of any or either of said commissioners before the completion of their trust, the governor shall appoint suitable persons to fill the vacancy.

"Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the said Penitentiary shall be constructed on the plan of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania, subject to such alterations and improvements as the said commissioners, or a majority of them, may

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from time to time approve and direct.—*Provided always*, That the principle of the separate confinement of the prisoners, with hard labor, be preserved and maintained.

"Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to employ, in the erection of said Penitentiary, a principal and competent architect and superintendent; and the said commissioners are hereby vested with all the necessary power to cause the said Penitentiary to be erected and completed: they shall cause all the accounts in relation thereto to be accurately kept and stated; and shall from time to time deliver copies thereof, with the vouchers, to the treasurer of this state, by whom they shall be audited and stated, which accounts, when so audited and stated, shall be laid before the governor, who shall thereupon draw his order on the treasurer for the payment of the same. And further, the said commissioners shall receive such compensation for their services as the governor shall deem just and reasonable.

"Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated to be paid on warrants drawn by the governor in favor of the said commissioners, on the treasurer of this state, to be by them applied in erecting the Penitentiary aforesaid.—*Provided*, That not more than the sum of twelve thousand dollars shall be drawn by the governor, as aforesaid, on or before the first day of November next. *And provided also*, That the governor shall have full power to draw warrants for said money, in such instalments only as, in his opinion, the progress of the work requires.

"Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make a full report of their accounts, receipts and disbursements, and generally of their acts and proceedings, to the governor of this state, from time to time, whenever he shall require it, and annually to the legislature of this state, accompanied with such other information, in reference to the subject, as they shall deem proper to communicate.

"Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, with the consent and approbation of the keeper and acting inspectors of the State Prison for the time being, shall be authorized and empowered to employ the convicts upon such work, in the erection of said Penitentiary, as they are competent to perform, paying due regard to their security and discipline.

"Passed February 13, 1833."

An Act to make a further Appropriation of Money for the Erection of the New State Penitentiary.

Whereas the legislature of this state, at its present session, passed an act authorizing the erection of a New State Penitentiary, and has authorized an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars towards that object, but has only authorized the drawing of twelve thousand of said appropriation; and whereas, since the passing of said act, proper estimates of all the materials necessary, and of the costs of labor, have been furnished by a competent person, from which it appears great saving will accrue to the state if the amount authorized to be drawn shall be increased to such a sum as will enable the commissioners to procure the building of said Penitentiary, to proceed with all expedition, having due regard to economy; and whereas it is advisable that the progress of the work should suffer no unnecessary delay, and thereby increase the expense thereof,—

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, in addition to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, which the governor, or the person administering the government of this state, is authorized to draw in favor of the commissioners, (appointed to build the said New State Penitentiary by the act of the thirteenth day of February, of the present year,) he shall be, and is hereby authorized to draw in favor of the said commissioners, from any unappropriated moneys in the treasury of this state, the further sum of eighteen thousand dollars, being the residue of the appropriation made by the aforesaid act for building the said New State Penitentiary.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That, in case there should not be an amount of unappropriated money in the treasury of this state sufficient to meet the drafts, as authorized by this act, and the act of the thirteenth day of February aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the governor, or the person administering the government of this state, to borrow an amount of money sufficient to meet the appropriations as aforesaid, and at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, and to reimburse the same at any time not less than one year from the time of contracting the loan; and the governor, or person administering the government of this state, is hereby authorized and empowered to pledge the faith of this state for the payment of the principal and interest of all moneys which may be borrowed as aforesaid.

Passed February 27, 1833.

Estimated Expense of the New Penitentiary.

The author of the design says:—

"In designing the plan, the most approved features of our building have been adopted, and its imperfections avoided.

"In the estimate, I have calculated every feature of the design, to be executed in the most substantial and approved manner, and of the best materials of their several kinds, avoiding useless ornament, and employing members best calculated to perfect the desired properties of the institution—the value of labor and materials taken from the best information and experience.

"The whole plan will accommodate three hundred prisoners, and admit the erection of any one of the radiating blocks, as circumstances may require, from time to time, without interfering with each other."

External wall,.....		$14,000
Front building, containing the culinary, laundry, and bathing offices, storerooms, keeper's chambers, observatory, reservoir, belfry, and other fireproof rooms, expressed in the plan,..		15,000
Culvert, sinks, cast iron pipes, covered ways, apparatus for cooking, warming, and raising water into reservoirs,.....		13,000
Five radiating blocks of cells.		
Block A containing	50 cells,.....	18,000
B	75	27,000
C	50	18,000
D	75	27,000
E	50	18,000
	300 cells.	$150,000

Philadelphia, January, 1833.

The Sabbath school, in operation at present in the Prison at Lamberton, was commenced in July, 1832. Some persons were *distressed* when they knew how the prisoners had heretofore been neglected by the state government and Christian community. These persons inquired

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whether something could not be done in behalf of this unhappy class of men. The prisoners were visited at their cells, and conversed with in a free and friendly manner in relation to a Bible class exercise on the Sabbath. Those who could read (some more than half of the whole number) were immediately associated in Bible classes, and those who could not read have been learning so to do.

These efforts were noticed by Governor Vroom in his message to the legislature in October, 1832. Speaking of the Penitentiary, he says:—

"I am happy to say, that religious instruction has been gratuitously furnished to the institution, and that, besides the ordinary dispensation of the word of life to the wretched inmates, a Sabbath school has been commenced and regularly attended for some months past. Some young gentlemen from the neighborhood, actuated by the spirit that moved a Howard in his labors of benevolence, and which springs immediately from the Great Source of charity and love, have engaged in this work with a zeal worthy of the object, and a determination to persevere in it, even under the discouraging circumstances that now present themselves. Noble efforts like these deserve to be recorded; they will receive their reward."

There were, indeed, and still are, "discouraging circumstances." There were, also, and now are, things *encouraging*. Among the former was the fact, that a sufficient number of teachers could not be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the Prison. Of course they were obtained from places as near the institution as they could be found.

The greatest discouragements result from the *construction* of the Old Prison. These will not exist in the New.

Among the things which tended to *encourage*, when these efforts first commenced, was the fact, that there was then residing in the state a young gentleman of rare spirit, who took an active part in the concerns of our society when in its infancy, and who, at a peculiar period, was a *friend* to the *friendless*.

Another source of encouragement existed in the friendly disposition of the keeper of the Prison. He receives with cordiality and politeness those who make efforts for the moral and religious improvement of the prisoners.

There was also encouragement in the fact, that gentlemen of eminence, and in honorable station, gave counsel and favor to those more actively engaged in this department of benevolent and Christian enterprise.

The prisoners received those who visited them with respect, and apparent gratitude; but how much good has been, or may yet be accomplished, we pretend not to say. The society aims to be faithful to these their fellow men, and leave the event for another day to reveal.

As far as the mere *appearance* of many of the inmates of the Prison is concerned, while their teachers are with them on the Sabbath, the visitor, when he retires, might say:—

I saw them bending o'er that holy page
Whose breath is immortality. There seemed
No sadness on their features; to their limbs
No fetters cling; and they, whose early years
Had told dark tales of wretchedness and shame,
Lifted a calm, clear eye.
Amazed, I asked,
Is this a Prison? And are these the men
Whom justice from the world's sweet fellowship
Hath sternly severed?
But a voice replied,
God's Spirit hath been here.

This society closes its first annual report by stating that the subjects for future investigation are exceedingly important in their bearing on the vital interests of society at large.

It is well known, but perhaps better known to some of this society than to most others, that there are a class of public institutions among us, which are greatly neglected from the very fact that they are *public*. As in other concerns of life, so in this matter, "the business which belongs to every one has but poor attention." These institutions contain not a few of those whose souls and happiness are precious, and who are "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh."

Aware of this state of things, some gentlemen in this state have formed themselves into an association, whose chief object is to alleviate the sufferings and reform the character of the inmates of our Penitentiary, Jails, and Poor-Houses.

While the main efforts of the association will be of a moral and religious character, still it should be understood, that every point of Prison discipline will fall within the scope of the society's investigations.

Lunatics and juvenile delinquents will receive the society's attention.

Imprisonment for debt is a subject which should receive a thorough investigation. And however opinions may differ as to the *modes* of operating, it is presumed that most persons will agree with Governor Southard, in the sentiment expressed in his message to the legislature of this state, January, 1833. He says:—

"The prevention of *fraud* should be sought by all the means which society can afford; but imprisonment for *debt alone*, without fraud, is to be justified on no principle congenial to our institutions."

Thus much for the abstract principle. Then as to the means, in detail, of effecting the object, we must be taught by experience; and *facts* must be gathered.

This society feels greatly encouraged from the fact, that it has received constant and warm assurances of co-operation on the part of other societies, persons of distinction, wardens, and other officers of Prisons in several states, those who conduct public presses, &c. &c.

Constitution of the New Jersey Prison Instruction Society.

Article 1. This Association adopt the name of "the New Jersey Prison Instruction Society."

Art. 2. The chief object of this society shall be, to extend to the convicts in the Prisons of this state the benefits of the Sabbath school system of instruction, and also to furnish them with preaching.

Art. 3. In connection with the foregoing object, provision shall also be made for inquiring into the relative efficiency of different modes of Prison discipline, and of different methods of instruction.

Art. 4. The officers of the society shall be, a president, a vice-president, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer, a librarian, and a superintendent of the Sabbath school.

Art. 5. The president shall preside at all meetings: it shall be his duty to frequently visit the schools, and to have a general superintendence of the concerns of the society. In his absence the vice-president shall discharge his duties; and in the absence of both, a person selected for the occasion.

Art. 6. The corresponding secretary shall be charged with the execution of the third article

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of this constitution; the recording secretary with the preservation of the minutes.

Art. 7. The treasurer shall take charge of all moneys which may come into the possession of the society, by donation, or otherwise, and hold them subject to its order.

Art. 8. The librarian shall take charge of the books belonging to the library, subject to the order of the society.

Art. 9. The superintendent of the Sabbath school shall make provision for the due instruction of the school: it shall also be his duty to request clergymen of different denominations to visit the school, and preach to the prisoners, whenever, in the opinion of the keeper, it can be done with convenience.

Art. 10. The society shall meet annually, in Trenton, on the second Saturday of September, at which time the officers shall be chosen for the ensuing year: the society shall also meet on its own adjournments, and at the call of the presiding officer.

Art. 11. Those persons shall be considered members of the society who have become such by the adoption of this constitution, and such other persons as the society may elect.

Joseph A. Yard, of Trenton, *President.*
Alanson Scofield, of Princeton, *Vice-Pres.*
John Maclean, of Princeton, *Treasurer.*
Samuel Evans, *Librarian.*
John Stuart, of Princeton, *Cor. Sec.*
Joseph C. Potts, of Trenton, *Rec. Sec.*
John Stuart, *Superintendent of Sabbath School.*

N.

To the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, 1833.

The acting committee submit the following report:—

During the past year, the committee met twelve times, and their sub-committees frequently examined the different Prisons in the city and county of Philadelphia. Those prisoners who stood in need of assistance received it. Owing to the prevalence of the influenza during the last winter, and of the cholera in the summer, the expenditures of the society have been unusually great. The amount expended will appear by the treasurer's account.

The condition of the various Prisons to which the attention of the committee has been directed, will now be described.

The Arch Street Prison has been frequently visited, and especially during the period when the cholera prevailed. Upon that subject a special report has been submitted, to which the committee beg leave to refer.

The committee have endeavored to ascertain the number of deaths from cholera in this Prison, from the commencement of the disease. The total number who died in, and were buried from, this Jail, was 44; and the deaths at the various hospitals, &c. (among the prisoners discharged from this establishment) may be stated at about 23. The total mortality, therefore, among these two classes, may be stated, in the opinion of the committee, at 67; but, as some doubtful cases have been submitted to the committee, it may be proper to remark, that the maximum did not exceed 76, *including therein the whole of these alleged cases.* The committee had the best opportunity to procure correct information, having access to the returns of the physicians, and the constituted authorities, and having visited every discharged prisoner in the several hospitals, as well as those confined within the walls of the Prison, where their attendance was daily given, as long as the necessity of the case required.

With the exception of this terrible visitation, the state of this Prison has not materially varied from that of last year.

The same system of illegal commitments is still practised by some of the magistrates. Persons are still committed as "idle and disorderly, till discharged by due course of law." The magistrates who thus violate the law, cannot even offer the plea of ignorance in extenuation of their offences, as the opinion of the recorder, Mr. McIlvaine, on this very point, was published in the newspapers of this city, in November, 1829.*

Another practice of some magistrates, one equally contrary to law, is that of discharging vagrants after their conviction, and before the expiration of their sentences.

There is no provision made by law to supply untried prisoners with clothing: and when they are detained for months in Prison, they are often in a state of destitution, particularly during severely cold weather; and where the individual is detained, not for trial, or under any sentence whatever, but contrary to the laws of the country, the case is more aggravated.

It appears to the committee that another evil is, the length of periods between the sessions of the criminal courts. It must be apparent to every reflecting mind that the wants of this community require the criminal courts to sit much more frequently than they now do.

It is certainly contrary to the spirit of the constitution, to immure a citizen in a Prison for a long period before his trial, the avowed object being to secure his presence to answer the charge alleged against him, and not to inflict a punishment. If this be considered unjust to the *accused*, who cannot find security, what will be said to the imprisonment of *witnesses*, who may be unable to procure bail? The Court of Oyer and Terminer hold but two sessions a year. A person who is charged with a high crime may thus suffer, if friendless, an imprisonment of six months before he is brought to his trial, and the witnesses *against* him, equally destitute, must endure a similar misfortune. But the injustice does not *end here*. Although the *commonwealth* enforces the presence of *her* witnesses, either by compelling them to give bail, or by committing them, the *accused* possesses *no such right*, and the witnesses in his favor may all be dispersed before his trial comes on. If, when at length brought to his trial, he should be acquitted, not the slightest recompense is made to him for all the suffering he has undergone.—The Mayor's Court and Court of Quarter Sessions are held only four times in a year. In Boston and New York, the criminal courts sit very frequently. This is an important subject, and the committee trust that the society will give it that serious attention which it deserves. Documents marked A, exhibit the number of commitments, &c. to this Jail, for 1831 and 1832. The committee hope that their next annual report will record the demolition of this Prison, and the removal of the establishment to the new County Prison, the building of which is in such rapid progress, as to justify the expectation that it may be ready for the reception of prisoners early in the ensuing year. A description of this Prison, politely furnished by Mr. Thomas U. Walter the architect, is subjoined.

* This opinion was delivered on the 17th of November 1829, in the case of the commonwealth on the relation of Williams against Reakirt, keeper of the Prison.

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New County Prison.

"This Prison occupies a front of 310 feet on the Passyunk road, by 525 feet in depth, and is enclosed by a substantial yard wall.

"The front is composed of Quincy sienite, a strong and durable material, remarkably well adapted to the construction of a Prison. The style of architecture is castellated Gothic. The façade comprises a centre building, which recedes 50 feet from the line of the street, and is 52 feet front at the base, and diminishes in offsets at each story, capped with a belting course. It is 3 stories high, surmounted by circular *ward towers*, on the corners, of 5½ feet in diameter, by 14 feet high. These towers are supported on large corbels, and crowned with a projecting embattled parapet. That part of the building comprised between these towers is 50 feet high, and is also finished with a projecting embattled parapet, supported on corbels.

"On each side of the centre building are wings, receding 10 feet: they are 50 feet wide, surmounted by a parapet pierced with embrasures. In each of these wings there is a gate of entrance, 10 feet wide and 17 feet high. The upper part of the gate is secured by a massive wrought iron portcullis. The gates are formed of oak plank, in the most durable manner.

"These wings are ornamented with narrow pointed windows in the first, and slip windows in the second stories. At each extremity there are massive octagonal towers, terminating in embattled parapets, and ornamented with narrow pointed windows. From these octagonal towers extends a yard wall, which recedes 15 feet from the front of the wings, and is built of hewn stone, the same as the rest of the front, and appears to compose a part of the main edifice. At each extremity of this wall there are bastions, 15 feet wide at the base, 13 feet at the top, and 20 feet high, crowned with embattled parapets.

"The whole front is ornamented with architraves, labels, corbels, &c. peculiar to the style.

"The centre building is intended to be occupied by the keeper and his family, excepting one room, which is to be reserved for the inspectors. Each of the wings contains (in the lower story) a lobby, or place of entrance, and an office. The second story is intended for an infirmary.

"The cells are built in two *blocks*, extending from the offices in each wing, at right angles with the principal front. They contain 408 cells, 9 feet wide, 13 feet long, and 9 feet high. There is a corridor in the centre of each block, the whole height of the building, and 20 feet wide, lighted by vertical windows fixed in the roof. All the cell doors may be seen at the same time from a window in the office.

"Each cell has a separate flue for ventilation, a separate flue for admitting warm air from the furnace, an aperture for admitting cold air, a hydrant and a water closet. These cells being built three stories high, the upper stories are approached by means of galleries supported on strong cast iron brackets. The light is received into the cells through a window 4 inches wide, and 4½ feet long, made secure by a cast iron frame, glazed with pressed glass, to prevent the prisoner looking out. The casings of the cell doors are made of cast iron. The interior doors are gratings made of wrought iron. The exterior doors are made of wood. The movements of the prisoner may be inspected at any time, without his knowledge, through a small aperture made in this door for the purpose, which is ordinarily kept closed.

"The exterior cell doors are so constructed that they may all be open at the same time, without the prisoners seeing each other. This renders the establishment convenient for religious instruction. Worship may be performed in the corridors, within hearing of all the prisoners, and the speaker be unobserved.

"The arrangement of the prison into two distinct blocks of cells, offices, gates of entrance, &c. was made for the purpose of keeping the untried prisoners and the convicts completely separate. By this arrangement the visits of relatives, counsel, &c. to the untried prisoners, need not be interdicted, nor the solitude of the convicts interrupted.*

"The corner stone of this edifice was laid on the second day of April, 1832. We have proceeded with the work during the past year with great rapidity, and anticipate having the whole under roof and the north block of cells entirely finished by the close of next season, (1833.)

"The location of this Prison appears to be remarkably healthy. All the men employed on the work since the commencement, have enjoyed good health; we have had 150 at one time.

"From this hasty description, you may be able to form some idea of the construction of the building, and its approximation towards completion. You will observe that the system of solitary confinement adopted in this Prison, is the same as that practised at the Eastern State Penitentiary, which I believe to be the only system by which we can hope to produce a permanent reform in the subjects of Prison discipline.

"One of the greatest evils in imprisonment is the knowledge the prisoners acquire of each other while in confinement. The Pennsylvania system is the only means of preventing this evil; and, could the same principle be effected in all the primary Prisons throughout the state, the benefit would be incalculable."

Walnut Street Prison.

The committee have nothing new to report in relation to the Penitentiary in Walnut Street. Document B. will show the number of prisoners received and discharged for the past year, the nature of the offences, &c. The inspectors took all the precautions that zeal and wisdom could suggest to guard against the cholera; and every precaution was made in case the disease reached the Prison. Fortunately, but a single case occurred.

From the present advanced state of the buildings of the Eastern Penitentiary and the new County Jail, it is hoped that the prisoners may also remove from the Walnut Street Prison during the ensuing year.

The State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The committee embrace with great satisfaction the opportunity of congratulating the society on the success of the Pennsylvania system of Prison discipline, now in operation in the Eastern Penitentiary. It cannot fail of being a source of high gratification to the society, that their labors and exertions, in a great degree, procured the adoption of the system of the entire separation of the prisoners from each other, and their employment in useful and laborious occupations. It will be recollected that the society, deeply impressed with the value and advantages of this system, very soon

* *All* the prisoners are kept apart from each other.

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after their reorganization,* turned their attention to this important subject, and, in their memorial to the legislature, adopted on the 29th of January, 1788, state that they are "fully convinced that punishment by more *private*, or even solitary labor, would more successfully tend to reclaim the unhappy objects, as it might be conducted more steadily and uniformly, and the kind and portion of labor better adapted to the different abilities of the criminals;" and they add, that by these means "the evils of familiarizing young minds to vicious characters, would be removed." The legislature entered into the views of the society, and, in the preamble to the act of the 5th of April, 1790, expressed the hope "that the addition of unremitted solitude to laborious employment, as far as it can be adopted, will contribute as much to reform as to deter." Unfortunately, a fair trial was not, and could not be made in a Prison so defective in all the requisites necessary to a complete supervision and separation of the prisoners, as the Jail in Walnut Street; but so much was accomplished that no doubt remained, that, in a Penitentiary properly constructed, the system would succeed. The society, therefore, repeatedly called the attention of the legislature to the necessity of erecting suitable buildings, in which the solitary or separate confinement of the prisoners, with labor, could be properly carried into execution.†

On the 3d of March, 1818, the act for the erection of the State Penitentiary, in the town of Alleghany, opposite Pittsburgh, was passed; and, on the 20th of March, 1821, "an act for the erection of a State Penitentiary within the city and county of Philadelphia," was approved by the governor. The friends of the system of separate confinement and labor now congratulated themselves on the prospect of its receiving a fair trial in Pennsylvania. But new difficulties were to be met—new obstacles were to be overcome—an opposition arose which not only retarded the completion of the buildings, but, for a time, endangered the system itself. The exertions of the society were unremitted; and, at their request, Samuel R. Wood, Esq. repaired to Harrisburg in the winter of 1828—1829. His services were most valuable. Several distinguished members of the legislature took a deep interest in the success of a system which appeared to promise such advantage. The able chairman of the judiciary committee, Garrick Mallary, Esq., proved a zealous and powerful friend to the cause. On the 23d of April, 1829, "a further supplement to an act to reform the penal laws of this commonwealth" was passed; and by this enactment, persons convicted of the crimes therein enumerated, are to be sentenced to suffer punishment by separate confinement at labor. The acting committee, having been appointed official visitors, have endeavored faithfully to discharge the trust reposed in them. It may be proper to state some of the pre-eminent advantages which the committee think the system of separate confinement of prisoners at labor possesses.

It will be admitted, that the great objects of punishment are to prevent the commission of crimes, and to reform the criminal. That system of punishment which secures the attainment of these objects in the highest degree, will be the most beneficial to the public.

Man, as a social being, derives his chief happiness from his intercourse with his fellows. He eagerly seeks for society, that he may increase his joys, and assuage his sorrows. To be totally cut off from the companions with whom he has been accustomed to associate, and to be secluded from the world, will fill the bosom of any man with dread. Therefore, he whose past life has been such as to render reflection terrible, will endeavor to avoid incurring that punishment which not only deprives him of liberty and society, but also compels him to commune with his own heart. Old convicts are generally cautious not to commit those offences which are punished by separate confinement at labor; and the number of prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary, for the first offence, is proportionably greater than in the other Prisons; and of those discharged from this Jail, none have been yet recommitted. That recommitments will take place, will not admit of a doubt; but the committee believe they will be *greatly* diminished; *especially when the same system is carried into effect in the County Prisons.* In addition to the above facts, the committee have, in their visits to the other Prisons, heard many of the prisoners express their strong apprehensions of the severity of this mode of punishment. That it is severe is admitted; but to accomplish the end, it must be severe. It is not, however, cruel; the severity is salutary, not only in promoting the general good, in *preventing* the commission of crime, but it is also beneficial to the convict himself. In the solitude and silence of his room, he cannot avoid reflecting on his past life, and is forced to acknowledge that his punishment is a just retribution for his past offences. His conscience is awakened—its whisperings must be heard, and he will probably be aroused to a sense of his situation. Treated with kindness by those who have the charge of, or hold official intercourse with him, his evil propensities will be checked, and the better feelings of his nature aroused. Instructed in some useful employment, labor will be a source of gratification—habits of industry will thus supplant those of idleness. From the Scriptures and the visits of the ministers of our holy religion, he will be taught the value of his immortal soul, and to prepare for the judgment to come. On his discharge, he will not be turned helpless and destitute on the world; and, having acquired the knowledge of some useful trade, and the rudiments of an education, he will have the means of obtaining an honest livelihood. If disposed to do well, his path cannot be crossed by any of his fellow prisoners; to them he is as much unknown as if he had never entered the walls of the Jail; not having been subjected even to the *gaze of visitors*, few will know that he has been an inmate of a Penitentiary. Should he, however, leave the Jail, on the expiration of his sentence, not better than when he entered it, he *cannot* be worse. He has been subjected to the influence of no contaminating examples; he has not been the pupil of the expert or daring villain, and thereby schooled in the various arts and modes by which crime can be successfully perpetrated; no opportunity has been afforded him of exercising a malign influence on others. It is true, that instruction is given in other Penitentiaries; but where the prisoners are employed *together*, it is impossible to prevent *some intercourse* from taking place between them while in confinement; and when they meet, after their discharge, they immediately recognize each other.

The committee have attempted thus briefly to point out some of the advantages of the system of separate confinement at labor: to enu-

* The society was reorganized on the 6th of May, 1787.

† See the memorial of the society to the legislature, of 14th December, 1801; joint memorial of the inspectors of the Prison and of the society, 25th January, 1803; the memorials of the society of the 12th January, 1818, 22d January, 1821, &c.

The society have never advocated a system of total seclusion from all intercourse, nor of confinement without labor.

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merate all of them would require more of your time than the committee deem themselves warranted in occupying.

They will now proceed to give the society a sketch of the state of this Prison.

The first prisoner was received at the Eastern Penitentiary, on the 25th of October, 1829, and the whole number, up to the first of January, 1833, is 142. Of this number, 4 are females. Their diet is coarse, but nutritious;* and the clothing comfortable.† They are kept regularly employed,‡ and when the work of the day is over, those who can read are furnished with Bibles, and, with the permission of the warden, have the use of a small, but well-selected library, provided by the society.

When a prisoner does not know how to read, pains are taken to teach him. If he be unacquainted with any trade, or with one that cannot be pursued in the Prison, he is instructed in one. On Sunday, the establishment is generally visited by some clergyman, who imparts religious instruction to its inmates. These visits are not confined exclusively to the first day of the week.

The treatment of the prisoners, by all the officers, is marked by its kindness and firmness, and punishment is rarely inflicted, and the lash is never used.

Neatness and cleanliness are carefully observed, both in the cells and persons of the prisoners, which, together with regular exercise and diet, have preserved the general health of the establishment. The number of deaths for the past year has been four. The committee, on this point, beg leave to refer to the physician's report.

From the observation the committee have made, they have come to the conclusion, that short sentences are not attended with great comparative advantage; and, if they be permitted to express an opinion, would say that a sentence from two to three years (say three years) would produce a result decidedly more beneficial than one for a more limited period. Not only are bad habits to be eradicated, but good ones must have time to become established, and time is necessary, in many cases, for instruction in some useful trade.

Shortly after the passage of the act of the 28th of March, 1831, the inspectors took measures to carry its provisions into effect. Their report, hereunto annexed, will show the progress made in the erection of the new cells, and also the improvements which experience has suggested in them; and a more detailed account of the Prison will be found in the report of the warden. (See document C.)

Western Penitentiary.

Although the committee have had no opportunity of making a personal examination of this Prison, from the reports of the inspectors, and information obtained from other sources, they are of opinion that it would be most advisable to sell it, or pull the cells down, as, from its construction, it is entirely unsuitable for the purposes of separate confinement or labor.

The committee having ascertained that the situation of the Jail in the District of Columbia engaged the attention of congress, at a special meeting held on the 18th of May last, authorized and requested the president of the society to appoint some suitable person to proceed to Washington, and furnish any information that congress or a committee might desire. Mr. S. R. Wood was appointed, and proceeded to Washington.

Some additions have been made to the library; and to render it more useful, regulations have been adopted which will extend its advantages to all the members of the society.

Document D shows the business of the criminal courts for the city and county of Philadelphia for 1831—1832.

The committee cannot close their report without offering a tribute of affectionate respect to the memory of their departed friend and associate, Edward Bettle. To him the society owe much; and, by his death, they have been deprived of one of their most valued and zealous members. While the committee cannot but mourn his loss, they entertain a confident hope that he is now enjoying a rich reward for a life of active benevolence and exemplary piety.

By order of the acting committee of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

Attested, Jan. 1, 1833.

WILLIAM WHITE, *President.*
JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Secretary, A. C.*

Officers of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, for 1833.

President. The Right Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.

Vice Presidents. THOMAS WISTAR, JOHN BACON.

Treasurer. EDWARD YARNALL.

Secretaries and Committee of Correspondence BARTHOLOMEW WISTAR, JAMES J. BARCLAY.

Counsellors. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, GEORGE M. WHARTON.

Acting Committee. Right Rev. Dr. WHITE, Chairman, THOMAS WISTAR, JOHN BACON, EDWARD YARNALL, BARTHOLOMEW WISTAR, JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, GEORGE M. WHARTON, GEORGE WILLIAMS, GEORGE W. SMITH, THOMAS EARP, Rev. CHARLES R. DEMME, D. D., DAVID WEATHERLY, BENJAMIN H. COATES, M. D.

Secretary. JAMES J. BARCLAY.

The society will feel obliged for any information in relation to the different Prisons in America and Europe.

Communications are to be addressed to the secretaries, No. 119, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Extract from the Message of Gov. Wolf to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 6th of December, 1832.

Our Penitentiary system, as immediately connected with the administration of criminal justice, is to be regarded as being of the first importance in reference, as well to the security of the persons and property, as to the general morals of our citizens; and, so far as regards the Eastern Penitentiary, the philanthropic advocates of Penitentiary reform may justly con-

* Each prisoner is supplied with a pint of coffee and a pound of bread, (two thirds of rye and one third of Indian meal,) for breakfast; a pint of soup, three quarters of a pound of beef, (without bone,) of which the soup is made, and potatoes, for dinner; mush, and about a gill of molasses, for supper. They are not restricted in the quantity of potatoes or mush.

† The clothing in summer consists of muslin shirts, roundabout jackets, trowsers of cotton, and shoes—the jacket and trowsers made of cassimere; and woollen stockings, and caps are furnished in winter. The bedding consists of a straw or corn husk matress, and muslin sheets in summer, and in winter blankets are added.

‡ The principal trades carried on are weaving and shoemaking.

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gratulate themselves upon the success with which their exertions have been crowned. In bringing so near to perfection a system surrounded by so many difficulties. The government of this Prison has been conducted, in regard as well to its economy as its discipline, in a manner worthy of all commendation; and the experiment of the efficacy of solitary confinement with labor, so far as there has been opportunity to test it, has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine among its friends. On the 25th Oct. 1829, the first convict was received into the Eastern Penitentiary, and from thence until the 1st of November, 1832, the whole number admitted amounted to one hundred and thirty-two males, and four females, convicted of various offences. On the day last mentioned, there remained in confinement ninety male and four female prisoners. The whole number discharged between the above dates, by reason of the expiration of sentence, were twenty-eight; nine died, and five were pardoned. One fact, in reference to this institution, bears strong testimony in favor of its discipline. It appears that not a single convict discharged from this Prison has ever been returned to it, which would seem to prove, pretty clearly, either that a thorough reformation has been produced, or that a dread of a repetition of the unsocial manner of life, which had proved so irksome before, has deterred from the commission of crimes within those limits of the state in which a conviction would ensure a sentence to the Eastern Penitentiary. The annual accounts of the Prison are not closed until the 30th of November. I have not, therefore, been able to ascertain, with accuracy, how far the earnings of the prisoners will be available to defray the expenses of this institution. It is believed that, for the present, they will pay all except the salaries of the officers; and it is not doubted, that, as soon as the Prison shall have been fully organized, the entire expenses will be defrayed out of the proceeds of the establishment. The experiment made in the Eastern Penitentiary has demonstrated the fact, that solitary confinement with labor does not impair the health of those subjected to that species of discipline. The prisoners work to more advantage; having no opportunity for conversation or amusement, they eagerly desire employment; here all communication is cut off; no one knows his fellow-prisoner; no acquaintance is formed; no contamination takes place; the convict sees no one; holds communion with no one, except such as will give him good advice; he is placed in a situation where he has every inducement to grow better, but little temptation to grow worse. Here thought and reflection will crowd upon the mind, and prepare it for solemn impressions, and for moral and religious instruction. The discipline established in this Prison, the manner of the construction and arrangement of the building itself, and of the cells in which the prisoners are confined and employed, are admitted, by all who have turned their attention to the subject of Penitentiary reform, to possess decided advantages over those of any other establishment designed for similar objects, in this or any other country. Foreigners, whose especial business it has been to visit the Penitentiaries in this country, generally, for the purpose of acquiring information in reference to the subject of Penitentiary punishment, and its efficacy in producing reformation in those subjected to its discipline, have, with one voice, awarded the meed of merit to that established in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. I have the satisfaction to inform you that of the four hundred additional cells recently directed by the legislature to be constructed, one hundred are finished, and will be ready as soon as the plastering shall have become sufficiently dry to receive prisoners; one hundred and eighteen more are in a state of forwardness; and the whole number will be completed in the course of the ensuing season.

From the last report of the inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, as well as from a partial personal inspection of it, I am satisfied that its condition, and the fruits of the course of discipline there exercised, are directly the reverse of that which I have just attempted to describe. From the imperfect plan of the building itself, and the inconvenient, injudicious arrangement of the cells, the discipline of solitary confinement with labor, cannot be enforced; the prisoners cannot be restrained from conversing with each other; every prisoner may acquire a knowledge of the individuals confined within its walls; contamination from conversation with his fellow prisoners may take place; the cell of the prisoner cannot, as in the case of the Eastern Penitentiary, be used as his workshop, in which he may always be usefully and profitably employed; there are no separate yards connected with the several cells, which renders it necessary, for the health of the prisoners, to allow them frequently to associate with each other in the common yards. Many other defects exist, and many important alterations will be required to fit this establishment for the same course of salutary discipline so successfully practised in the Eastern Penitentiary. To remedy the various defects, and to place this institution in a condition to answer the philanthropic design for which it was intended, it can scarcely be doubted, that a necessity will be felt for the early interposition of the legislature. It is the opinion of many whose opportunities of judging add value to their opinions, that religious and moral instruction are all-important to the speedy and thorough reformation of the convict. Few of the reverend clergy can devote the time and pay the attention to the unfortunate prisoners that might be profitably employed about the cells of the Penitentiaries. Would it not be aiding the cause of humanity to supply this defect in the system, by authorizing the employment of competent persons to attend to the moral and religious instruction of the unhappy convicts?

Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, in presenting their fourth annual report, congratulate the legislature, and their fellow citizens, on the success which has thus far attended the experiment of solitary or separate confinement of convicts, connected with labor and moral and religious instruction.

It is a point now so generally conceded, as to become trite and familiar, that in the congregation of prisoners consists most of the causes of increase of crime. This fact became early known to those who made Penitentiary punishment a subject of reflection; and to obviate this difficulty, in the establishment of a perfect system, was the great desideratum of philanthropists. Classification was attempted without success, owing to the unrelaxing vigilance necessary to keep up the system, the difficulty of judging the nature and disposition of the individuals to be thus classed, and the natural

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proneness, in those who become subject to the criminal laws, to degrade to one general level all who come within their scope and influence.

In the Eastern Penitentiary, the important principles and main purposes of penal enactments are, we think, fully carried into effect.

The reformation of offenders, and the prevention of crime, by deterring others from its commission, constitute the great objects of the Pennsylvania system of Prison discipline.

Our official visits furnish us with abundant testimony of the disposition to reform, in nearly all who are confined. To make this disposition operative, requires much management and various treatment; and while, as we think, we succeed with some, and do not entirely fail with others, it is made apparent to us, that the hope of effecting a change in the morals of such as compose our criminal population in a congregated state, is entirely fallacious. We mark, generally, that at first the prisoner indulges in morose or vindictive feelings, and is guilty of turbulent and malicious conduct; but after a few weeks, he adopts a more subdued tone, becomes reasonable, and his countenance indicates a more amiable state of mind; is disposed to talk of his past life as one f misery and folly; begins to think that the barrier between him and a good reputation is not impassable; and *there are* those in the community whose prejudices against the condemned are not so strong as to induce the withholding a friendly countenance to his attempts at restoration. In many, the retrospect of life becomes a horrible and loathsome subject of reflection—the sense of shame and feelings of remorse drive them to some source of consolation, and the ordinary means of stifling an actively reproving conscience being denied by reason of their solitariness, the comforts of the Bible and the peace of religion are early sought for.

Our anxiety to obtain a knowledge of the operation of the system has caused a watchfulness of the conduct of those who have been discharged; and attempts are made to trace their progress in life. With very few exceptions, the result has been satisfactory. Some, we have every reason to believe, are nobly striving to repair their past errors, and appear to be in the way of gaining an honest reputation. Some are living orderly and regular lives, and appear to have profited by their incarceration. There may be some on whom no change has been wrought; for we do not presume that all will be radically reformed: but of such we would say, that the term which they spent in their lonely cell has made such an impression as to induce them to bid a long farewell to the state where legislators have provided a penal code involving so many privations. None who have been discharged from the Penitentiary have as yet returned to it.

We draw an argument in favor of the operation of this mode of Prison discipline in preventing crime, from a comparative view of the criminal population in the years 1826 and 1832. We have not, at this period, a greater number of convicts in Pennsylvania than we had in 1826. A glance at the criminal reports, for a series of years prior to the last date, will show a gradual increase of convicts: since then, the number has remained stationary, although the population of the state has rapidly advanced.

Some testimony may be gathered from a view of the business of our city police. The infrequency of crime of a serious character has rendered the duties of our police officers comparatively light. It is within the memory of every citizen, that, a few years past, combinations of rogues of every stamp called forth all the vigilance, activity and courage of our constables. Where are they now? Where are the desperate men whose names are notorious, and who blackened the calendars of former years? departed—lost sight of, or only serving now to "point a moral or adorn a tale."

We learn from many sources, that a wholesome dread of the misery of loneliness prevails among criminals, teaching them to avoid the crime or shun the state that brings such punishment. The following extract of a letter, which fell accidentally into the hands of our warden, indicates strongly the views that are entertained upon this subject.

"*Walnut Street Prison, Philadelphia.*

"Dear mother—The law has passed, that all crimes now committed shall be sentenced to that terrific Prison, (the Eastern, or Bush Hill Penitentiary.) The unfortunate being who is sent there will be immured in a solitary cell, there to exist in seclusion and misery until his sentence expires, or death ends his sufferings. This Prison will be done away with in a year from March next; most of the men that shall be in this house at that time, will be sent to Bush Hill. Therefore, my beloved and excellent mother, commence now, and let nothing deter you from persevering, until you obtain for me a pardon."

The mode of treatment in the Eastern Penitentiary is of a mild character. The severity used in other Prisons, in which large bodies of men are to be kept in subjection by force or power, is not required here. The warden and his officers are considered by our prisoners, not as tyrants or cruel oppressors, but as their friends. The voice of kindness is that which reaches their ears, and most successfully affects their hearts; suitable labor, daily exercise, cleanliness in their persons and apartments, with wholesome diet, and above all, religious instruction by personal conversation and the public preaching of the gospel, all combine to produce health of body and moral renovation of the mind. It has been called, by one who was once a subject of its wholesome regulations, "a humane institution;" and we believe many more are prepared to unite in the same testimony. It may not be unacceptable to know the opinions of some who have left the institution; we therefore subjoin a few extracts from letters received from these men since their discharge.

"Accept, my dear sir, my most grateful thanks for the kindness which you have shown to me while under your charge; and if a life of integrity, and one spent in the fear and service of the Lord, will be considered by you a sufficient return for it, I am in hopes that you will receive that compensation from

Yours, respectfully.

"Samuel R. Wood, Esq."

To another officer of the institution one writes: "I wish to inform you, that I have not forgot your visits and advice to me, as well as our first meeting; and, sir, I hope you will remember me in your prayers, and be assured I still pray myself, and hope the Lord will bless you for your kindness to me."

Another concludes his letter with warm expressions of gratitude to all the officers of the Prison, mentioning them by name, and returning thanks for past kindness.

We rely on the inculcation of religious truth on the minds of our prisoners, and we ask the attention of the legislature to the subject of providing a means of instruction in religion, and the elements of education of a more per-

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manent character than has yet obtained in our institution. We think this a point of great importance, and we feel it would be acknowledged such by all who could witness the deplorable deficiency in the rudiments of school learning, and the anxiety to be instructed made manifest among the prisoners.

We are under many obligations to good and pious individuals, who have volunteered the task of administering to the moral wants of those under our care; but it cannot be expected that so much time and attention can be gratuitously bestowed as their situations require, or as would work advantageously to the establishment. Much good has, however, been done by the ministerial efforts of the Rev. Samuel W. Crawford, who continues to labor among these unhappy men, and to whom we thus publicly express our thanks. The Rev. Mr. Irvine has, during the last five months, also preached regularly to some portion of the prisoners, and occasionally visited them in their cells; yet we are not content with these services, because we perceive by the good done, that much greater good could be effected by a regular stated instructer.

On the subject of education, the warden's report (which is annexed) contains some remarks, together with opinions on the character of the inmates of the Prison, reasons for the diminution of crime, and views of the operation of the system upon criminals generally, which we refer to, as corroborative of those founded on our experience.

We have not deemed it proper to solicit the pardon of any prisoners under our care during the last year, excepting two who were insane when committed. The nature of our Prison precludes the necessity of a system of espionage which prevails under the old plan, and we have no rewards for the betrayal of plots and machinations. There has come no case under our notice which can claim mitigation for some mistake of evidence, or for palliatory circumstances developed subsequent to conviction.

The certainty of punishment has much to do in preventing crime; and it is not inoperative in inducing old convicts to avoid this Prison, that the prospect of a pardon is surrounded with so many difficulties.

The inspectors feel great satisfaction in announcing that the profits of the past year meet the expenses of the institution, excepting the salaries; and we entertain the belief heretofore expressed, that, when the entire plan shall be completed, and the Prison fully occupied, a revenue will arise from the labor of the convicts.

The report of the warden contains some views upon this subject, together with much valuable information, and many important suggestions.

The report of the physician annexed exhibits the state of the health of the prisoners during the last year, as well as his opinion of the effect of the system on mind and body. We take this opportunity to advert to the fact, that there appears to be a disposition in the authorities of some of the counties, to make use of the Prison as a substitute for a bedlam. We have received prisoners whose state of mind make them irresponsible to the law, and who are only fit subjects for some lunatic asylum. The two cases of insanity, mentioned in the physician's report, are known to have been laboring under mental alienation some time prior to their conviction.

The report of the building committee, annexed, exhibits the quantum of building executed during the last year, the work remaining to be done, and the sum necessary to complete the plan.

The annual tabular statement required by law is herewith presented, whereby it appears that 34 persons have been sentenced to this institution during the last year. Their offences are as follows:—horse stealing, 10; burglary, 7; manslaughter, 2; forgery, 2; perjury, 1; subornation of perjury, 1; robbery, 1; arson, 1; rape, 1; unnatural crime, 1; passing counterfeit money, 2; larceny, 5.

And from the following states and countries: Pennsylvania, 12; New Jersey, 7; New York, 5; Maryland, 3; Delaware, 2; Ireland, 2; France, 1; England, 1; Switzerland, 1.

In former reports, the board have already expressed to the legislature its judgment of the practical operation of this system of Penitentiary punishment; and it is with great pleasure that it now is enabled to testify that another year's experience has confirmed its former impressions. The institution has also been recently visited and carefully examined by committees from each house of the General Assembly, together with numerous members not on the committees; and the board feel that a fuller statement of facts and impressions, in regard to the system, will be deemed unnecessary, as the reports about to be made to each house by its own committee must tread upon much of the ground which would be occupied by the members of this board, who, like themselves, are only to be regarded as witnesses of the manner in which the institution has operated.

On the whole, we trust and believe that Pennsylvania, who led the way of reform in Penitentiary punishment, will not withhold her efforts to complete a system so well adapted to reform offenders, and restore them to society, industrious and useful citizens.

CHARLES S. COXE, *President.*

(Attest,)

THOMAS BRADFORD, JR. *Secretary.*

Physician's Report.

To the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, the physician respectfully presents his annual report for 1832.

The health of the prisoners for this year has, upon the whole, been good. The complaints which have occurred most frequently, have been intermittent fever in the spring and autumn; disorders in the bowels in the summer; and catarrhs and rheumatic pains in the winter. But one case of fever of a serious type has occurred.

No facts have been developed during this year to show that the mode of confinement adopted in the Penitentiary, is particularly injurious to health. It has the effect, generally, of rendering the frame less robust; but, at the same time, prevents the operation of numerous causes of disease, to which persons of the class which generally fill our Prisons are usually exposed, either from necessity, or from the indulgence of vicious habits. The circumstance, indeed, of being withdrawn from the influence of the severer atmospheric vicissitudes, such as wet and cold, which are prolific sources of disease with a large portion of the community, would, of itself, more than compensate for the operation of any unfavorable causes to health, experienced in this Prison. But, when it is considered, that many of the individuals sent to our Prisons, have been in previous habits of drunkenness and debauchery, the comparative healthfulness of the confinement and mode of discipline must be apparent.

The following table, exhibiting the comparative health on admission and discharge of the twenty prisoners who have been liberated dur-

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ing this year, fully confirms the views here expressed :—

No of Prisoner.	State of health when received.	State of health when discharged.
10	Insane.	Insane.
12	Good.	Good.
59	Good.	Good.
15	Good	Good.
18	Subject to asthmatic symptoms.	Same as when received.
17	Good.	Good.
75	Idiotic.	Idiotic.
63	Good.	Good.
68	Robust.	Excellent.
22	Good.	Good.
24	Good.	Good.
25	Good.	Good.
48	Insane.	Insane.
3	Good.	Better than on admission.
62	Not good.	Improved.
41	Good.	Good.
44	Good.	Good.
93	Not robust.	Better than on admission.
91	Imperfect.	Better.
90	Good.	Good.

Four prisoners have died within the year. The state of health of these prisoners on admission, and the cause of death in each case, is shown by the following statement :—

No. of prisoner.	State of health on admission.	Cause of death.
112	Predisposed to insanity.	Mania.
114	Good.	Hemorrhage.
40	Good.	Consumption.
49	Insane.	Suicide.

Prisoner No. 112 was received on the 16th of February, 1832, apparently well. But the appearance of good health proved fallacious; for after the lapse of a month, he began to show symptoms of aberration of mind, and on the 28th of March, less than six weeks after his reception, he was in a state of such violent mental excitement, as to require to be placed in a dark cell. His insanity continued with but an unimportant abatement in April, until the 26th of May, when he died. These facts prove conclusively, that this prisoner, though apparently well on admission, was strongly predisposed to mania, and on the verge of an attack of that disease.

Prisoner No. 114 was received on the 22d of March, apparently in good health, and died on the 31st of May, after a confinement of ten weeks. The death of No. 40 took place on the 4th of August, after an imprisonment of nearly two years. No peculiar causes can be alleged to have operated on his system in this Penitentiary, to produce his disease. Consumption is a very prevalent complaint in Prisons, and, indeed, among our population at large; and the prisoners of this Penitentiary will necessarily be subject to it, especially if, as in the case of the prisoner here referred to, they have spent a considerable portion of their lives in other Prisons.*

The physician, as well from his personal observation as from the evidence which he heard given before the coroner's inquest, is perfectly satisfied that prisoner No. 49 was laboring under insanity when received into the Penitentiary, and that he committed the act of self-destruction under the influence of a paroxysm of that disease.

Upon the whole, it may be affirmed that the health of the prisoners has been good during this year. The same period has proved destructive of human life, in portions of our country, from the prevalence of pestilence; but happily, from the isolated condition of our prisoners, and the regularity of their lives, the destructive cause has passed over them without producing disease.

The deaths which have taken place, are not of a character to throw a doubt on the propriety or humanity of the system pursued. Two of them have occurred after very short periods of confinement, while health continues to be enjoyed by a number of prisoners whose periods of imprisonment have been the longest. Without making any deduction for the case of suicide, the mortality of the year has been moderate. Thus the average number of prisoners in confinement throughout the year has been 91, and the deaths having been 4, gives the mortality at only 4.4 per cent.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FRANKLIN BACHE,

December 31, 1832. *Physician E. P.*

*Prisoner No. 40 had been confined four years and nine months in the Walnut Street Prison, before his conviction to the Penitentiary.

Warden's Report.

After another year's experience, with an increased number of prisoners, it will be pleasing to all the friends of separate confinement to know, that we can adopt the language in my last annual report: "That nothing has occurred to discourage, but much to prompt us in a steady perseverance in the Pennsylvania system of Prison discipline." I believe this can be truly said of the past year, as regards the moral, the physical, and the pecuniary state of the establishment.

Those who are acquainted with the previous morals and habits of most of the inmates of Prisons, will not expect that all convicts will be made pious men and good citizens by incarceration in a cell: to effect this would, indeed, be performing a miracle; but I think it doubtful, whether there is any situation in which an unfortunate man, who has wandered from the path of rectitude, can be placed, where he will so soon be made to feel and see his error, and desire to return to the right way. The punishment inflicted not merely on the body, but on the mind of the prisoner, uniting severity and humanity, is one which the unhappy culprit feels with all its force; but there is nothing in its operation calculated to increase his evil passions, or stimulate him to hatred or revenge; those who have the care of him treating him with the kindness and compassion which are due to the unfortunate man, rather than the unnecessary and unfeeling harshness too frequently displayed towards the victims of folly vice, and crime, he is soon made to feel that the horrors of his cell are the fruits of sin and transgression, and the only certain relief to be obtained is through his Redeemer. Having no one to prompt in wickedness or shame him for his tears, he becomes humbled in spirit and anxious for help in the way of truth: and I am pleased to be able to say, that I do believe that there are some who rejoice that they have been brought here. I can truly say, that the more I see of the operation of our system, and the more thoroughly I become acquainted with the character of its inmates, the more important I view its establishment, and the greater its humanity appears. It is a mistake to believe that the in-

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mates of Prisons are a set of outlaws and tiger-like beings, lost to all good in this world, and without hope of an hereafter. Too many, (indeed most of them,) on first convictions, are either neglected youths thrown into the world without education and without friends, (often the victims of hard masters,) or ignorant men, the dupes of artful knaves who know how to elude detection. Neglect of early education, the use of ardent spirits, gambling, and dealing in lottery tickets, are the most prominent causes of felony.

The deficiency in common school learning is greater than is generally supposed; of the 142 prisoners which have been received here from the commencement, only four have been well educated, and only about six more who could read and write tolerably; and we rarely meet with a prisoner who has had attention paid to moral and religious instruction.

The Eastern District, that sends its prisoners to this Penitentiary, comprises a population of about one million of inhabitants: during the three and a half years in which the law has been in operation, 126 persons have been sent here for all offences of a higher character than larceny; and of the whole number, but *one* that can be called a master spirit in crime. Many reasons may be assigned for the diminution of this class of prisoners; but I believe that it may be attributed mainly to the knowledge that the community of thieves have of the nature and discipline of our establishment, and particularly three important features in it.

1st. The entire separation of the convicts, both by day and night, and the seclusion from all except their keepers.

2d. Their being deprived from all intercourse or knowledge of every kind with either their family or friends.

3d. That the friends of the system would use their endeavors to discourage the granting of pardons, so that the punishment might in all cases be certain; and the determination of the board of inspectors to refrain from recommending the governor to pardon, as has been the practice in the Old Prison.

There can be no doubt but these features in our system have had an effect, especially among the old convicts; for, of the 142, (the whole number received,) 100 are known to be for the first offence, 10 are doubtful, and but 32 who are known and believed to be old offenders. No prisoner whom we have discharged has been reconvicted; and the information from those who have left here, has been generally satisfactory.

The plan pursued from the first, of purchasing stock, and manufacturing on our own account, while it has many advantages, and in the number, that of excluding contractors and their agents from intercourse with the prisoners, subjects us to fluctuations common to all in trade. The last having been an unfavorable season in our commercial community, we have felt the effects of it in the disposal of our cotton fabrics. I am glad, however, to find, on the taking of an account of stock, and a settlement of our books to the first of last month, that the establishment has more than paid all its expenses, exclusive of officers' salaries. This result is satisfactory; for, although it never was contemplated to make profit a primary object, yet it is desirable that the convict should not be a burthen to the state. As it has been proven that they can work to advantage in their cells, at both weaving and shoemaking, there can be little doubt but, with proper management, after a full organization, every expense will be paid by their labor. The prisoners are employed as follows: 43 in the dyeing, dressing and weaving; 32 shoemaking; 4 carpenters; 5 blacksmiths; 2 wheelwrights; 3 making and mending clothes; 2 washing clothes; 1 fire maker; 1 apothecary; 1 segar maker; 1 cook; and 2 idle. Only nine of the weavers, and four of the shoemakers, understood these branches when first admitted.

Of the 97 prisoners now in confinement, 74 are white males, 19 colored males, and 4 colored females: eight are under twenty years of age, fifty-one from 20 to 30, twenty-one from 30 to 40, ten from 40 to 50, five from 50 to 60, one from 60 to 70, and one over 70.

Thirty-seven are natives of Pennsylvania, thirteen of New Jersey, seven of Delaware, six of Maryland, six of New York, two of Connecticut, two of Virginia, one of Tennessee, one of Rhode Island, eleven of Ireland, six of England, one of Netherlands, two of France, one of Holland, one of Switzerland.

The general conduct and behavior of the prisoners has been such as rarely to produce any unpleasant feelings, on the part of their overseers, towards them.

The result of three years' practice having so fully demonstrated the advantages of separate confinement, by day and night, over every other system known to me, I cannot but desire to see it introduced into the Prisons of every civilized community.

Before I conclude this report, I earnestly request your attention to one of the great principles on which our discipline is founded, namely, the prevention of further corruption, by depriving prisoners of all opportunity of forming or extending an acquaintance with each other—an acquaintance which almost necessarily insures their education in all the modes of perpetrating crime, and eluding detection and conviction. Even if this almost inevitable result could be prevented in the common Prisons of the state, as they are at present administered; and if a prisoner could be discharged uncontaminated by his associates,—still his person and history would be known by his companions in confinement; and, after their discharge, would too often be eagerly divulged to others, and thus the new character of a repentant convict be blasted, and he would too probably relapse into his old habits. In our Penitentiary, this great evil, to which I have alluded, is prevented; or, I should rather say, its progress is arrested; but in the County Prisons, whence we derive our inmates, it exists to a deplorable and disgraceful extent. In these establishments, scarcely any classification is attempted, and no effectual separation is made; discipline is neglected, corruption increased, reformation is hopeless, and many most flagrant abuses are known to be practised without any mitigation. Convicts received by us from such County Prisons may indeed frequently be reformed by our discipline; the lessons of vice they have learned, when placed in a confinement which the law intended should be salutary, may sometimes be eradicated afterwards, but the great, the irremediable evil has already been effected. The persons, &c. of such convicts, are known to the great community of rogues; and therefore, even if their reformation be effected when discharged from our Penitentiary, too many temptations to relapse, too many obstacles to their commencement in the pursuits of honest industry, may, and probably will, be encountered by them. Hence our institution cannot produce all the advantages of which it is susceptible, until the County Prisons are reformed by the same plan of separate confinement, &c. which we pursue. If an inquiry into the condition of these Prisons could be made, by order of the legislature, I am confident the remarks I have made would be substantiated; and that many

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important benefits would result from such an inquiry, is the opinion of some of our most intelligent and humane citizens.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

SAMUEL R. WOOD, *Warden.*

Philadelphia, 12th mo. 31st, 1832.

Report of Building Committee.

To the Board of Inspectors on the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Notwithstanding the opportunities embraced so constantly by their fellow members of the board, to witness the progress of the great work under their charge, the building committee, in accordance with their duties, submit the following report:—

The building operations were resumed as early in the spring as the state of the weather would warrant; contracts had been previously made for the supply of the various materials, which were seasonably and regularly furnished until the period when the pestilential scourge visited our borders in the months of July and August last; considerable difficulty then occurred in procuring some of them, and more especially the iron castings, from our neighboring state, New Jersey; the contractor found it quite impracticable to cause their timely delivery, owing to the dread of cholera in the minds of those engaged for the transportation of them; this difficulty tended greatly to impede the progress of the work, so much so, that on one or two occasions the masons were about to be discharged, and, your committee have no doubt, prevented the completion of the buildings to the extent they anticipated at the opening of the season, at which time they confidently expected, that, ere the approach of severe frost should forbid the prosecution of their labors, the three blocks of cells would be covered in.

No pains have been spared to have every branch of the work executed in the most substantial manner; and your committee believe that strict attention has been paid to the exercise of proper economy in procuring the materials as well as judicious and capable workmen; all those who have continued in the service, have manifested industry in their various employments; a degree of good feeling and harmony, almost unexampled, where the same number of men have been engaged, has prevailed among them, which your committee feel persuaded may be mainly attributed to the entire exclusion of ardent spirits; this great work having been carried on, not only this, but the last year, without dispensing to the men the needless and too common "usual allowance of grog;" it gives your committee great pleasure to record this fact, and to express their opinion that, in more instances than one, men, who had been habitual drinkers of ardent spirits to excess, have entirely abstained; learning from the observance of our rule on that point, that they could perform a satisfactory day's work without recurrence to the bottle: the number of hands employed has averaged about 130; of this number, only one death occurred, and that of cholera.

The alterations adopted by the board on the suggestion of the architect, in some of the minor details, as well as in the enlargement of the cells on the ground floor, your committee have no doubt will prove judicious and of great advantage to all concerned in the management of the Penitentiary. The alteration of the sky light, while it affords a great increase of light in the cell, also gives the means of much more efficient ventilation, and has induced the adoption of the same principle in the sky lights in blocks No. 1, 2 and 3, with the most beneficial results. The additional length of three feet to the lower cells offers great facilities in some branches of manufactures performed by the convicts, the loss of which in those now occupied by them is much to be regretted, especially where the looms are used.

The introduction of a door-way from the corridor to the cell, is a decided improvement: it does in no degree interfere with the privacy or security of the convict, and affords the opportunity of more ready admission to the Prison, whenever a personal inspection on the part of the inspector, warden, or overseer, or any official visitor, recognized by the law of the commonwealth, may be required, obviating altogether the existing necessity of exposure, at times not unfrequent, to the most inclement weather. The usual ordinary communication for handing in the food, working materials, &c., now in use, is still preserved in the new arrangement of the door-way.

The plan proposed and arranged for warming the cells by heated air, can only be fully and satisfactorily tested by experience. As yet, no opportunity has offered to effect this, as the work is unfinished; it is believed, however, that it will answer the desired purpose.

In order to supply the prisoner with drinking water, it is found absolutely necessary to resort to the use of the large well in the yard, and the forcing pump worked by horse power. We are compelled to this, from the fact that our situation approaches so near to the level of the reservoir at Fair Mount, that we can only obtain the water requisite to carry off and cleanse the pipes of the prisoner's water closet in his cell; the reaction of the contaminated air, after the water is discharged from the pipes, causes that in the cistern to be impregnated more or less with it, and renders it unfit for drinking.

One or two hours' work, daily, with the horse, will supply the tanks placed in the second story of the centre building, with a sufficient quantity of excellent water, for the personal use of all the prisoners.

Your committee will here remark, that notwithstanding the impediments that were experienced during the existence of the cholera, they believe that the amount of work done within the walls the past year, has been quite equal to that of any previous year since the commencement; owing, in their opinion, to the knowledge, that the means provided were entirely ample to meet all demands, without the apprehension which has on other occasions existed, that the end of the building season might leave us involved in debt that could not be discharged, until additional appropriations were made by the legislature. The importance of this consideration induces your committee forcibly to recommend an earnest and strong appeal to the constituted authorities, for an early appropriation, adequate to the entire completion of the whole plan. According to the estimate of the architect and superintendent submitted herewith, it will require an appropriation of $120,000, to complete all the buildings.

JOHN BACON, } *Building*
WM. H. HOOD, } *Committee.*

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1832.

Number of prisoners received into the Eastern Penitentiary since commencement, October 22, 1829, to December 31, 1832, 142; of which number there were, natives of Pennsylvania, 58; New York, 13; New Jersey, 15; Delaware, 12; Maryland, 8; Connecticut, 3; Virginia, 3; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 1; Ohio, 1; Tennessee, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Ireland, 12; England, 8; France, 2; Holland, 1; Switzerland, 1; Netherlands, 1; total, 142.

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Their offences are as follows: horse stealing, 36; burglary, 32; forgery, 14; murder, second degree, 8; manslaughter, 8; robbery, 7; passing counterfeit money, 7; arson, 3; rape, 2; perjury, 2; highway robbery, 2; subornation of perjury, 1; intent to commit rape, 1; assault and battery with intent to kill, 1; unnatural crime, 1; robbing U. S. mail, 1; larceny, 16: total, 142.

Their ages at the time of their reception were as follows: under 20 years of age, 15; from 20 to 30, 72; from 30 to 40, 30; from 40 to 50, 15; from 50 to 60, 7; from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 1: total, 142.

Of the whole number received, (142,) there have been discharged, by expiration of sentence, 31; pardoned, 5; died, 8; suicide, 1; total, 45. Leaving in confinement, Jan. 1, 1833, 97. Of this number 107 were white males; 31 colored males; 4 colored females: total, 142.

On a first conviction, 105; on a second, 16; on a third, 11; on a fourth, 6; on a fifth, 2; on a sixth, 2: total, 142.

Note.

Since the preceding report was presented, on the first of January, several interesting events have occurred, which have been submitted to the notice of the society at their meetings, in the usual manner. As these will be published in the next annual report, it is not necessary to mention them in detail—but a brief notice of a few of the more important facts may not be uninteresting, and is therefore appended to the report.

1. The legislature of Pennsylvania have made, during the present spring, an appropriation of $130,000 for the purpose of completing the Eastern Penitentiary, which building is now in rapid progress.

2. An act has been passed authorizing the demolition of the cells within the walls of the Western Penitentiary, and the construction of cells similar to those in the Eastern Penitentiary, in which the same system of Prison discipline is to be established: $60,000 have been appropriated for this purpose.

3. An act has been passed authorizing the commissioners for the erection of the Prison for the city and county of Philadelphia, to borrow an additional sum of $70,000 for the purpose of completing the Prison, and pledging the building now known as the Arch Street Prison as a security for the loan of the preceding sum—this Prison will therefore be superseded and sold, and the system of separate confinement be effectually introduced in the new establishment, as provided by the act of 30th March, 1831.

4. An act has also been passed during the same session, authorizing the erection of a Prison for the county of Alleghany, providing therein for the establishment of the same system. It is therefore a subject of congratulation that the efforts of the friends of this system have been so far successful that all those great Prisons in which fourteen seventeenths of the persons confined in the state of Pennsylvania are now, or rather soon will be, when the buildings shall be completed, conducted according to the system which the society has advocated from their origin to the present time.

5. A number of influential citizens of Chester county have been engaged in making arrangements preparatory to the erection of a County Prison at West Chester, according to the same system; and a plan of the building has been given by Mr. Walter, the architect of the Philadelphia County Prison.

6. An act has been passed at the session of 1832-3 of the legislature of the state of New Jersey, authorizing the demolition of their present defective Prison, and the erection of another near Trenton, "on the principle of separate confinement, with labor, &c. as practised at the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania;" and the works are in rapid progress, under the superintendence of the distinguished architect, John Haviland, Esq. to whom our country is indebted for the plan and execution of the justly celebrated Penitentiary of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Several improvements have been introduced by Mr. H. in the new edifice. The inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania have also availed themselves of the valuable experience of this gentleman, by conferring on him the office of architect; and he is now engaged in superintending the erection of the new buildings in that establishment.

O.

Fifth Annual Report of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia.

To the Contributors to the House of Refuge the Managers respectfully submit the following Report:—

In coming before the contributors and the community with their annual report, the president and managers of the House of Refuge have the satisfaction to say, that the institution continues to fulfil the benevolent purposes for which it was established, to an extent quite commensurate with their reasonable expectations. From the opening of the House to the present time, there have been received 537 of both sexes; that is to say, of males, 391, and of females, 146. Of this number, 190 have been bound out to some respectable occupation; 158 have been discharged; 23 absented themselves from the institution; 3 have died; and 163 remain at present in the House

During the year just ended, there have been admitted 123; to wit, males, 82, females, 41. Of these, there have been bound out, 72; discharged, 34; absented themselves, 4;* and 164 remain in the House. Of those bound out, the accounts have in general been very favorable. Some of the numerous letters received will be found in the Appendix, and will be read with great interest. Upon this point, the managers have always bestowed the most anxious attention; endeavoring, in the first place, to procure suitable places for those who were prepared for binding out, and, in the next, to keep open a communication through which they might be informed of the conduct and habits of the youth thus provided for, as well as be assured that justice was done them by their employers. They have endeavored in this way to acquit themselves of their trust, by leading on the children committed to their care, until they reach the period of life when, under Providence, they must take charge of themselves, and be fully responsible for their own acts and omissions. We are all well aware, however, of the vast importance of the condition in which they are found at the moment when they are launched upon the tempestuous ocean of the world. A thoughtful parent, with all the means that wealth and position can give him, still looks with deep solicitude to this stage in his offspring's career, and trembles at the suggestion that his hand can no longer con-

* The escapes were chiefly before the buildings were completed.

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trol for protection and guidance. The hope he has—so far as merely human calculation is concerned—rests upon the past; upon the care that has been applied to form a healthy moral constitution, capable of resisting the assaults of temptation, and strong enough to keep the line of rectitude through the stormy and disturbing influences by which we are continually assailed. What, then, is to be expected from the manhood of one, whose walk, almost from his cradle, has not only been neglected, but has been continually in company with unreproved vice? The case is often even worse than this. Crime is positively taught and encouraged, and the child receives no other counsel or advice than what is necessary to produce hardihood and dexterity in criminal achievement. If, in his progress to a highly accomplished depravity, the unhappy pupil is thrown into a Prison, it is only to be hurried forward in vicious attainment, with an accelerated rapidity. A day in the company of hardened offenders, such as he will meet with there, may do the work of months, in teaching him the various arts which a bad experience has discovered for the commission of crime, and infusing a feeling of admiration and respect for the lawless address and courage employed in its perpetration. The boasted heroism of wicked audacity is looked at, without perceiving its deep shade of infamy, until it becomes absolutely attractive, and the feeble child is won by the meretricious lustre of the serpent's eye, unconscious that he is to be folded at last in the embraces of a filthy and insatiable reptile.

That society has an interest in the preservation of the young, is too plain to require to be urged upon an intelligent people. That there is a duty of humanity connected with this interest, every one is ready to admit. In every community that has any claim to civilized character, there are institutions of some kind for the support of indigent and destitute children, that they may not perish for want. When unusual calamity suddenly enlarges the number of the helpless, Charity multiplies and adapts her means of relief, as we saw an asylum rise up, during the last summer, for the reception of the orphans whom pestilence had deprived of their parents; and the offices of humanity associated in their performance with all that is beautiful in female sensibility and grace.

But it had long escaped observation, that while thus providing as was fit for the claims of extreme infancy, there was a period of life in which guidance and support were also wanted; and that, instead of making provision to afford them, the institutions of society were positively tending to aid the work of destruction. As a consequence, juvenile offenders were increasing at a rate that was truly appalling; and it was the consideration of this important fact, which directed attention to the peculiar claims of this description of our fellow creatures, and to the treatment suited to their conditions. They are offenders; but they are youthful offenders. They are less accountable, from the weakness of their understanding. They are more reclaimable, because they are yet in a state to receive impression, and to be fashioned according to the example and the counsels presented to them. If it be true, on the one hand, that, left to the influence of bad association, co-operating with their own headlong passions, they will grow into the stature of hardened profligacy, ruinous to themselves, and dangerous to society, so, on the other, it is certainly true, that, with proper culture and discipline, they *may* be formed into industrious and useful citizens. The distinction here adverted to, is founded in nature, is supported by experience, and has the express sanction of the Scriptures of truth. Among adults, even those who are the subjects of criminal infliction, there are degrees of wickedness, undoubtedly, one surpassing or falling short of another in the extent of his profligacy. But, in general, they may be considered as having one characteristic, which marks them as a class, separated from the rest of society, and at war with its peace and welfare. It is the *habit* of doing wrong, more or less confirmed, but sufficiently fixed to have become as it were a part of their nature, and to require to be eradicated before any hope can be entertained of their improvement. In them, it is strictly a work of reformation. It is the recovery of those who are lost, which is sought after, in all the humane and benevolent exertions that are made to better their condition. And certainly such exertions are in the highest degree praiseworthy, and, though they may encounter many difficulties and discouragements, ought never to be abandoned. To endeavor to engraft upon the system of punishments required for the security of society, an abiding and operative recollection, that the unhappy subject is still related to us as a fellow-creature, and, as such, entitled to some portion of regard, is one of the plainest suggestions of humanity, though, practically, long unheeded. The time has been —nor is it yet beyond the memory even of the living—when a culprit, of whatever grade, seemed only to be an object of fierce resentment, against whom were let loose the vindictive passions of mankind, to be indulged by the infliction of unmitigated shame and suffering, without any concern as to the consequences to the prisoner. A better philosophy, under the influence of Christian charity, has succeeded; and the management of Prisons, the treatment of prisoners, and the obligations of benevolence which are due to them notwithstanding their follies and their crimes, are deemed worthy of continued and earnest attention. It is, indeed, among the highest honors of Pennsylvania to have led the way in this career. It is also very honorable that she still perseveres in her efforts, adopting every suggestion which experience or just deliberation seems to sanction, and clinging to the hope that improved methods will at last succeed in making a Penitentiary a place of purification, where evil habits may be broken, and proneness to crime give place to an honest and virtuous disposition. That these her efforts may be crowned with success, is the anxious desire of every philanthropist.

Juvenile delinquents, it must be obvious, and especially those of comparatively tender age, cannot, in general, be said to have acquired *habits* of crime. They are in the way to acquire them. Their first offences are to be considered as evidence that they have yielded to temptation, have been led astray by bad example or by evil counsel, or have wandered from the right path because they were not steadied and directed by the support and guidance which a child always needs. They are evidence, too, that such offenders are without the aid of suitable control from parents or friends, and exposed to the mischiefs of bad association and pernicious example; and that, finally, if not arrested in their course, habits will be formed, and fastened upon them by the time they arrive at manhood, which will be sure to subject them to the experiment of the Penitentiary, and to burthen society, first with their depredations, and then with the expensive and uncertain process of their correction and reformation. The natural remedy would

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seem to be a plain one, sanctioned no less by a wise policy than by considerate benevolence. Their destitution, at an age when the institutions of every civilized community admit that they stand in need of direction and control, and the evidence from their misconduct that this destitution is incompatible with their own welfare and the welfare of others, bring them under the power of society, whose right it is, for its own security, as well as for theirs, to assume their guardianship, when they have no other, and rescue them from the dangers so manifestly incident to their condition. The object is not to punish, but to save.

Nothing can be more desirable than that this subject should be calmly, but carefully, and accurately considered, in all its bearings, and that the principles upon which the Refuge is founded, should be thoroughly and universally understood. We are persuaded that nothing more is necessary, to give it a firm establishment in public opinion, and remove whatever prejudices may remain. Under this persuasion, we are induced here to make a remark, tending to confirm the distinction already adverted to, and to point out more strongly the peculiar character of the House of Refuge. The confinement of an adult in a Prison, for an offence committed, is always attended with reproach. It fixes a stigma upon his character, sufficient, in general, to exclude him from honest association and employment. Who will receive into his service, or his company, a man that issues from the Penitentiary, with the stains of the Prison upon him? The children from the Refuge are not thus marked. They are bound out from the House, without difficulty, to respectable masters, who receive them into their service in honest occupations, and place them upon a footing with their other apprentices. And this they do, with a full knowledge that they are from the Refuge; for the fact is apparent upon the indentures themselves, and is the very ground of the binding. They hold the apprentice under a binding by the House of Refuge.

It is true that, in the exercise of their power of binding, the managers always act under a sense of conscientious obligation to the persons they contract with, and do not bind out an inmate till they feel reasonably assured, from his conduct and improvement under their care, that he is in a fit state to be received by a master. If (as sometimes happens) they find that a boy is incorrigibly vicious, they do not bind him out. The value of any assurance the managers are thus able to give, must be founded, it will at once be perceived, upon the belief, that the original commitment is no conclusive proof of bad character, and that careful training in the House has had the effect of producing a visible change of deportment, which may be relied upon to continue, if he be properly governed in his new employment. Let the same hypothesis be applied to adults in a Prison—that is to say, that their deportment in Prison has been satisfactory to those set over them. What would be the value of such an assurance, in the estimation of those who might be asked to employ them?

This, then, is the natural judgment of mankind upon the subject. However the reasons of it may be analyzed, the result will still be the same, that is to say, a tacit but universal confession, that there is an essential difference in the cases, so great as to lead to conclusions directly opposite, and to place the infant object of confinement and care, upon a totally distinct footing from the adult criminal, who has suffered the penalty of imprisonment for offence. We should be inattentive to the teachings of nature, if we did not understand the lesson thus conveyed. It plainly tells us, that the Refuge is not a Prison—is not, properly speaking, a place of punishment, nor its administration in any sense vindictive. The purpose of the establishment is essentially parental; and though it employs coercion and restraint, irksome it may be to the inmates, and against their will, it does so for their own benefit, not in a measure proportioned to their offences, or graduated by the degree of criminality, as a punishment, but to an extent adapted to their exigencies, and sufficient to save them from destruction. It finds the fulfilment of its whole design, in seeking to prepare them for a manhood of industry and usefulness, with which there shall never be associated any recollection of having suffered a penalty for crime, or endured the shame and contamination of a Prison.

As a place of confinement, the Refuge affords to society all the security which confinement alone can give. It is not to be denied, that, where a capability of doing mischief has been manifested, together with a propensity to exert it, restraint is indispensable, whatever may be the age of the person in whom it is disclosed. Society must be protected from depredation. Until this establishment was formed, protection was afforded (if at all) by commitment to Prison. Confinement in the Refuge, it must be admitted, is equally effectual for the purpose of present security. There is no difficulty, indeed, in proving that it is much more effectual. Every one who is conversant with criminal proceedings, is aware of the difficulty that is experienced in executing the laws against juvenile offenders. The natural repugnance that is felt to their imprisonment, resists a prosecution at every step. The injured party refuses to prosecute—witnesses hold back—the magistrate endeavors to avoid commitment; and when at last, these difficulties being overcome, the case is brought to trial, judges, jurors and bystanders are affected by sympathy for the accused, and concur in seeking for him the means of escape. It thus happens, that, of the many who offend, few are subjected to punishment. They are suffered to run at large, with an assurance of impunity which co-operates powerfully with other causes to urge them on in a career of crime, until at length their audacious and repeated misconduct becomes too offensive to be endured. Against the Refuge no such repugnance is felt, because its character is entirely different from that of a Prison; and, therefore, there is no hesitation in taking measures against youthful delinquents, because it is known that they will there be in safety, and treated as the general sense of mankind agrees that they ought to be.

The greater efficacy thus given to the administration of the laws, is but a small item, however, in the aggregate of advantages which the establishment is capable of conferring upon society. A Prison makes a deep and dark stain upon those who enter its doors as criminals. They seem to be marked by it as a degraded caste, separated from the honest portion of the community, and condemned to the association and pursuits of the unworthy. They feel themselves to be so degraded, and, as a consequence, become desperate and hardened, preying upon others with increased wickedness, until they are again arrested and committed. Their way of life becomes measurably determined, and their lot is with the miserable outcasts whose reprobate character is summed up in the denomination of convicts. It may be that there are some exceptions It is to be hoped that,

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under an improved system of Prison discipline, they will be more numerous. But, in general, the case is such as has now been stated.

A residence in Prison, besides the shame and reproach it fastens upon its tenants, is very well calculated to quicken the growth of vicious propensity. Among the abandoned occupants who are there collected, and each of whom has earned his title to reside, by the commission of crime, it is not at all extraordinary that so great a perversion of reason should occur, as actually to place the point of honor upon superior boldness and address in criminal enterprise. A school of vicious instruction is thus formed, the pupils in which, especially those of tender age, are sure to come out worse than they went in. They become the most dangerous offenders, costly from their depredations when at large, and costly for their support when they are confined.

From this root of wide-spreading mischief, also, the Refuge is free. The inmates of the establishment are not associated with experienced and aged offenders, nor placed in the way to receive vicious instruction. On the contrary, every care is taken to cultivate their morals and train them into habits of honest industry, and, if possible, to efface every bad impression that may have been made upon them before they came into the House. The contrast, in this respect, is a decided one.

Looking only to the welfare of society, without regarding the welfare of the inmates, it will thus occur to every one, who will bestow a single moment's reflection upon the subject, that the public security is promoted to the whole extent of the supply of matured and formidable offenders which the establishment of the Refuge proposes to cut off But if we add to this a reasonable consideration of the duty that is owing to the children of poverty on their own account—of the more than probability that some, nay, that many, by the application of judicious care, at a moderate expense, may be saved from a life of infamy, terminating most commonly in premature death—may be instructed in the truths which concern their temporal and eternal happiness—may be formed into habits of honest industry, and qualified to become useful and respectable citizens, instead of being a burthen and a curse to themselves and to others—surely it cannot be a question in a civilized and Christian community, whether such an institution ought to be maintained.

By the law for incorporating the House of Refuge, the age of twenty-one for males, and eighteen for females, is fixed upon as the limit of those who are to be received into the House. In proportion as those who are committed approach that age, the hope of an improvement in their character is diminished, and the disposition of them after they leave the House placed beyond the managers. Full scope for the principles of the establishment to operate, is afforded only when the age of the inmate allows a sufficient time for applying the discipline and instruction of the House, and afterwards for binding out. The latter, indeed, cannot be conscientiously and safely attempted, until the managers are fully satisfied that the inmate is in a fit state to be put out; and then no master will take him, unless there be time enough left before coming of age (the utmost time for which he can be bound) to afford a remuneration for the unrequited expenses of the early portion of apprenticeship. It happens, too, in most instances, that persons approaching the designated age have acquired bad habits, and at the same time a maturity of strength and growth which render them difficult to manage, and unfit companions for the younger inmates. The managers think it very desirable that these things should be borne in mind by magistrates and others who have power to commit, and that none should be sent to the Refuge, who have attained an age and growth which forbid the hope of bringing them beneficially under the influence of its discipline. They injure the younger inmates, and disturb materially the order of the establishment.

In the investigations to which the duties of the managers have necessarily invited their attention, they have learned that a new source of juvenile corruption has been opened in this city, which deserves to be noticed. They allude to what, for want of a more appropriate phrase, may be called children's theatres. As they have understood, the actors and the audience are minors of both sexes, though it is supposed that the whole is under the direction and for the benefit of adults. They are established in obscure places; the price of admission is low, and there is unlimited license in them for every sort of vicious indulgence. They are visited by stealth, and the money paid for admission must be known, by those who receive it, to have been very often dishonestly acquired, as the visitors are of an age and a class not to have money of their own. There can be no doubt that such establishments are common nuisances, obnoxious to prosecution and punishment, and that it is in the power of the law, as it is manifestly for the interest of the public, to break them up. This notice, it is hoped, will be sufficient to engage the attention of those to whom it especially belongs to guard the public peace and safety, and to apprize them of the existence of an evil of which they may not have been heretofore informed.

The accounts herewith will show the amount expended during the year. Employment is necessary for the sake of those under their charge, that they may acquire habits of industry, and avoid the evils of idleness; but considering their age, their want of skill, and that, by the time they are so advanced as to be able to afford some remuneration, it becomes proper to bind them out, no calculation ought to be indulged that they will contribute any very considerable amount towards their own support. The managers, however, use every effort to render their labor productive. The elder boys are now employed in shoemaking, bookbinding, brass nail making, manufacturing cane seats for chairs and furniture for umbrellas—the younger ones in winding bobbin. The hours of the girls, not spent in school, are fully occupied in making, mending and washing for the House.

In the expenditures of the establishment, there has been the strictest attention to economy. The cost of maintaining it must be considered with reference to the purposes to be accomplished, which do not admit of comparison with any other institution. If the benevolent objects contemplated be worthy of public support, (of which there is now no doubt,) the managers hope and believe that the needful means will be supplied, and that nothing more will be required than a continuance of the same watchful fidelity in their administration.

In their efforts to improve the morals of the inmates, and to prepare them for a life of virtue, the managers continue to receive the benevolent and efficient aid of the "Ladies Committee." They make a weekly visit to the House, and with that delicate and correct perception, combined with considerate kindness, which distinguishes their sex, suggest and promote arrangements, especially in the female department, conducive to the great purposes of the institution, as well as bestow their

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time and personal exertions in observing and assisting the progress of their good work.

The Sabbath day is not allowed to pass without its appropriate improvement. There is religious service in the morning and in the afternoon, conducted by clergymen of the different denominations, who in turn occupy the desk in the chapel, and kindly extend the benefit of their sacred embassy to those whose only claim is their need. The Sunday schools are gratuitously superintended by a gentleman of decided ability, by whom they have been reorganized and materially improved. Under his direction they appear to be producing the best fruits. The deportment of the inmates of both sexes, in the church, and in the schools, is such as to justify a belief that the efforts generously made in their behalf by their instructers, are not without a blessing.

The physicians of the House are entitled to the acknowledgments of the contributors and the managers, for the promptness and zeal they have uniformly manifested, even when extraordinary claims have been made on their time and attention. Happily, the epidemic cholera did not enter the House. Not a single case appeared within the walls. But during a part of the season, slighter affections prevailed, of a kindred nature, and, subsequently, there were cases of scarlet fever, which, however, did not in any instance prove fatal. The general good habits and cleanliness which have prevailed, have been conducive to health.

The managers have been entirely satisfied with the superintendent and matron in their respective departments. In the school, a change has taken place. Mr. John O. Taylor resigned his situation, as teacher, in July last, and Mr. Edmund Neville was appointed to succeed him. His conduct in that capacity has been very satisfactory. The managers think they perceive in it evidence of more than ordinary qualifications for the employment. The average time spent by the inmates in school may be stated at four hours a day.

By order of the board,

JOHN SERGEANT, *President.*

Attested—JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Secretary H. R.*

Philadelphia, May 1, 1833.

P.

Report on the Debtors' Apartment of the Arch Street Prison, in the City of Philadelphia. Mr. Gibbon, Chairman. Read in the House of Representatives, March 15, 1833.

From an abstract of cases of imprisonment on execution for debts *under one dollar*, taken from the Prison records of the debtors' apartment, in the city and county of Philadelphia, between the 1st of May and the 24th of September, 1830, it appears that the total amount of debts, in 40 such cases was $23 40½, upon which the costs were $70 20—making a total of debts and costs $93 60½. Among them were debts of 2, 19, 25, and 37 cents! Such persons are generally brought to Prison in a state of great destitution and misery—in rags and wretchedness—upon what are styled "spite actions."

The colonial law (which has continued obligatory since our revolution) allows magistrates cognizance, *without appeal*, of sums below 40 shillings, or $5 33⅓. From the 1st of December, 1829, until the 1st of December, 1830, the imprisonments for debts, under $5 33⅓, in the Jail of the city and county of Philadelphia, being *without stay of execution*, were as follows: Number of cases, 432; total number of days in confinement, 3822; total amount of debts, $1488 13; costs imposed on the above cases, $834 52. Of these, 364 cases were discharged by various processes, *without satisfying the creditors!* It appears, then, that the payment of the sums due is defeated by the rigorous enforcement of the ultimate process for recovery. Of the 432 cases, but 68 ever paid the creditors a cent, and the total amount altogether paid was the small sum of $160 68—after the prisoners *who paid* had suffered 214 days' confinement *in idleness*.

It is calculated that the labor lost during the imprisonment of these individuals, would have settled the whole amount of the debts which were paid, and that there is an absolute loss to the community, even when the money is eventually produced. Thirteen of the cases paid appear to have been for *militia fines*, the whole amount for which was $26, enforced by the power delegated to the collectors.

The prisoners confined in the debtors' apartment of the Arch Street Jail, are variously affected by the provisions of the laws, and are very differently circumstanced, according to the sums for which they are indebted—their education, character, condition of life, and means. Some are seen there who have spent their lives in extravagance and riot—others who have been unfortunate in trade, either from neglect or from unavoidable influences attendant upon commercial changes, without design of fraud. Many there are whom misery, ignorance, and misfortunes expose to severe temptations, and who are often urged by instinctive sensations, perverted by disease, to overcome the recollection of their distresses or their crimes in intoxication. Sometimes an honest and sober, though poor man, is exposed to the action of laws which needlessly injure when they should protect him.

When we reflect that the families of the debtors, destitute of support, which is ordinarily obtained from the daily exertions of the necessitous, often become paupers, and draw largely on the county funds for out of door support, or as inmates of the Alms-Houses, we feel strongly urged to offer a sketch of the miseries which attend the operation of the present laws, in a populous district like the city and county of Philadelphia.

In doing so, your committee do but repeat the sentiments and expressions of gentlemen, who, with untiring industry, have scrutinized the practical action of the present system, which operates most severely on the poorest of the poor, and often also on the honest and industrious, who are frequently prevented from effecting their liberation, on account of the heavy accumulated costs to some of the officiating magistrates. As the laws are now arranged, honesty of intention and purpose has no preference over roguery: it would seem that the *greater* the fraud the *better* is it provided for. A man who is a rogue in transactions of thousands of dollars, may obtain bail, appeal, or escape. He whose misery induces him to contract a debt of a few cents, has no appeal or stay of execution—is often dragged from his work without time or opportunity to advise his family of his confinement—he is prevented from obtaining the means of discharging his debt by his labor—is initiated in various tricks to defraud in future—and leaves the Prison in a state of greater destitution, and with his moral feeling more depraved, than when he entered it. In the language of an intelligent prisoner, the Jail, as now organized, is "*a direct manufactory for rogues!*" and the evils brought upon the community at large, in consequence of impris-

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onment for small debts, are, in many instances, greater than would be experienced, did no such laws exist among us. Criminal frauds should no doubt be punished when proven, but not a simple debt, necessarily incurred by consent of parties.

Another great evil attending the present laws, is the encouragement *they* afford to charges and extortions of various kinds, which not only often involve the industrious debtor in greater distress, but are paid out of property which ought to go to the creditor. This assists to break down any scruples, when an intention to pay may exist.

From the records of the insolvent court of the city and county of Philadelphia, the number of applications for the benefit of the insolvent laws appear to have been—

In December term,	1831,	191
" March	1832,	218
" June	"	280
" September	"	345
Making a total of		1034

The expenses of an insolvent debtor may fairly be stated thus:

Charge of the agent for preparing papers, &c.	$5 00
(The attorneys do very little of this business of late years)	
Advertising in 2 papers, six times each,	2 00
Prothonotary's fees, filing and certificate of discharge,	1 75
Each case costs at least	$8 75

It is usual, in most instances, to give bond for the benefit of the act—sometimes an individual files 10 or 12 bonds—*one being requisite in each suit against him.* The charge at the office, or by the agent, is 2 dollars for the bond, and 50 cents to the prothonotary for filing. Security is often *bought* at very high prices, say $5, in a small debt case, and ten per cent. on larger suits. In one case we are told 100 dollars were paid for bail on a debt of $1000. The legislature must judge whether such proceedings are likely to advantage creditor, debtor, or the community.

The following statement, presented in a memorial to the legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1830, exhibits the number of persons imprisoned in the debtor's apartment in the city and county of Philadelphia, with the amount of debt, and how they were discharged, from Nov. 1, 1827, to Nov. 1, 1830, inclusive:

Summary of the causes of discharge.	Cases under $5.	$10	$20	$30	$40	$50	$100	$500	$1000	Total.
By the bread act, the creditor failing in weekly payment,	154	104	65	21	14	11	15	9	2	395
By the 30 day act for the relief of poor debtors under $30,	84	37	16							137
Cases bonded for the benefit of the insolvent laws	402	253	202	80	47	51	53	22	3	1113
Discharged by the committing magistrates,	261	268	141	77	43	39	92	71	58	1038
Discharged on payment of debt and costs,	181	63	32	15	10	8	7		2	318
	1082	723	456	193	114	109	137	102	65	3001

945 of these cases of imprisonment for debts under ten dollars, are known to be among the poor, and of these only 143 were enabled to effect their liberation, on payment of debts and costs, after suffering the pain, punishment, disgrace, and demoralizing effects of idleness and imprisonment.

The debtor who has a judgment recovered against him, for *more* than $5 33, has the right, by law, to a stay of execution. An act of the legislature attempts to secure to his family the articles of absolute household necessity, by exempting them from execution; a provision which is often defeated by the right of another creditor to take the *person* of the father of a family, at once in execution, for a sum of *less* amount than $5 33, upon obtaining judgment. A forced sale of the articles intended to be protected from execution then takes place by his family, in order to relieve the *person* of the poor debtor; and thus there still remains the power directly to produce a sale of those articles of essential household convenience, which it was the design of the legislature to defend, upon motives humane and proper.

In such cases, the pawn-brokers are applied to, to advance money upon clothes, beds, furniture, tools, and kitchen utensils, in order to enable a poor man to pay the costs of a trifling suit before a magistrate, and avoid the Jail. Hence the great variety of articles which are periodically advertised for sale at such establishments, too often wrenched from the distress of families, to supply the means of existence, *which the present laws* afford, to a magistracy oppressively numerous, and in some instances too eager to gain advantage of the existence of a fee bill, to permit any transaction to escape, that may entitle them to a charge. However correct the conduct of some of the magistrates no doubt is, your committee must observe, that, in a population approaching 200,000 persons, contained in the city and county of Philadelphia, *official abuses* are severely felt. Since the present sheriff has had charge, there have been received about 100 persons, per month, into the debtors' apartments. The committee had not access to the records of the late sheriff, as the books are claimed as the private property of each successive officer.

The constitution of the state of Pennsylvania, in the eleventh section of the IXth article of the declaration of rights, asserts, that "right and justice *shall* be administered *without sale, denial or delay.*" And by an act of the 28th January, 1797, the first upon record among our state laws after the revolution, it is declared "*absolutely necessary* for the well governing every state, that laws *properly adapted to the circumstances of the inhabitants*, be at all times in force." Such expressions sufficiently exhibit the intention of the framers of our institutions, and it has been asked by some, whether the fee bill which regulates *the cost* of the administration of the laws by the magistrates, does not practically invalidate the provisions of the constitution. The fee bill may be termed a grievous tax upon the people. The laws, *by its demands*, are put up *for sale*—their administration in many instances has become a direct *trade*—*delays* of justice are proverbial, and often amount to an absolute *denial* of the rights of the citizen—bearing most oppressively upon the industrious and the needy, to the eventual injury of all others in society. A greater simplification of the laws—a less numerous and more responsible magistracy—and an administration of justice less burthensome upon the people, is demanded by our constitution of government, and the general voice of our citizens.

The debtors are confined in one wing of the Arch Street Prison. There are five rooms allotted to them, each about 20 feet square; 8,

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10, or 12 prisoners are generally lodged in a room; the colored are separated from the whites. The laws of Pennsylvania do not allow the arrest or imprisonment of females for debt; an act to that effect was passed the 8th of February, 1819. There were no deaths by cholera in the debtors' apartments: after that disease became so fatal among the untried prisoners, the debtors were all discharged, except one white man and two colored boys, who were retained as witnesses for the commonwealth.

There was no alteration in the usual provision for the maintenance of poor debtors, until the cholera broke out in the Jail, when soup was sent from the criminal side, and was continued to the new comers until the month of September, by order of the inspectors. The debtors are described as generally possessing better constitutions than those in the criminal apartments. But poor debtors, who enter with intemperate habits, are often affected by the convulsions attendant upon this state, which are sometimes relieved by the administration of ardent spirits, to which they have been long accustomed, and which were given as the only means to preserve life to which the keeper had access. Until lately there was no arrangement for an hospital in the debtors' apartment—there are no attendants for the sick—no medicines in the keeper's hands for immediate relief—no additional nourishment when the patient becomes convalescent—no bedding—nor supplies of clothing, or for washing, for comfort or cleanliness, beyond the scanty provision of the law.

The poorest debtors receive one five cent loaf of bread, daily, from the county, and have each the use of two blankets, some of which are not of sufficient length. It is the design that the loaf of bread should weigh 1½ pounds—but it is often deficient in weight: they do not bake in the debtors' apartment, but buy 5 cent loaves of wheat bread from the bakers. As flour rises in price, the loaf of bread diminishes in weight. The keeper weighed the bread on the 28th of December, and found 1¼ lbs. in each loaf; he asserted that it was sometimes even lighter—not more than 1 pound in weight.

The poorer debtors have nothing, *by law*, but bread, water, and the blankets—a room and fire. Those in good circumstances, or who have friends, are supplied with the necessaries of life; with beds and other conveniences, and afford some assistance to the others, whom they employ in various menial offices. The most decent generally mess together, and the poorest get the remnants: these last sleep upon the floors, and pick up what they can find about the Prison.

The debtors prepare various articles of food provided by their friends, or from reserved funds. The apartments are in consequence in a dirty condition. The prisoners cook and wash for themselves, or for one another. When they are extremely wretched and filthy, some rule to assist in enforcing cleanliness, of person and clothing, may be proper, should the present laws for imprisonment be continued. If there were convenient means provided, the keeper believes they would generally be used.

The keeper of the debtors' apartment considers his prisoners better fed, on the whole, than the untried prisoners and criminals in the Arch Street Jail; but they were not, by any means, so much crowded upon the accession of the cholera.

In a law of the 4th of April, 1792, it is stated, "whereas many persons confined for debt in the Prison called the debtors' apartment, in the city of Philadelphia, are so poor as to be unable to procure food for their sustenance, or fuel, or covering, in the winter season, and it is inconsistent with humanity to suffer them to want the common necessaries of life." It was then enacted that the inspectors should attend, examine and inspect the Prison at least once a week—to provide fuel and blankets at the expense of the county, for such of the prisoners as were incapable of obtaining them, *by reason of poverty*, and to make an allowance of 7 *cents* per day, for food, to each of such poor debtors, to be paid weekly by the creditors; upon whose refusal to pay, after ten days' notice of said allowance, the poor debtor shall be discharged. We may now doubt whether it is "consistent with humanity" to imprison *such a description* of persons *at all* for debt.

By the law of the 26th March, 1814, commonly entitled "the Bread Act," every person confined for any debt or debts, none of which exceed the sum of 15 dollars, exclusive of costs, who shall have remained so confined for the space of 30 days, shall be discharged, and not liable to be again imprisoned for the same. The Court of Common Pleas is authorized to fix a daily allowance, *not exceeding* 20 *cents*, for all such poor insolvent debtors as are confined, without property sufficient to support them. The creditor is required (upon notice given by the keeper of the debtors' apartment) to pay the said allowance at the Prison every Monday morning, while the debtor continues in Jail. On failure whereof, for the space of 3 days, the debtor applies to the judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and upon inquiry, and proof that he is destitute, the law declares he shall be *forthwith* discharged, and shall not be again imprisoned for the same debt or debts.

In order that the imprisoned debtor may send his petition for release to the court, stating that the creditor has declined or neglected to pay the bread money, an officer is necessary; for the law does not impose this duty upon any one *in particular*; and an expense of $1 50 is charged against the poor debtor for the fulfilment of this process, before he can be liberated. This, in some instances, delays the discharge, contrary to the intent of the act.

The cost of this process should not be placed against the prisoner, who is avowedly to be discharged because he has not the means to pay the debt for which he is confined. There appears no impropriety, should the present system remain in force, in making the law obligatory upon the sheriff or keeper, to give due notice to the judge; and when the creditor neglects or refuses to pay the bread money, to discharge the prisoner forthwith, after due inquiry by the judge, and *without any charge*. By a law of the 24th July, 1823, it is enacted that "The keeper of the debtors' apartment, in the city of Philadelphia, shall have and receive the annual sum of $700, in quarterly payments, *in lieu* of all fees from the county stock, *for his care, trouble and services*, and those of his assistant or assistants." The sheriff of the county and his deputy have charge of the debtors' apartment, which is under the supervision of 15 inspectors, who are chosen by the corporations of the city of Philadelphia, and those of the surrounding incorporated districts. There are 6 from the city, 4 from the N. Liberties, 4 from Southwark, and 1 from Penn township. The same inspectors have also authority over the convicts in the Walnut Street Prison, and the untried prisoners in the Arch Street Jail. The New County Prison, which is arranged to hold 408 persons in solitary confinement, besides 30 in the infirmary, will, when finished, take the place of the Arch and Walnut Streets Prisons, for untried prisoners and convicts sentenced for a term not exceeding one year. All condemned for a

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longer period will be sent to the Eastern Penitentiary. If imprisonment for debt shall be continued, a new establishment will be necessary for debtors in the county of Philadelphia. And new enactments and separate inspection may be considered essential.

In the state of New Hampshire, no person can be imprisoned for a debt under $13 33. Governor Dinsmore, at the last session, repeated his predecessor's recommendation to the legislature, to consider the subject of entire exemption for all sums.

In Massachusetts, a law has existed for some years, exempting persons from imprisonment for debt of sums under $5. In March, 1831, its operation was extended to all debts under $10; and by this act, 700 persons, it is thought, were saved from imprisonment in one year, in that state. Females, as in Pennsylvania, have long been wholly exempted.

In Connecticut, females are not liable to imprisonment. Any poor debtor who is imprisoned, may take the oath of insolvency, and be discharged in four days.

In New York, a law was passed, April, 1831, "to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors." It went into operation in March, 1832, and in a few months cleared the debtors' Jails of their inmates; and so far, we understand, it meets the general approbation of the community there. A vast deal of petty litigation is thus prevented, manifestly to the advantage of society.

In Kentucky, imprisonment for debt was wholly abolished upwards of 9 years ago; and abundant testimony can be adduced, to show that the practical operation is a beneficial one; credit is in no wise impaired; and business is conducted on fairer and more honorable terms.

In Europe, this long neglected subject is eliciting public attention.

In Great Britain, the common law commissioners have the subject under consideration, and if they should not come to the determination of recommending the abolishment of arrest for debt, they will probably propose many improvements upon the present practice.

In France, imprisonment on *mesne* or *original process*, is unknown. The old law, allowing imprisonment on *execution* or *final process*, has recently been modified and limited, by an act of the Chamber of Deputies. French subjects are not now liable to imprisonment, unless they become involved in debts of a commercial nature, and then only in cases where the debt, independent of interest and costs, amounts to 200 francs, or upwards. Women, minors, and persons above 70 years of age, are always, for all sums, entirely exempted from arrest and imprisonment.

By doing away with imprisonment for debt altogether, or for sums of certain limited amount, greater care is required of those who voluntarily permit them to be contracted; transactions of business are placed upon a more responsible footing; and many oppressions are prevented.

The committee have mentioned, that witnesses are confined in the debtors' apartment. This is by an act of 2d April, 1821, which directs that witnesses on the part of the commonwealth, who are unable to find surety, are to be confined in the debtors' apartment, to be detained, except in capital cases, no longer than the sitting of the court at which the indictment may be found. Every person so committed, shall be treated in every respect, during his or her confinement, in the same manner as is by law provided in the case of insolvent debtors: and it is made the duty of the inspectors to examine into the condition of the several persons so committed, to find them fuel, bedding, and necessary clothing, and to pay to the keeper, for the support, maintenance and use of such witness, the sum of two dollars, weekly, during his or her confinement. These witnesses are sometimes accessaries to crimes, and are kept on the criminal side, and have the same provision as the untried prisoners. When they become state's evidence, by confessing, (to which they may sometimes be urged by a knowledge of the superior provision made by law for witnesses of the commonwealth,) they are transferred to the debtors' apartment, and have the allowance of two dollars per week; for it would be hazardous to leave them with those whom they have compromised.

Two colored lads, about 12 years of age, both of whom had been in service previous to their imprisonment, were confined in the Prison as witnesses, from the month of June, and were still there on the 26th of December, when the committee visited the Jail. Their condition formed a strong contrast to that of others about them, being well fed from the keeper's table, cleanly and healthy, but *unemployed*. One of these boys was confined to give evidence of a theft of 15 dollars; the other witnessed the setting a house on fire.

In the same room with them was a poor and ignorant black man, who, having sued his employer for a sum of 5 dollars, which he believed was due him, judgment was rendered against him. His employer brought a balance against the man of 50 cents; the costs of action amounted to 2 dollars; and for these sums he remained in Prison, receiving a loaf of bread a day from the county funds. The committee do not pretend in any case to judge between the parties, but the description of mothers who have left their children in the street at the time of arrest, and have been months in this Prison *without trial*; of fathers, who have been taken from their employments, and placed in confinement without the ability of informing their families of their situation; of strangers, imprisoned because they were ignorant of laws which prohibited acts their necessities obliged them to, such as sleeping in the market-places; the wretched out-door condition which prepares such persons for the Jails; the slight offences punished with severity; the diseases and exposure endured by the wretched objects confined in this Prison,—incite us strongly to press upon the attention of the legislature, the consideration, how far *the present laws* may assist to influence these effects.

From the examinations which have been made by the committee, they think it important that a general inspection of the condition of the county Prisons, and a general system of regulations for their government should be arranged. They therefore offer a bill for the appointment of commissioners for these purposes, as well as an act for the abolition of imprisonment for debts under $5 33.

Q.

Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the Local Causes of Cholera in the Arch Street Prison, in the City of Philadelphia, to inquire into the Sufficiency of the Legal Provisions for the Maintenance of untried Prisoners and Debtors, and report Alterations and Amendments with Respect to the Regulations affecting their Condi-

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tion. Mr. Gibbon, Chairman. Read in the House of Representatives, Feb. 21, 1833.

REPORT

On the Apartment for Criminals and untried Prisoners, in the Arch Street Jail.

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives, "to investigate the *local* causes of the excessive mortality by cholera, in the Arch Street Prison in the city of Philadelphia, during the month of July last—to inquire into the sufficiency of the legal provisions for the maintenance of untried prisoners and debtors—and to report such alterations and amendments with respect to the regulations affecting the condition of these persons, as may protect them and the public from the danger of similar consequences in future," report:—

That in pursuance of the above resolution, the committee have visited the Arch Street Prison, and various other public institutions calculated for the reception of criminals and paupers, debtors and untried prisoners, in the city and county of Philadelphia, and have procured from various sources of authority the following details:—

The first case of cholera that occurred in the Arch Street Prison, was noticed on the 13th of July, which, although prescribed for at the time as cholera morbus of an ordinary character, would, in the opinion of the physician who attended the prisoners in that Jail, have afterwards been considered an undoubted case of epidemic cholera. This disease is said to have first appeared in Philadelphia on the 5th of July, but did not fairly make its attack until the 27th or 28th of that month, although several cases were scattered about the city and its precincts. It raged most fiercely there from about the 4th to the 22d of August. On the 30th of July, the day the epidemic cholera broke out decidedly in the Arch Street Jail, there were confined in the criminal apartments of that Prison, 170 men and 110 women, besides 30 in the debtors' apartment, making a total of 310 persons of different ages. The committee are informed, that the general average of committals to the criminal side of this Prison, is from 12 to 15 a day. There were 12 new prisoners who entered upon the 29th July, and 24 were sent in on the 30th. In the month of June preceding, there had been 541 committals to this Prison; during the month of July, 598; in August, there were 208; and in September, 437.

The disease first appeared in the women's apartments, in the person of a female vagrant, who had only been a day or two in the house. Those prisoners who had recently entered the Jail, suffered the most, and were generally affected the first by the cholera; in some cases within twenty-four hours after their confinement. They were, however, principally old vagrants, who were constantly in and out of the Jail. Some, also, who had been two years confined there, died of the disease. The prisoners were principally untried or vagrants. The other convicts did not exceed eight or ten, who were chiefly imprisoned for minor offences; one was a prisoner of the United States, for passing counterfeit money. On the 2d of August there were 13 new cases of cholera in the Jail, and 4 or 5 old cases; there had been two deaths, and the number of the diseased appeared rapidly increasing. The rooms used as hospitals became crowded, and the sick were brought into the great hall. There was an interval of several days before the epidemic occurred on the men's side: when it did, it seemed, according to the description of a keeper, "like a shock of electricity"

The cries, shrieks and groans of the sick and dying; the frantic desperation and agony of those who were eager to escape; and the difficulty, at the moment, of deciding upon all the points of most interest to the welfare of the prisoners and that of the public; are described as in the highest degree distressing and embarrassing to those who had them in charge. On the night of the 4th of August, the diseased were so numerous upon the floors of the extensive halls, that the keepers had difficulty to avoid treading upon them, as they performed their duties. About eighty persons were lying dead, dying or suffering, with this epidemic, in the building. The dead were necessarily kept all night in the Jail, because the keepers feared to open the doors, lest the prisoners, for whose security they were responsible, should attempt to escape.*

On the "fatal Sunday," as it is called at the Prison, the 5th of August, the chief keeper, bewildered with fatigue and almost in a state of derangement, called upon the recorder of the city early in the morning, to report the condition of the Prison, and to beg that the prisoners might be released. The urgency of the case was such that, after consulting and arranging with some of the inspectors of the Jail, many of the prisoners were discharged upon their own recognizance, with a protest by the magistrate, that he had no legal right to do so, but that, in his opinion, the necessity of the case amply justified the act.†

Some of the most medicable of the sick were sent to the cholera hospitals provided by the city councils, in anticipation of the accession of this disease. Thirteen of the most serious offenders were taken, guarded, to a watch house in the vicinity; some medical gentlemen and other private citizens, as well as the county commissioners, advanced sums of money to release the debtors, or became surety for them; and as speedily as possible, aid was volunteered or obtained to attend the sick, cleanse the Prison, and make other necessary and suitable provisions.

The behavior of the prisoners preceding their discharge, is thought worthy of notice. They twice, in a furious and mutinous manner, rushed towards the keeper to inquire, "if they were to be kept to die there?" He promised promptly to make arrangements for their relief, by which they were in some degree pacified. The keeper remarked to the committee, that it was surprising to see the exertions of the prisoners, without hesitation, to assist each other, "showing they still possessed humanity to a very great degree;" some were taken sick while nursing and rubbing others. The agony of the spasms caused the most violent "screeching, screaming and bellowing:" such was the language of an eye witness, who said they generally cried out excessively when first attacked. There was no shrinking from their attentions to one another, although there was no power during the day to compel those unaffected to relieve the sick, for they could have sought refuge in the yard of the Jail; but the keeper "never heard an instance of refusal by a prisoner, during this period, to assist the sick when requested to do so." Five prisoners about to be discharged

* By act of 4th April, 1807: "If any jailer shall be convicted of having, by his negligence, suffered any prisoner committed to his custody to escape, he shall forfeit and pay, *for every such offence*, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars.

† By a law of 10th April, 1799, the judges of the *Supreme Court*, or any two of them, are authorized to direct *the sheriff* to remove from any pestilential danger the prisoners who may be confined in the Jail of the city and county of Philadelphia, to such place of safety as they may think proper, by application of a *majority* of the inspectors.

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on Sunday, agreed to remain upon a promise of compensation; one of them received ten dollars, the others five dollars each. These men were confined upon charges of larceny; they were urged by their wants to remain. It was considered meritorious in them to do so, as they must have been strongly tempted to depart, by their experience of the fatal effects of the disorder. They showed great willingness to aid in the most revolting duties, for this comparatively trifling remuneration; none of them, we are told, became sick of the cholera, although they were generally intemperate.

Of the thirteen prisoners selected as the most criminal, not one died of the disease; they went out of the Jail on Sunday morning, and in some days after were returned again, when the Prison had been purified. A robust black man, of violent character, confined for an assault for six or nine months, and who was described as getting drunk occasionally, was promised his pardon if he would help out with the dead, which he did. The governor pardoned him; he was not affected by the disease.

On the night of the 4th of August, two cart loads of coffins were sent to the Jail, by the coroner, whose certificate declares that "between the 2d and the 10th of August, he caused to be buried from the Arch Street Prison 49 persons." This account of the number of deaths, we are assured, is the lowest; for the coroner is not prepared to say there were no more; the grave-digger cannot certify with accuracy; and the keepers, overcome with fatigue or disease and the excessive accumulation of duties, are not positive of the number who died. The chief keeper attempted to register them, but was unable to proceed. Prisoners enter the Jail at different times by different names, which are placed upon the books, according to their declarations, although they are known to their fellow prisoners by other names. It was impossible, upon such an occasion, for the usual investigations to be made. We have, therefore, no accurate enumeration of the deaths during this terrible catastrophe. Indeed it could not be expected that the ordinary details of duty should, under such circumstances, be fulfilled. The keepers, nurses and physicians, were generally subjected to the influences of the epidemic, and in a greater or less degree suffered from them. A member of the Society for alleviating the miseries of public Prisons, who carefully investigated this subject, thinks the total mortality, until the 10th August, amounted to fifty-two, including those sent to the cholera hospitals, those in the Prison, and two who were found dead on the roads some distance from the city, having sunk under the disease after being discharged from the Jail. About ten died after that date, making, by his estimation, a total of sixty-two deaths. Another gentleman of this society states the total number at about eighty, and a third mentions fifty-seven. It is impossible to decide the exact number who died.

The ordinary daily allowance for each untried prisoner, or vagrant, and disorderly, profane and intemperate person confined in the Arch Street Jail, at all seasons, is, for breakfast, five gills of molasses and water, and half a pound of bread, made of rye and Indian meal; for dinner, one pound of rye bread each, and five gills of soup—the soup is made of five quarts of Indian and five quarts of rye meal, and eighteen pounds of beef, for the average number of prisoners usually confined there, which exceeds two hundred and fifty. They have no allowance for supper, but they sometimes retain the bread, to be eaten in the evening. It should be mentioned, that two bushels of potatoes are also boiled each day, which, distributed among the prisoners, give them two or three apiece. At some seasons of the year, seven quarts of rice are substituted in the soup, instead of the allowance of potatoes. The county commissioners allow thirteen cents per day for each untried prisoner. The supplies are furnished by contract.

A bed is seldom seen in this Prison; there is no provision of this kind made *by law* for either sex. In winter two blankets are provided by the county, and although the law declares "that all prisoners shall *have liberty* to provide themselves with bedding, food and other necessaries, during their imprisonment," yet very few among the whole number take advantage of it: some are in daily expectation of going out to trial or by bail; but a great majority are too destitute to derive any benefit from the permission.

There are nine locking-up rooms on the men's side, and four for the women, the size of which is about twenty feet square—in these rooms the prisoners are confined at night. During the day, two large apartments serve them, in which the blacks are allotted one side, and the whites the other; the sexes being in different divisions of the Prison. A yard, surrounded by a high wall, within which are the necessary offices, encloses them within narrow limits.

The Arch Street Jail is the common receptacle of untried prisoners of every description, and has always been considered one of the worst schools of vice. Highway robbers, murderers, burglars, counterfeiters, vagrants, and those committed for petty larcenies, are mingled with some confined for the most trivial inadvertencies, to whom are occasionally united those innocent of the offences laid to their charge, against whom are to be found men who, in the language of a keeper, "will swear for a glass of grog." From a statement of the criminal business transacted in three of the courts of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the year 1829, it appears, that of 434 charges presented to the Mayor's Court only 184 were followed by convictions. In the Court of Quarter Sessions, the whole number of bills was 569, and 294 convictions; and in the Oyer and Terminer, 28 bills and 13 convictions. The principal offences laid to the charge of the prisoners were assault and battery, larceny, and keeping tippling houses. Prisoners, we are told upon good authority, are usually brought in, *on the first offence*, for some trifling impropriety, the result of misfortune, want, or sudden excitation, as often as of natural propensity to crime, who, although, at first, highly disgusted with their situation, soon become so easy in their manners and conversation, that the keeper can scarcely distinguish them from old offenders. For the most part, however, those confined in this Prison, as vagrants, disorderly or idle, exhibit a state of constitutional infirmity and disease, and are described as having generally less means of comfort *out of Prison*, than it affords them. Many are *preserved* by coming to the Jail as a home, who often go out at the end of thirty days, apparently much improved in health and appearance, but in a few weeks return again, bloated with intemperance, and scarcely to be recognized. In summer, such of the vagrants as get drunk, lie about the streets, and are taken up by the watch and sent to this Prison; in winter, they seek shelter from the cold in stables, sheds, grog-shops and cellars, and generally find their way to the Alms-House. Disorderly persons mostly come in the summer. Those who have ever been confined in this Jail for slight offences, will have the finger pointed at them by the hardened villain whenever he meets them abroad; for he takes delight, and

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conceives it a point of duty, to recognize one he has ever met in the Jail. Slight offenders are often indoctrinated by those grown callous in vicious habits, who will practise them in picking pockets, give them an account of the manner in which they enter stores with false keys, and other means; teach them how to rob by adroitly knocking down the unwary; narrate the various modes of stealing horses; tell of their escapes and adventures, and how to avoid the penalties of the law by shifts and contrivance. They interest the feelings, prejudices and passions, of those who consider themselves aggrieved by their confinement, and rejoice to prepare them for future depredations upon society. The most loathsome and unnatural propensities are sometimes indulged by these wretched objects. Schemes for escape, and for the commission of the highest offences, are contrived *in the Prison*. The ingenuity and tact which are exhibited, often prove too seductive upon the minds of those whose moral and physical condition are alike depraved.

From the sketch we have given, it may be understood how difficult, under all circumstances, it must have been, indeed almost impossible, to have prevented the introduction o an epidemic disorder, of such wide prevalence as the cholera, among such a population, confined and crowded within the narrow limits of the Arch Street Jail. With the exception of the free use of chloride of lime, and having the apartments in as cleanly condition as possible, the committee are not aware of any measures of precaution, used by the inspectors of the Prison, to anticipate the cholera, until it absolutely broke out in the Jail. We are informed that, a few days before the disease appeared, an attempt was made to induce all who entered to wash themselves. Many, who were the most miserable, resisted this rule.*

A requisition for an increase of food was first given on the 2d of August. It was for half a pound of meat for each person daily, three days in the week to be boiled into soup highly seasoned, and salt beef two days in the week. But these regulations, from the confusion at the time, could not be properly attended to. A pint of coffee was ordered for each person at breakfast, and for supper a pint of black tea, sweetened with molasses, without milk. Straw was directed to be made into beds with coarse linen; but this arrangement was necessarily delayed: the cholera was then raging in the Prison, and the precautions came too late. Ginger tea was prepared for the prisoners, but they would not generally use it; although the pumps were locked for a short time, in order to urge them to take the tea, they preferred water.

It is the opinion of Dr. Buck, the physician who had charge of this institution, that nothing could have prevented the introduction of the epidemic into the Arch Street Jail; but it may be believed, by the experience gained upon that occasion, it would be possible to prevent the same disease from proceeding to the same extent, by preparations for an improved description of food for a sufficient period previously, by attention to personal cleanliness and clothing, and by removing a portion of the prisoners, so as to confine the number within a larger space. The committee do not pretend to offer a decision upon the full efficacy of such a plan in the Arch Street Prison; but in the Walnut Street Prison, the Eastern Penitentiary and the House of Refuge, where no cases of this disease were reported, (with one single exception, which occurred in the Walnut Street Prison,) the improved diet, habits of cleanliness, and purer air, were considered the principal means of exemption. It must, however, be acknowledged, that other causes also operated in favor of these institutions.

Many persons, in the course of the year, gain admission into the Alms-House, soon after their discharge from the Arch Street Prison, some of whom are subject to a peculiarly low form of typhus fever, requiring the early and free use of tonics and cordials. The physicians there say, that the constitutions of a great majority of the persons who die in the Alms-House, are so enfeebled by their vicious habits, as to be unable to withstand what, in those of regular habits, would be considered mild diseases. The committee are informed that "very few are sent directly from the Arch Street Jail to the Alms-House; perhaps not more than 20 in a year."

The total number of commitments to the Arch Street Jail, in 1829, was 3017, of which only five persons died in Prison. The total number of commitments in 1830, was 3992; total of diseases relieved or cured, 751, and five deaths. The total number of deaths in 1831, was 15, an amount unusually large, occasioned principally by typhus and bilious fevers. The chief keeper informed the committee, that, for 7 years, the deaths had not exceeded that number, and that the average was not so high as 10 or 12 per annum. The total number of commitments in 1831, was 4506, of which 2593 were charged with being disorderly, idle, and disturbers of the peace, or were convicted as vagrants, or for profane swearing and intoxication. Of the remainder, 1187 were for assault and battery, for keeping tippling houses, and similar charges, while 816 were confined upon charges of burglary, larceny, passing counterfeit money, and other offences punished by fine and imprisonment to hard labor. In 1832, the total number of commitments amounted to 4515. It appears that the largest number are usually sent into the Arch Street Jail *during the summer months*.

According to the report made to the consulting medical board of Philadelphia, by Dr. Samuel Jackson, "the commencement and progress of the cholera were in the character of a wide-spread epidemic, suddenly invading an extensive district, indicating the existence of an active epidemic influence or agency, operating at once on the mass of the population. In almost every case, the disease was called into existence by some exciting cause, *most commonly error in diet*." The committee are assured, that, in the Eastern Penitentiary, during the prevalence of the cholera in Philadelphia, many, perhaps all the prisoners, 97 in number, were affected with bowel complaints, some severely. Great and unusual care was exercised as to their diet and cleanliness, and no case of epidemic cholera occurred within the walls. The prisoners were entirely ignorant of the existence of the cholera in the

* In order to prevent the introduction of contagious disorders, according to an act of 5th April, 1790, "every person who shall be ordered to hard labor shall be separately lodged, washed and cleansed, and shall continue in such separate lodging until it shall be certified by some physician that he or she is fit to be received among the other prisoners. And if such person be a convict, the clothes in which he or she shall then be clothed, shall either be burnt, or, at the direction of two of the inspectors, be baked, fumigated, and carefully laid by, until the expiration of the term for which such offender shall be sentenced to hard labor, to be then returned to him or her."

By a law of 23d Sept. 1791, "the Prison inspectors appointed in pursuance of an act in such case provided, and of this act, shall have power, with the approbation of the mayor, two aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, and two of the judges of the Supreme Court, or two of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, to make rules and regulations for the government of all convicts confined in said Prison, not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of this commonwealth, and to prescribe their allowance of provisions, ascertaining the quantities by weight and measure, and not by piece."

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city, *and are so yet!* The daily ratiops of the convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary, are, for breakfast, one pound of bread, made of 2-3 rye and 1-3 Indian meal, and 1 pint of coffee with milk and sugar or molasses; for dinner, 3-4 of a pound of beef without bone, one pint of soup made of the beef, and one pound of potatoes; at supper, one pint of Indian mush, and 1-2 a gill of molasses. The molasses is given monthly, and the prisoners use it at pleasure. They receive as many potatoes at dinner as they want, and as much mush as they ask for at supper. Particular attention is paid to the cleanliness of the person and clothing—of the cells and bedding. When sick, the diet of the prisoners is varied, according to the direction of their physician, who attends regularly.

In the Walnut Street Prison, where about 400 convicts* were confined, but one case of epidemic cholera was reported. This was a prisoner of worn out constitution. He had been confined for 5 years, and for the last three was in a state verging on death, from the effects of previous excessive intemperance. He swallowed about 4 oz. of spirits of turpentine, (which had been given by order of the physician, as an external application,) on account of its stimulating effects, and died, in spasms, 6 hours after. The prisoners confined in the Walnut Street Jail have ordinarily each 1¼ pound of bread, and 1-2 a pound of meat daily, besides soup, potatoes or rice, mush and molasses. No great variety of food is usual in the different seasons, except that there is generally a larger supply of vegetables in the summer. During the last summer, however, being thought objectionable, they were interdicted, and the quality of the bread, "both in material and manufacture," was improved. Molasses and water was denied to the prisoners, and several additional sleeping-rooms were opened for their use. While the cholera prevailed in the city, affections of the stomach and bowels, as diarrhœa, dysentery, and ordinary cholera of a severe character, became much more prevalent in the Walnut Street Prison, than the attendant physician, Dr. Bache, had ever seen among the prisoners, "showing the operation of the same mysterious cause which was affecting the citizens at large," and which only required a highly susceptible condition of the prisoners to render it capable of producing the genuine epidemic among them.

In the House of Refuge, where a large number of children were confined, with a sufficient quantity of proper food, and among whom cleanliness, occupation and instruction are suitably attended to, there was no case of epidemic cholera.

In the Pennsylvania Hospital, before the cholera occurred, vegetable diet was greatly restricted; none but potatoes and rice were given, and no fruit was allowed, as has been usual: molasses was ordered to be omitted, and the patients were dressed more warmly. To those on a low diet, for the treatment of insanity, broth was given, and purgative and emetic medicines were suspended in general practice. The prevalence of diarrhœa was also noticed, during this period, among the patients in the hospital, and principally among the lunatics, whose condition rendered them less able to appreciate the necessity of precautions. Among a population exceeding 100, there were but six cases of epidemic cholera, which presented themselves in separate and distinct portions of a very extensive range of buildings, between the 9th and 14th of August. Two of these cases died. All were insane or idiotic.

In the Philadelphia Alms-House, where the character and habits of the greater part of the inmates are depraved by excesses and disease, there were 193 cases of epidemic cholera, 89 of which proved fatal. The first case occurred on the 25th July; the cholera ceased on the 23d August. It was chiefly confined to aged persons, and the intemperate, several idiots and lunatics were also its victims. Those who recovered, the physicians state, were not in the collapsed stage of the disease, except 3 persons. The character of those who died was that common to most of the inmates of the house,—who are, 80 out of 100, intemperate. Many of them had labored under various diseases for several years.

When the committee visited the Alms-House, there were in that institution,

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
White,	559	408	34	1001
Colored,	69	55	15	139
	628	462	49	1140

For six months in the year, there are about 600 medical and surgical patients in the Alms-House, each month; for the rest of the year, about 400 each month. *A majority are natives of foreign countries.* The men are generally laborers, and of various trades. The committee cannot refrain from offering a tribute of respect to those excellent "Sisters of Charity" who, under the protection of their simple habits and kind hearts, so freely exposed themselves, during the prevalence of the cholera in the Alms House, for the relief of the destitute and the diseased who suffered there. These ladies, who came to the assistance of the guardians of the poor from a sister state, made very little change in their manner of life, in anticipation of the severe duties they voluntarily undertook to perform. On Fridays and Saturdays, however, as on other days of the week, they ate meat, contrary to the practice of those who strictly conform to the rules of the Catholic church, which upon this occasion were wisely suspended by the Episcopal authority of the district. They refrained from fruits and vegetables, by the advice of physicians; but they employed no wine or preventive medicines. If possible, they retired to rest at 9 o'clock, their accustomed hour, and rose at half past four in the morning to attend the sick. They were directed to wear a flannel dress, but did not do so until after the cholera had subsided. One, only, had slight symptoms of the disease, which were readily relieved.

It was remarked to the committee, during their investigations, that the *sudden* increase of food which was given after the cholera had begun, and which was eagerly devoured by the prisoners, may have assisted the excessive fatality of the epidemic in the Arch Street Jail, on the 4th and 5th of August. But in looking over a statement of the number of persons attacked by the disease in Philadelphia and the Liberties, from the 27th July until the 22d of August, we are struck with the fact of the *very rapid increase* of cases and of deaths, wherever the disease occurred or was treated. Thus, on the 1st of August, there were 21 cases and 8 deaths reported: on the 2d, that number was *nearly doubled*, there were 40 cases and 15 deaths. The greatest number of cases reported to have occurred in private dwellings in one day, (viz. 94,) appeared on the 9th and 13th of August; while on the 8th there were but 43, and on the 12th, 66 cases in similar situations. The greatest number in the cholera hospitals,

* There were confined in Walnut Street, when the committee visited the Prison, 310 men, 54 women, and 45 boys—total, 409.

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was 86, on the 6th of August, on the 5th, there were only 28 in these hospitals.

The largest number in the Alms-House (viz. 35) were found there on the 8th of August: on the 7th, but 17 cases. The greatest number in the Arch Street Prison, reported on one day as new cases, (viz. 45,) were on the 6th of August: on the 4th, there were only 9 new cases reported in that Jail. The largest total number of cases, (viz. 176,) is noticed on the 6th of August: on the 5th, the total amount was 66: and the greatest number of deaths (viz. 73) is stated on the 7th of August; while on the 5th there were but 25 deaths in the city and Liberties. We suppose these reports to have generally been made one or two days after the deaths. Thus it will be seen that the number of cases or of deaths, in all the different locations and practice, was generally less than one half, only a day or two preceding the dates set down for the greatest mortality; so that, whatever effect may be justly attributed to the improved diet of the prisoners, it would seem that *a very sudden* increase of the number of deaths was universal, wherever the disease prevailed.

The committee, besides the observations they have already made upon the crowded condition of the Prison, and the character of the food afforded to the prisoners during this precarious season, must remark, that the very high wall which surrounds the apartments in which they are confined, prevented ventilation. The privy, which almost adjoins the men's day-room, was thought very offensive, notwithstanding the efforts made to purify it. Some fœtid sheep-skins and hair, in small amount, were found in the basement story, upon examination after the cholera; and the clothing was deficient, as great demand for flannel dresses was made by the attendant physicians, after the epidemic had ceased, which were liberally supplied by the Prison Society. The Prison was otherwise well cleansed before the distemperature ensued.

The vagrants and disorderly are sentenced to the Prison, according to acts of 21st February, 1767, and of the 5th April, 1790, "to be kept at hard labor, for any term not exceeding one month, being legally *convicted* as by law directed." They have a task given to them in picking hair or moss for the upholsterers, taking the burrs from wool, and shearing sheep-skins. Others, who are confined before trial, often voluntarily join in this work. The keepers say there is seldom difficulty to oblige the prisoners to attend to it. It may be here observed, that none of the committee, or of the other members of the legislature who accompanied them to the Arch Street Jail, entered the apartment in which the untried prisoners and vagrants were confined during the day, without the most marked disgust at the filth, destitution and *personal* misery in which the majority of the prisoners were found. Many of the visitors supplied themselves with segars, and some felt the necessity of other stimuli to overcome the nausea which the confined air of the room, (on the 26th Dec.) and the sight of the objects confined there, induced in them. The general sensation was one of desire to escape.

The committee are assured, that, for the purpose of obtaining costs from many of those who are entitled vagrants, idle and disorderly, which class composes more than one half of the prisoners in the Arch Street Jail, the *same* persons have been brought to the Prison *three several times during one month*; although the first time the prisoner was *sentenced* for 30 days! In some other cases, the first intimation which the keeper has of the conviction, is derived from the order for the *release* of a prisoner, whom he has *never seen!*

As soon as the individual who has been sentenced, or his friends, can in any manner procure money to satisfy the rapacity of some of the magistrates, an order for release is made out, no matter how deserving the prisoner is of confinement, for the public welfare or his own.

The keeper of the Prison does not think himself authorized to dispute this order. After a summary conviction of vagrancy, idle or disorderly conduct, for 30 days, there is no legal provision for the discharge of a prisoner, except by his entering bail to appear before the next Quarter Sessions or Mayor's Court. The former keeper of the vagrant department had returned the orders for discharge to the magistrates, without releasing the prisoners, when they were brought back again, endorsed "security entered." This certificate, that bail had been taken, costs paid and appeal entered, that the individual might appear before the court, the keeper considered himself bound to respect; but here the affair generally ends. There is only *one* instance discovered, among several thousand releases, where an appeal has been pursued, by returning the recognizance to the court.

The committee understand that a man legally sentenced by a magistrate to 30 days imprisonment, is a *convict* for that term, and that the magistrate has no right to set him free after the conviction. The temptation of *the costs*, it is to be feared, is too frequently the incentive both of the imprisonment and of the release.

In the course of a year, some of the *same* persons are received into the Prison 10 or 15 times; more particularly those charged as disorderly and vagrant. A very considerable number are sent there 2 or 3 times, often serving but a few days, when the payment of the costs, often procured by means of violence or distress, obtains their release.

It has been decided by the recorder of the city of Philadelphia, upon writ of habeas corpus, that the commitment of a prisoner by a magistrate, to answer at the next Court of Quarter Sessions for a breach of the peace by "*disorderly conduct*," is not a legal commitment. The mode of committal by some of the magistrates, was therefore changed, and *the same description* of persons are sent to Jail upon a charge of *riot* or *affray*, which are indictable offences, and thus a chance for the costs is still secured. Although the magistrates are not entitled to costs in criminal charges, until the case is decided by the courts, still the expectation of a *favorable* result, crowds the Jails, and fills the courts with causes which needlessly increase the amount of wretchedness and of offences.

An inspector of the Prison, who has at different times served in that capacity for upwards of 20 years, informed the committee that he had known about 80 of this description of persons, confined for riots or affrays, who had *not* been able to pay their costs, discharged at once from the Prison, without being brought before the court, after a confinement, in the situation we have described, for three months; and that the average, at every calendar, of those who are not called up, is about 20. Sometimes the keeper has them previously released by the prosecuting attorney. They are let loose from the Jail, highly excited by their wants and miseries, to prey upon society. When they are thought *worth it*, they are again returned by the same magistrates, the competition among whom appears to be a monstrous evil, though probably not so great as the facilities which some of the present laws afford to them. Equitable laws *may* be perverted by improper administration; but unjust laws *must* operate oppressively upon

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the people, if put in force for the *sustenance* of the magistracy.

It is believed that most of the cases of imprisonment which occur for minor offences would not be heard, (without any prejudice to the interests of society,) except for the costs which accrue upon them; and hence an advantage is given to the magistrate who transcends the proper exercise of authority, over him who respects the interests of the community. Out of 300 cases of assault and battery, which, in three months, were brought before the mayor and recorder of the city of Philadelphia, 15 only were considered of sufficient importance to be sent to court, and the rest were settled.

By the act of 17th March, 1806, "Any justice of the peace, either before or after recognizance has been entered for the appearance of the defendant before the next Court of Quarter Sessions, has power, at the mutual request of the parties, to dismiss a complaint of assault and battery, or assault only, making a record on his docket, for entering which he receives from the parties 25 cents: *Provided*, That the said justice shall be fully satisfied that the settlement of such complaint or charge will not injure the safety of the citizen or the peace of society."

In crowded cities and their densely-peopled suburbs, criminals form separate communities, regulated by their own customs, language and propensities. Does it not appear evident, then, that when men are thrust out of Prison, where they have been confined for trifling offences, in a worse condition than when they entered it, that they will be inclined to join themselves to these vicious associations? The operation of the administration of the laws should be to *prevent*, not to *increase* contentions or distress; and it is a question well worthy our consideration, whether, *in such situations*, particularly, an advant ge would not be gained if the magistrate should receive neither fee nor reward from the parties. It is the opinion of many judicious persons, that the establishment of well-regulated police courts, with salaried magistrates, of limited appointment, in daily session, would be less costly and more advantageous to the people.

Imprisonment should have for its aim the reformation, and the punishment in a degree to assist that reformation, of those who have perpetrated acts prejudicial to the welfare and safety of society.

However necessary it may be to restrain the voluntary criminal, and to correct him with decision, the means should always be regulated with great discretion. Cause and effect must be discriminated, as in other matters; and while we speak of the sanction which the great moral law gives to punishments, we should not lose sight of the generous provisions it enjoins for the temporal comforts, as well as the practical instruction, of the destitute. If sufficient legislative provision is not made to prevent the extremes of physical want and suffering, and of ignorance, we may well doubt the propriety of the enactment of *severe* legal penalties. Where moral restraints are strongly insisted upon by law, there should be afforded (in accordance with the institutions of civilized society, and in order to effect this object) *the means of resistance* to those temptations which, necessarily, naturally, and forcibly, affect those whom extreme want urges into mischievous actions, which oftentimes there is *no instruction* to correct. In the language of one of the admired writers of our country,* "A new feeling of what is due to the ignorant, poor and depraved, has sprung up: the *right* of every human being to such an *education* as shall *call forth* his best faculties, and train him more and more to *control himself*, is recognized as it never was before; and government is more and more regarded as intended not to elevate the few, but *to guard the rights of all*."

In an address on the advantages of knowledge to the poorer classes, a celebrated author† declares, "I am persuaded that the extreme profligacy, improvidence and misery, which are so prevalent among the laboring classes in many countries, are chiefly to be ascribed *to the want of education*."

The following extract from the report of the warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, lately presented to this house, exhibits the influence of the causes we have referred to, in a most striking manner. "Too many of the prisoners, indeed most of them, on *first conviction*, are either neglected youths, thrown into the world *without education* and without friends—often the victims of bad masters—or *ignorant men*, the dupes of artful knaves, who know how to elude detection."

"The deficiency of *common school learning* is greater than is generally supposed: of the 142 prisoners who have been received from the commencement, only 4 have been well educated, and only about 6 more who could read and write tolerably; and we rarely meet with a prisoner who has had attention paid to moral and religious instruction. The Eastern District, that sends its prisoners to this Penitentiary, comprises a population of about one million of inhabitants. During the 3½ years in which the law has been in operation, 126 persons have been sent here for all offences of a higher character than larceny; and of the whole number, *but one* that can be called a master spirit in crime.

"Of 142 prisoners, the whole number received, 100 are known to be for the *first offence*, 10 are doubtful, and but 32 are known and believed to be old offenders.

"The general conduct and behavior of the prisoners have been such as rarely to produce any unpleasant feelings on the part of their overseers towards them.

"Of the whole number of prisoners now in the Eastern Penitentiary, received before the 1st of January, 1833, 38 were from Pennsylvania, 39 from sister states, and 22 foreigners."

It may be worth an inquiry, how far *the state of physical destitution, without education, calls into operation* evil propensities, and confines or disturbs the action of the moral sense. Men and other animals have, *by education*, faculties developed, of which, otherwise, they might be almost unconscious, or never put to a designed use. Many of the best characteristics of our nature may be diverted from their healthful and profitable operation, by the combination of active natural causes within our control. In the *leading out* of the several faculties, (which is thought to be the original signification of the term *education*,) we acquire an increased power to control the instincts we possess, of various kinds and in different proportions, all designed to effect some benefit to the individual and to society, *according as they are employed*. It is in this light, then, that we may consider *education to be essential and necessary to the prevention of what are called crimes*, which indeed are often the exercise of the most simple instincts, uncontrolled by knowledge, which is indispensable to exemplify their influence over social life. "Ignorance is thus the greatest enemy of morality."

* Dr. Channing of Boston.

† Rev. Robert Hall of Bristol, England.

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It is highly proper that we regard with attention, not only the natural instincts and faculties which urge men to good actions, but also the *perversion* of the *same* faculties, which instigates them to evil tendencies. The moral law appears founded upon *the truth*, that man *is* incited towards actions prejudicial to his social happiness; or why was the commandment ever given, that man should *not err*? If he was not so disposed, the ordinance would appear to be unnecessary. But the commands, "*thou* shalt not kill," "*thou* shalt not steal," "*thou* shalt not bear false witness," &c. plainly signify that men *are so inclined*; that they *had* committed deeds, which, exciting feelings of retaliation, led to warfare and disorder: and the law as clearly shows, that the contrary practices lead to the temporal benefit of mankind.

There is another view of this subject, which it is considered proper to give. Other animals, besides man, exhibit many propensities of a similar character to those we call crimes in men, and which *we* might incline to imitate or justify, by *their* acts. The moral law draws the line between them, and intimates that man does possess the power of resistance, or may arrive at it. We cannot close these observations, however, without referring to the moral law as exhibiting the most distinct evidences that certain physical comforts are *essential* to morality. No where are the obligations for attention to the temporal wants of the necessitous, insisted upon with more firmness, humanity and policy, than in that law; and we cannot think that it was designed in vain. An abundance of food, cleanliness, protection from oppression or injustice, and the right of personal independence, are plainly indicated by the moral law, which shows that mutual obligations bind society together, and that injustice towards one portion must eventuate in *repeated* wrong. If, then, at the same time we exact the penalties of the moral law, (upon which our common and statute laws are founded) for crimes it has enumerated, we do not afford the facilities of physical, moral, practical and intellectual instruction, which the *same law enjoins*, to those whose only inheritance is the possession of their faculties, and their only means of subsistence dependent upon the exercise of them—it must appear evident that society, as well as the criminal, has something to answer for. That proper attention to the physical as well as the moral cultivation of persons in the poorest condition, is considered requisite to assist in relieving society from evils and expense which strongly threaten it, appears from the numerous, costly, and judicious arrangements already made, and preparing, by the various institutions in the city and county of Philadelphia.

The committee will point to the great improvements in Penitentiary discipline, which already begin to exercise a beneficial influence in the state; to the establishment of a House of Refuge for juvenile offenders, highly calculated for their instruction and amendment, and where punishment forms so slight a share of the discipline; and to the New County Prison erected with reference to solitary confinement, to contain those whose condition we have described in the Arch Street Jail, the cost of which is calculated at 220,000 dollars, and is designed to hold 430 prisoners; which number, it is hoped, a modification of existing laws may diminish.

The committee cannot omit to mention the New Alms-House, building upon the west bank of the Schuylkill, in the midst of a farm of 180 acres, containing a hospital for the sick, a children's asylum, and various work-shops. This immense poor-house, which is designed to accommodate three thousand persons, should the demands of posterity require it, will possess separate dormitories for the individual inmates, and is estimated, when finished, to cost upwards of 559,000 dollars. Such vast preparations make us more sensible of the necessity of *a system of general and useful education*, to obviate the causes which so sensibly augment the demands for relief with the rapid increase of our population. And here the committee can give another practical illustration of the advantages of instruction, which they witnessed at the admirably conducted institution of the deaf and dumb. No one, who has seen the intelligence and happiness which beam from the countenances of those deprived of hearing and of speech, by the education of their other faculties, can doubt the influences which kindness, instruction and occupation exercise over our race.

Crimes *do* originate from the misery, the distresses and the ignorance of the poor; to be prevented there must be an improvement in their condition and information. The very sight of the prisoners in the Arch Street Jail, gives an opinion of the operation of *such causes*. We fear that too frequently the combined influences of ignorance and of want have more effect in causing their offences than the voluntary desire to outrage the regulations of society. The farmer sees among his cattle some who appear naturally prone to vicious practices; but it is most certain, that the want of suitable pasturage, and *bad fences*, soon teach the most gentle to trespass.

It may be inquired whether ignorance of the laws is, in *no* instance, a justification upon equitable principles?—for truth and justice should have the preference over a Roman proverb. The committee have sufficient evidence, from their inquiries among the prisoners, that there is often an extreme ignorance, not only of the crime committed, and of its influence upon society, but of the time for which the sentence was passed, and the sum of costs, which, in many cases, was claimed as the only charge for sending the individual to Prison. Ignorance, in such instances, is a heavier charge to the public than a sufficient education, which would withdraw the individual very much from the operations of these oppressive acts, without referring to the absolute interest which every state has in the intellectual and practical improvement of its citizens.

It becomes the duty of the legislature to regard carefully those *great principles of our being* which, among all nations, and in every age, have actuated mankind; and to investigate the causes of action which regulate our natural character, and affect so materially our happiness in this life. The arrangements of government, and of the laws, it is now conceded, influence, largely, the condition of the people; and we have, in so many historical instances, witnessed the re-action of injustice and oppression, that it becomes manifest that all our interests are involved in preventing, controlling and amending abuses. In our country, where the principles of law are designed to be administered with reference to the individual obligations and rights of each citizen in the state, it is a matter of the highest moment that every exertion should be made, which it is in the power of those who enact laws, to contrive, to overcome the evils which poverty, crime, misery and disease *engender* in society.

That the physical condition affects the moral character, there can be now no doubt, as well as of the reverse reaction. It has been witnessed in European revolutions, that the ignorant and base have avenged their degradation upon the

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wise and the virtuous, as well as upon the despotic and the oppressor. We may observe, that the expense incurred to modify evils, when they do occur, is always lessened by judicious anticipations.

While the committee are prepared to propose a legislative enactment for an increased supply of provisions and comforts, for the *untried* prisoners and *debtors* whom the safety of society and the welfare of the state may require to be confined, and to place such persons at least upon an equal position with the *convicts*, it must also be arranged that the improvements suggested should not increase the disposition or facilities to misuse the public revenue, by encouraging idleness and profligacy; for it is thought that an improvement of the diet of the prisoners by law, would largely augment the amount of committals, so long as the magistrates have the power to send such a multitude of minor offenders to Jail *for their costs*.

Unnecessary delays of justice cause a real injury to the prisoner; in some instances greater than the offence he has committed against society. Some of our laws bear particularly hard against the industrious poor; many of them originated in the most illiberal, despotic, or profligate periods of Roman and English history; and we may allege, that enactments made at the termination of the civil wars of Great Britain, when political and religious dissensions had exasperated all parties in the state, are not adapted to the present condition of society, nor to the institutions of this state. Such are the laws which affect the minor criminals, and the authority which magistrates exercise, in many instances, over the unfortunate.* The late act of Assembly which provides for the appointment of aldermen in the county of Philadelphia, makes no alteration in the laws which regulate their actions; and even good magistrates cannot *well* administer bad laws.

The intemperate form so large a portion of the prisoners who are committed to the Jail, that a remark upon their condition naturally suggests itself. Intemperance does not appear to be justly an aggravation of crime in *all* cases, but to *result* in many from disease, misfortune, severe trials, and distress. The habit, once contracted, becomes so firmly established, that aid beyond the volition of the diseased individual appears requisite for reformation; and instances have been known where confinement has been requested by those who felt their incapacity to resist the powerful instigations of the stomach. In some persons, this state of desire for intoxicating liquors, is so nearly allied to temporary insanity, that we scarcely know how to discriminate them; and when we recollect that eminent physicians have declared "the desire to drink strong liquors is *hereditary*," we are equally at a loss to distinguish the line of voluntary and involuntary offence. In making this observation, we do not attempt to vindicate intemperance; but rather hope that the knowledge of the fact we have mentioned, may cause the exercise of a moral restraint in those whose affection for their offspring still maintains its natural and designed influence.

The committee consider one object very necessary to be stated, that, whenever it is essential to restrain the liberty, there should always be afforded the means of industry to the prisoner. If a prisoner, who was innocent and poor, had credited to him the proceeds of his labor while in Jail awaiting his trial, he would be less destitute when discharged, and both he and the public would reap the benefit of such a provision: if found guilty, the county would be advantaged, and the time of confinement before trial might be deducted from the term of the sentence. Those who were guilty would not, it is thought, generally, object to work, if able, because the refusal to do so might appear a presumptive evidence of guilt.

The committee, in conclusion, believe there are causes connected with the moral and physical deficiencies of a large body of the poor, and the ignorant, which will require the assistance of *general society* to regulate. There are others in the character of some of our laws, as well as in their mode of administration, affecting disadvantageously the poorer portions of the community, which peculiarly expose them at all times to the influence of epidemic disease, and unduly increase the number who tenant the Jails.

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* From the report of the county commissioners for the year 1832, it appears that the amount charged to the House of *Correction*, for the support, alone, of vagrants and untried prisoners, was..... $14,900 31
To the debtors' apartment, for the support of poor debtors, and the keeper's salary,..... 1,996 34
$16,896 65

To these sums are to be added various expensive contingencies.

R.

Abolish Imprisonment for Debt. December 15, 1832, reprinted by Order of the House of Representatives.

JANUARY 17, 1832.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the select committee, to which the subject had been referred, made the following Report:—

The committee, to whom was referred so much of the message of the president of the United States as respects imprisonment for debt, report,

That, acting under a constitution of limited powers, delegated by the people of the several states, an act of Congress to *abolish imprisonment for debt* can have effect only in cases belonging to the federal courts. The primary and only legitimate object of government is, to secure to each individual the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. These cannot be forfeited without crime. It is essential to the preservation of liberty, that crime should be defined, and its punishment determined by law. To protect the citizen from acts of tyranny, the constitution secures, in all cases, to the accused, the right of trial by an impartial jury. The violation of this principle is the essence of despotism. If insolvency is fraud, and if that fraud is a crime which justly deprives the insolvent of his liberty, the law should define it as such, and fix its punishment. The trial should be, like that of other crimes, by an impartial jury, in the state and district where the crime is committed; and the punishment should be pronounced by the court, subject, as in other convictions, to the pardoning power in the discretion of the Executive. In the punishment of debtors, all these sacred principles are subverted. The citizen is deprived of his liberty, without the accusation of a crime, without a criminal prosecution, and without a jury to decide upon his guilt; and

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his punishment is submitted to the sole discretion of an individual creditor.

In all the catalogue of human crimes, there is none which more imperiously requires definition than that of fraud. To punish a crime which is not well defined by law, is always more injurious to society, because of the abuse of power to which it subjects the accused, than to suffer it with impunity. Why does not the law define and punish ingratitude, a crime which is marked with universal execration? Because of the difficulty of giving to it such a precise definition as would separate the innocent from the guilty. By omitting to punish this vice, we avoid a greater evil. So, in abolishing imprisonment for debt, absolutely and without condition or reservation, we shall avoid an evil infinitely greater than can be obviated by any restriction. Our constitution denounces privileged orders. The warning voice of history, bearing, like peals of thunder, the cries of the oppressed from ancient and modern nations where these orders have existed, and still exist, demanded this security for the citizens of our own country. But to give to the creditor, in any case whatever, power over the body of his debtor, is a violation of this principle. It subjects the liberty of the great mass of our most useful, because most enterprising and industrious citizens, to the caprice, the vengeance, or forbearance, of the wealthy and the more fortunate. Why do we reprobate the act which crowded so many human beings in the black hole of Calcutta, where mortal pestilence was inhaled from the infected atmosphere? Because it was an act of cruelty; and it is the same abhorrence that elicits this popular cry, which has become almost universal, against imprisonment for debt.

Yet legislators, the majority of whom have generally been of the wealthier class, or, at least, free from pecuniary difficulties, have so complicated the system, that it has become involved in a labyrinth of mystery; and, to secure its existence, they have surrounded it with such dark suspicions of fraud, that the subject can scarcely be approached without embarrassment. Thus, like all other systems of despotism, it has imposed upon the minds of men, with some shadow of plausibility, the idea of necessity; till, by long habit, they have gradually become, in some degree, reconciled to the oppression. The victim is cut off from society; and because he pines in solitude, where his miseries are not seen, nor his complaints heard, his case is passed over as an instance of individual misfortune, for which there is no remedy, and which is scarcely worthy of observation. But if all of these victims of oppression were presented to our view in one congregated mass, with all the train of wives, children, and friends, involved in the same ruin, they would exhibit a spectacle at which humanity would shudder. It was a remark of one of the sages of antiquity, that the best government is that *where* an injury to one citizen is resented as an injury to the whole. *Here*, in our own free and happy country, many thousands of our fellow citizens are suffering annually the deepest injury. Children are deprived of their natural guardians, families of their support, and freemen of their liberty, by a remnant of barbarism, which requires nothing but the voice of legislation to blot it out forever. From the earliest dawn of civilization, it has been a subject of the severest censure, and of the most unqualified denunciation.

But history teaches us that men, accustomed to bondage, may contract a fondness for the chains that bind them. The subjects of monarchs become attached to their aristocratic establishments, and are hardly persuaded to forego the splendors of royalty for the simplicity of republican government. So in relation to this vestige of despotism amongst us: the most obstinate prejudices are enlisted in its favor, sustained by all the cupidity of sordid minds. The injustice and cruelty of the system are generally conceded; but the wisest heads and purest hearts have found such insurmountable difficulties in devising a remedy, which will at once eradicate the evil, and guard against imaginary dangers, that the preservation of personal liberty must be regarded as hopeless, upon any other principle than that of the total and absolute abolition of imprisonment for debt. For ages past, the common rights of humanity have been violated upon the pretext that, in some cases, fraud may exist, and to such a degree as may justly deprive a citizen of his liberty. The committee are aware that such cases may exist; but can there be no other remedy provided than that of submitting it to the arbitrary will of the creditor, to punish, at discretion, the innocent and the guilty? Shall ninety-nine innocent victims of misfortune be cut off from their families and the world, that one fraudulent debtor may be punished without trial, and without proof of guilt? It is inconsistent with the whole spirit of our institutions to urge, as arguments in favor of the system, that creditors are seldom vindictive against honest debtors: or that fraudulent debtors are more numerous than cruel creditors; or that public sentiment will correct the disposition to act with severity.

The facts are often the reverse. Creditors are often relentless. It is doubtful whether fraud is not as common on the part of the creditor as on that of the debtor, (*and cruelty more common than either*,) and public sentiment has but little influence over an avaricious mind. The system originated in cupidity. It is a confirmation of power in the few against the many; the fortunate against the unfortunate; the patrician against the plebeian; and it is doubtful whether that civilized community ever existed, which would tolerate this system, if the sentiments of all could be known and faithfully represented. But we learn, from long habit, to endure, and even to advocate, what becomes most execrable to us when the fetter is broken. So long as a solitary benefit is known to result from any established custom, however oppressive or absurd in its general tendency, still there is a reluctance to change. The Spanish inquisition, now the abhorrence of all enlightened minds, was long sustained in many countries, by the tyrant's plea of *necessity* for restraining vice; and its cruelties were long tolerated, upon the principle that some solitary benefit might result. Even in this country, and to the present day, the force of ancient prejudice is so strong, that persons are found who are fearful for the interest of religion, if undefined and unprotected by legislative acts; and, in support of the principle, some instance may be cited in which this interference may have restrained licentiousness.

In the burning a thousand heretics the world may have been delivered from one dangerous citizen. In the destruction of a thousand sorcerers, convicted of witchcraft, one knave may have perished. The benefit of clergy, which secured from capital punishment, for petty offences, all who could read and write, while the more ignorant were doomed to death for the same crimes, may have saved *some* useful lives, when a milder and more equitable administration of justice would have saved *many*. A despot, clothed with unlimited power, govern-

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ing without law, may have punished some offenders, who would have escaped under our republican institutions.

All these cruelties have been legalized; and, while bleeding humanity was sinking under the burthen of oppression, the few instances of apparent benefit sustained the whole system of tyranny; and the world became so reconciled to the bondage, that every reformation has been effected by violence, and toil, and blood. Of a similar character is this remaining vestige of barbarism, which dooms the victim of misfortune to the culprit's destiny. It is sustained upon the same principle. In the imprisonment of a hundred debtors, one may have deserved the punishment for fraud; and in this solitary case of just retribution, the cries of the ninety-nine innocent sufferers are unheard or unregarded. The obligation of a contract is sacred. The committee would not recommend a measure calculated to impair it. The property of the debtor is made liable for its discharge, in all well-regulated societies, with such reservations as are deemed necessary by the sovereign power, such as giving immediate relief to the wife and children, together with such implements as will enable the husbandman and mechanic to pursue their useful vocations. These reservations were made in the early ages of the Grecian republics; and the principle has been held sacred by municipal law, by common law, by civil law. It is a regulation which the prosperity of the commonwealth requires, because industry is the life of the country.

A nation may exist without professional men, without a moneyed capital; but it cannot exist, in a civilized state, without agriculturists and artisans. But it is of little avail to reserve their implements of labor, and imprison their persons. The state sustains a loss, the families are ruined, and the creditors are not benefited. When the effects of the debtor are exhausted, and his debts remain unliquidated, the world has been divided in sentiment as to the extent of a pecuniary obligation against the personal liberty of the debtor. In ancient Greece, the power of creditors over the persons of their debtors was absolute; and, as in all cases where despotic control is tolerated, their rapacity was boundless. They compelled the insolvent debtors to cultivate their lands like cattle, to perform the service of beasts of burthen, and to transfer to them their sons and daughters, whom they exported as slaves to foreign countries.

These acts of cruelty were tolerated in Athens during her more barbarous state, and in perfect consonance with the character of a people who could elevate a Draco, and bow to his mandates registered in blood. But the wisdom of Solon corrected the evil. Athens felt the benefit of the reform, and the pen of the historian has recorded the name of her lawgiver, as the benefactor of man. In ancient Rome, the condition of the unfortunate poor was still more abject. The cruelty of the Twelve Tables against insolvent debtors should be held up as a beacon of warning to all modern nations. After judgment was obtained, thirty days of grace were allowed before a Roman was delivered into the power of his creditor. After this period, he was retained in a private prison, with 12 ounces of rice for his daily sustenance. He might be bound with a chain of 15 pounds weight; and his misery was three times exposed in the market place, to excite the compassion of his friends. At the expiration of sixty days, the debt was discharged by the loss of liberty or life. The insolvent debtor was either put to death or sold in foreign slavery beyond the Tiber. But if several creditors were alike obstinate and unrelenting, they might legally dismember his body, and satiate their revenge by this horrid partition. Though the refinements of modern criticisms have endeavored to divest this ancient cruelty of its horrors, the faithful Gibbon, who is not remarkable for his partiality to the poorer class, preferring the liberal sense of antiquity, draws this dark picture of the effect of giving the creditor power over the person of the debtor. No sooner was the Roman empire subverted, than the delusion of Roman perfection began to vanish; and then the absurdity and cruelty of this system began to be exploded: a system which convulsed Greece and Rome, and filled the world with misery, and without one redeeming benefit, could no longer be endured; and, to the honor of humanity, for about one thousand years, during the middle ages, imprisonment for debt was generally abolished. They seemed to have understood what, in more modern times, we are less ready to comprehend—that power, in any degree, over the person of the debtor, is the same in principle, varying only in degree, whether it be to imprison, to enslave, to brand, to dismember, or to divide his body. But as the lapse of time removed to a greater distance the cruelties which had been suffered, the cupidity of the affluent found means again to introduce the system; but by such slow gradations that the unsuspecting poor were scarcely conscious of the change. The history of English jurisprudence furnishes the remarkable fact, that, for many centuries, personal liberty could not be violated for debt. Property alone could be taken to satisfy a pecuniary demand. It was not until the reign of Henry III., in the thirteenth century, that the principle of imprisonment for debt was recognized in the land of our ancestors, and that was in favor of the barons alone; the nobility against their bailiffs, who had received their rents, and had appropriated them to their own use. Here was the shadow of a pretext. The great objection to the punishment was, that it was inflicted at the pleasure of the baron, *without* a trial—an evil incident to aristocracies, but obnoxious to republics. The courts, under the pretext of imputed crime, or constructive violence on the part of the debtor, soon began to extend the principle, but without legislative sanction. In the 11th year of the reign of Edward I., the immediate successor of Henry, the right of imprisoning debtors was extended to merchants—Jewish merchants excepted, on account of their heterodoxy in religion—and was exercised with great severity. This extension was an act of policy on the part of the monarch. The ascendency obtained by the barons menaced the power of the throne; and, to counteract their influence, the merchants, a numerous and wealthy class, were selected by the monarch, and invested with the same authority over their debtors. But England was not yet prepared for the yoke. She could endure a hereditary nobility; she could tolerate a monarchy; but she could not yet resign her unfortunate sons, indiscriminately, to the Prison. The barons and the merchants had gained the power over their victims; yet more than 60 years elapsed before Parliament dared to venture another act recognizing the principle. During this period, imprisonment for debt had, in some degree, lost its novelty. The incarceration of the debtor began to make the impression that fraud, and not misfortune, had brought on his catastrophe, and that he was, therefore, unworthy of the protection of the law, and too degraded for the society of the world. Parliament then ventured,

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in the reign of Edward III., in the 14th century, to extend the principle to two other cases —debt and detinue. This measure opened the door for the impositions which were gradually introduced by judicial usurpation, and have resulted in the most cruel oppression. Parliament, for one hundred and fifty years afterwards, did not venture to outrage the sentiments of an injured and indignant people, by extending the power to ordinary creditors. But they had laid the foundation, and an irresponsible judiciary reared the superstructure. From the 24th year of the reign of Edward III. to the 19th of Henry VIII. the subject slumbered in Parliament. In the mean time, all the ingenuity of the courts was employed, by the introduction of artificial forms and legal fictions, to extend the power of imprisonment for debt in cases not provided for by statute. The jurisdiction of the court called the King's Bench, extends to all crimes or disturbances against the peace. Under this court of criminal jurisdiction, the debtor was arrested by what was called the writ of Middlesex, upon a supposed trespass or outrage against the peace and dignity of the crown. Thus, by a fictitious construction, the person who owed his neighbor was supposed to be, what every one knew him not to be, a violater of the peace, and an offender against the dignity of the crown; and while his body was held in custody for this crime, he was proceeded against in a civil action, for which he was not liable to arrest under statute. The jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas extended to civil actions arising between individuals upon private transactions. To sustain its importance upon a scale equal with that of its rival, this court also adopted its fictions, and extended its power upon artificial construction, quite as far beyond its statutory prerogative; and upon the fictitious plea of trespass, constituting a legal supposition of outrage against the peace of the kingdom, authorized the writ of capias, and subsequent imprisonment, in cases where a summons only was warranted by law. The court of exchequer was designed to protect the king's revenue, and had no legal jurisdiction, except in cases of debtors to the public. The ingenuity of this court found means to extend its jurisdiction to all cases of debt between individuals, upon the fictitious plea that the plaintiff, who instituted the suit, was a debtor to the king, and rendered the less able to discharge the debt by the default of the defendant. Upon this artificial pretext, that the defendant was debtor to the king's debtor, the Court of Exchequer, to secure the king's revenue, usurped the power of arraigning and imprisoning debtors of every description. Thus these rival courts, each ambitious to sustain its relative importance, and extend its jurisdiction, introduced, as legal facts, the most palpable fictions, and sustained the most absurd solecisms as legal syllogisms.

Where the person of the debtor was, by statute, held sacred, the courts devised the means of construing the demand of a debt into the supposition of a crime, for which he was subject to arrest on mesne process; and the evidence of debt, into the conviction of a crime against the peace of the kingdom, for which he was deprived of his liberty at the pleasure of the offended party. These practices of the courts obtained by regular gradation. Each act of usurpation was a precedent for similar outrages, until the system became general, and at length received the sanction of Parliament. The spirit of avarice finally gained a complete triumph over personal liberty. The sacred claims of misfortune were disregarded, and to the iron grasp of poverty were added the degradation of infamy and the misery of the dungeon.

Parliament appeared sometimes to relent, and made several efforts to correct the abuses; but the influence of creditors, and the power of the courts, were too formidable for Parliament itself; and while a vestige of the system remains, the oppression will never terminate. The time was, when personal liberty in England was so highly valued, that, before the institution of a suit against an individual, the plaintiff was required to give real and responsible pledges to prosecute the suit with effect; and if the action proved to be groundless, or malicious, he was subjected to damages. But, ultimately, the courts, without the authority of statute, broke this common law barrier against oppression, and for real pledges substituted fictitious names, as *John Doe and Richard Roe*; while, upon the mere suggestion or oath of the plaintiff, the defendant may be arrested and imprisoned before debt is proven, unless he can procure bail for his appearance. Thus was the whole artifice of the learned benches of England, with all the authority of the aristocracy, employed for centuries, to introduce, by the most gradual measures, imprisonment for debt, even before a people, accustomed to all the abuses of hereditary power, could be brought under its control. But when it was established, our ancestors, with the whole system of British jurisprudence, brought it with them to this new world. It has been long endured, and its miseries have been extensively felt. It is this day depriving our country of the industry of many of her citizens, and carrying distress into their numerous families. But there is evidently a spirit of reformation awakened in the public mind, and the redeeming voice of the people demands the change.

Public sentiment, like the general tendency of our laws, is in favor of the unfortunate debtor. It speaks for liberty, and gives it an estimate above the value of gold. If there is a country on earth in which personal liberty has a claim to the protection of the law, paramount to every other claim, it is found on these western shores. But while the body, *under any circumstances*, is liable to arrest on mesne process, or after judgment is obtained, whether to coerce a surrender of property, or to punish for real insolvency, there is no security for liberty. Till the destinies of fortune shall be subject to human control, no citizen, however meritorious, is certain to close his days without being immured in the walls of a Prison. If stolen goods are secreted, the oath of suspicion is necessary to procure a search warrant; and then the person suspected is free from arrest till the property is found in his possession. But in case of debt, the person is liable to be arrested, and to be held in custody, even under the mildest insolvent laws, till the debtor shall, on oath, make a surrender of his effects. The plea of necessary coercion furnishes a poor apology. Man, held in confinement for one hour, by the lawful authority of his fellow citizen, is degraded in the estimation of society, and is liable to lose respect for himself. The spirit of freedom, which achieved, and which still sustains, our independence, is broken; and he often sinks into a state of ruinous despondency, or is urged on to acts of desperation. The only safe course is, to destroy the capias ad satisfaciendum, the writ which takes the body upon a judgment, and, as experience may point the necessity of other measures to secure the surrender of the property, time will perfect them. The power of the state legis-

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latures is ample, and they will not fail to provide the remedy; and the committee believe it will be most wise to leave that power with the states. Whatever may be the theory of legislation, the true character of a system is demonstrated by its effects. If it renders society more free and happy, it should be retained; but if it augments the sufferings of the community, without producing benefits which will more than countervail the evils, it ought to be abandoned. The spurious origin of this system is not the leading point on which the committee would dwell—nor even the generous sympathies which its victims excite. Its ruinous consequences to society, without benefit even to the creditor, show the necessity of its abolition.

The power of the creditor is generally exerted under feelings of irritation, and to satiate a spirit of revenge. The American citizen, who has bled for his country, or whose penury has resulted from his father's sacrifices in the cause of independence, is reduced to a condition in which he cannot meet, with punctuality, the claims against him. What is the consequence? From that moment his liberty is forfeited to the discretion of his creditor. His patriotism, his integrity of character, avail him nothing. If he is permitted, in his daily exercise, to pass the bounds of a Prison wall, it is by the forbearance of another. He is liable to be held in degrading custody, even under the mildest laws of insolvency, till he shall have taken the oath prescribed; and then, like the culprit who has received punishment for his crime, he is discharged from Prison. This is the liberty which Americans enjoy under the system of imprisonment for debt. Even the illustrious Jefferson, that patriarch of liberty, and the virtuous and patriotic Monroe, whose lives were devoted to their country in its darkest hours, enjoyed their freedom, during the shades of retirement, not by the protection of the law, but by the forbearance of their creditors. A citizen cannot, by contract, consign himself to bondage. He may fix his signet to the indenture that purports to bind him, but the law will break the fetter. A man may forfeit his liberty by the commission of crime; the safety of society may require that he shall be locked out from the world; but the debtor is not convicted of a crime; his liberty is not dangerous to society; yet, by technical implication, he may be consigned to Prison.

The slave, while he toils for his master, contributes to the nation's wealth, and to the benefit of society. The resources of a nation consist principally in the industry of its citizens; and labor, by whatever hands performed, is a contribution to the public weal. But he who pines a day in Prison, drags out that portion of his life in useless indolence; starving in misery, or living upon another's labor, while society is deprived of his own. The miseries of the debtors' Prison present a picture of wretchedness which fancy could scarcely draw. These miseries are not confined to the prisoner's cell. They extend, in all their horror, to the humble dwelling of his family. The broken-hearted wife, surrounded with helpless, suffering children, weeping for the return of an affectionate father, innocent and ignorant of the fell destiny which dooms them to a state of untimely orphanage, is driven to despondency, and sometimes to acts of infamy. Nor is the evil obviated by the argument, that the mildness of the insolvent laws furnishes an easy release from confinement. The moment a citizen enters a Prison at the command of his fellow citizen, his mind is humbled; and the principle is the same, whatever may be the duration, whether it can deprive him of his liberty for a day, a month, a year, or threescore years and ten. Notwithstanding all the boasting of the mildness of our insolvent laws, our Jails are crowded with debtors: thousands are annually imprisoned for debt in these United States. These facts amply demonstrate, that the existing insolvent laws do not furnish a remedy for the evil. It must be eradicated by an entire and total abolition.

In the courts of the United States, no security can be demanded against groundless or malicious actions, except the legal costs of suit. But by general practice under the laws, the simple affidavit of the plaintiff, that the defendant is indebted to him, is sufficient to consign the defendant to Prison, unless some responsible person will befriend him by becoming his bail. He is not required to state that the obligation was incurred by false pretences, nor that the defendant was suspected of an intention to secrete his property, or to withdraw his person, or to entertain any fraudulent design. Nothing is required but the plaintiff's oath of debt, to place the liberty of the defendant beyond the protection of law, and subject him to the favor of an individual, to save him from Prison. It is difficult to ascertain any fixed principle upon which imprisonment for debt is advocated. It is regarded by some as a punishment for a crime; by others, a mode of coercion; by some, a fulfilment of an implied contract; by others, again, a matter of public policy. If it is a crime, the object of punishment should be the reformation of the offender, and the prevention of future offences. An offence is against society; the guilt of the offender should be ascertained by a jury; the penalty should be fixed by law, according to the degree of guilt, and pronounced by the court without consulting the pleasure of an individual. (But in imprisonment for debt, there is no reformation.) Society is not disturbed by a criminal act. No guilt is imputed to the debtor. The law furnishes no penalty. The court pronounces no sentence. There are no grades of offence. All is left to the discretion of an individual, and the law operates indiscriminately upon the fraudulent and unfortunate. If it be a means of coercion, it is inefficacious. It cannot compel the honest man to pay what he has no means of paying. It places him beyond the possibility of procuring those means. The dishonest man will devise a method of placing his property beyond the reach of his creditors, by preparing himself in anticipation of the result. He will triumph in the impotence of the laws. The innocent are always degraded, and often ruined, while the guilty escape the punishment which their crimes deserve. It is not the fulfilment of a contract. No fair construction, even under all the fictions of law, can justify the conclusion, that a debtor agrees to forfeit his personal liberty to the will of his creditor. The debtor, as a citizen and free man, is in all respects equal to his creditor. No contract could deprive him of personal independence; and in contracting a debt, he has no intention to compromit his freedom. A contract, upon such a principle, would be void, both in law and in equity. In contracting a debt, there is a mutual agreement between the parties, in which both are interested. If a loan, it is for usury; if a sale, it is for profit; if an act of friendship, gratitude is the safest pledge for its return, when circumstances will permit. But, in all cases, the ability of the debtor, from the *property* which

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he holds, or may acquire, is the only proper means of payment; and it is the only legitimate resource which the creditor can honorably and lawfully anticipate. If his object is to obtain power over the liberty of the debtor, it is dark, designing, dishonorable in the extreme, and utterly unworthy the sanction of law. If his dependence is upon the friends of the debtor, by exciting their commiseration, through cruelty, it deserves public reprobation. Lord Mansfield justly observes, if any near relation is induced to pay the debt for the insolvent, to keep him out of Prison, it is taking an unfair advantage. No credit is desirable in a free country, predicated upon the imprisonment of the debtor; and it ought not to be granted upon such considerations.

In a country without a uniform bankrupt law, the cruelty of the system is beyond the endurance of freemen. As a matter of policy, the committee cannot discover either the wisdom or the justice of the system. To oppress the poor may well enough consist with the policy of despots; but, to an American citizen, whose birthright is liberty, it must be odious. The wealth and prosperity of a nation, the comforts of society, and the happiness of families, depend upon active industry, combined with well-directed enterprise. Our laws and institutions recognize no classes. Farmers, mechanics, merchants, professional men, and the capitalist, are all peers. The revolutions in property, and distinctions resulting from industry, virtue and talent alone, are as certain as the revolutions of the seasons. They cannot be perpetuated in one family, nor excluded from another. The poor may become wealthy, and the rich poor.

The prospect of success invigorates the hand of industry, and gives impetus to the noblest enterprise. To these exertions every encouragement should be given; but, when the cloud of misfortune lowers, to consign its victim to the Prison, is to blast his future prospects, and to fix upon his family the mark of degradation. To maintain that confidence which is necessary to a fair and reasonable credit, effectual remedies should be provided against the property of the debtor, always reserving from execution such articles as are necessary for the pursuit of his calling; but that he may retain the spirit of useful enterprise, for the benefit of both his family and the community, those reservations should be carefully guarded, and the freedom of his person always secured. It cannot be denied that great calamities, both public and private, have arisen from too much credit; seldom or never from too little; and it is equally certain that the excess of credit as frequently proceeds from him who gives, as from him who receives it.

If imprisonment for debt shall be totally abolished, the parties will understand the proper legitimate source for the fulfilment of a contract. It will then rest upon its proper basis. The person granting credit will confide in the ability of the debtor to meet the claim, or he will require satisfactory pledges. Whatever censure may attach to the abuse of credit, it is but just to divide it between them. It is frequently as injurious to the one as to the other; and, without the voluntary consent of both, it cannot exist. In the present state of society, the injury of the system may be seen and felt in a limited degree; and persons not accustomed to visit the abodes of misery, will scarcely be convinced of its dangerous tendency. But, as population becomes more dense, the difficulty of procuring the comforts of life must be increased. Then, if the power of the creditor over the personal liberty of his debtor shall remain, it will be exercised with unrelenting severity. Though our republican forms may be preserved, their essence may be destroyed. The country will be divided into two great classes, creditors and debtors; between whom the most obstinate hostilities will exist; and, as in Greece and Rome, society may be convulsed, confidence destroyed, and liberty endangered.

We should legislate with a view to posterity, that, with our fair inheritance, we may transmit to them a harmonious system, calculated to sustain their rights, and perpetuate the blessings of freedom.

While imprisonment for debt is sanctioned, the threats of the creditor are a source of perpetual distress to the dependent, friendless debtor, holding his liberty by sufferance alone. Temptations to oppression are constantly in view. The means of injustice are always at hand; and even helpless females are not exempted from the barbarous practice. In a land of liberty, enjoying, in all other respects, the freest and happiest government with which the world was ever blessed, it is a matter of astonishment that this cruel custom, so anomalous to all our institutions, inflicting so much misery upon society, should have been so long endured. It is at variance with the settled character of our population. Whenever objects of charity present themselves, all of our sympathies are called into action. There is scarcely a hamlet in our country where benevolent societies do not exist, often extending their munificence to families deprived of their support by this oppressive system. We have not only expended our treasure to enlighten the sons of the forest, but we have sought out the victims of misfortune in foreign regions. The isles of the Pacific, the burning climes of Africa, the children of wretchedness in Europe and in Asia, even the land of Palestine, have enjoyed the fruits of American benevolence, obtained by voluntary contribution, while the cries of the unfortunate debtor among us are unheard and unrequited. Public sentiment demands his release; but avarice pleads the cause of oppression, and prejudice rivets the chain.

The committee ask leave to report a bill.

A Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any of the courts of the United States to issue a capias ad satisfaciendum, or any other process, by which the body may be subject to arrest or imprisonment, upon any judgment at law, or final decree in chancery, for payment of money founded upon any contract, express or implied, which may have been entered into, or upon cause of action, which may have accrued, after the fourth day of July next; and upon all such contracts and causes of action after judgment, imprisonment shall be totally and absolutely abolished.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no bail or security for the appearance for any defendant or defendants shall, hereafter, be required upon the service of the original or mesne process issuing out of the courts of the United States, in any action or suit founded on any contract, express or implied, which shall be made or entered into after the fourth day of July next, nor in any other suit or action where the cause of action shall have accrued subsequent to that time, unless the plaintiff or some

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other person shall make oath or affirmation before the clerk, or officer attesting the said process, who is hereby empowered to administer the same, or before some other person authorized to administer oaths by the laws of the United States, or of the several states, that the defendant or defendants named in the process is or are justly indebted to the plaintiff or plaintiffs in a certain sum stated in said affidavit, and shall, moreover, make oath or affirmation that he or they have reason to believe that the said defendant or defendants intends or intend to remove from the state or territory in which he or they reside at the time such action was brought, or move his property out of the same, or conceal his property before judgment, or otherwise abscond, so that the process of the court, after judgment, cannot be executed; which oaths or affirmations the said clerk, or other officer, shall endorse and certify on the said process: whereupon, the said officer executing the same shall take bail, in double the amount so sworn to, and proceed as if this act had never passed. But the defendant or defendants may contest the allegation of said oaths or affirmations before the court in which the said suit or action is instituted, or before the judge of said court in vacation, in such form as the court shall prescribe; and if the court shall be of opinion that the said allegations are not well founded, it may make an order to be entered on record, discharging said bail or security from his or their suretiship. And in cases where bail is not authorized by this act, the first process shall be by summons; or by summons and attachment of property, in those states where, by the laws thereof, property may be attached by mesne process; and the return of service, according to the laws of the state in which the process has issued, shall be a sufficient appearance of the defendant or defendants to warrant the subsequent proceedings in the cause: *Provided*, That no person shall be held to bail on mesne process, except in the state or territory in which the debt was contracted, or cause of action accrued, or in the state or territory where the defendant or defendants reside, or unless the debtor has absconded from the state or territory in which he resided, or is about to leave the United States; which allegation, that the debtor has absconded, or is about to leave the United States, shall be made, on oath or affirmation, in the manner as hereinbefore provided for, and the truth of said allegation shall, in like manner, be tried.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall prevent the issuing the writ of ne exeat by any court of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the fourth day of July next, no female whatever, or male of the age of seventy years, or more, who shall be sued for any debt, damages, or claims, due, or alleged to be due, in virtue of any contract, express or implied, shall be held to special bail, or bail on mesne process; but, in all actions on such contracts, express or implied, the process shall be by summons, or by summons and attachment of property, in those states where, by the laws thereof, property may be attached by mesne process; and the return of service of such process shall be a sufficient appearance of the defendant to warrant the subsequent proceedings in the case.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall extend to all cases of civil proceeding within the district of Columbia and the territories.

S.

An Act to improve the Penitentiary Edifice, and to regulate the Management of its Concerns, and for the erecting of Cells, &c., and to appropriate Money for its Support, and to provide a Road and River Fund, and for the Compensation of Persons appointed to survey and mark out certain Roads, and for other Purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That there shall be constructed, in addition to the present buildings at the Penitentiary, an hospital, and seventy-five additional cells for the confinement of convicts; and the hospital to be constructed shall be connected with the present building, and combined with the whole for convenience and safety; and the additional cells shall be under the same roof; the whole to be built under the direction of the inspectors, with the like materials and strength as those used in the construction of the cells now in use at the institution.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the coping of the outer wall shall be repaired, so as to prevent the rapid decay going on in it; and, where it may appear necessary, said wall shall be raised, so as to afford additional security against escapes from the Prison.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That suitable improvements shall be made in the work-shops, and particularly that the painting done in the institution shall be in rooms properly constructed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the inspectors shall have power to direct the manner in which materials to be used in this institution shall be purchased; but it shall in no case be lawful for any inspector, or other officer of the institution, to furnish supplies of any kind themselves, or in any manner be interested therein.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the inspectors of the Penitentiary shall, for the future, make annual reports to the governor, on the first day of October; embracing the entire condition and business of the institution, instead of quarterly reports, as heretofore required by law.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the principal keeper be authorized to make out an account against the state, for all work hereafter to be done by the convicts for the state, and other improvements done in the Penitentiary.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of the hospital, and additional cells hereinbefore directed, and for the repairs of the work-shops and outer wall; and it shall be the duty of the board of inspectors to see that this law is carried into effect, with a due regard to economy, and the objects intended to be accomplished.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That two thousand five hundred dollars [$25,000] be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of supporting the Penitentiary, for the year [1833] eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, as a road and river fund.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars be, and

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the same is hereby apropriated for the payment of Isaac Bailey and Wm. G. Henderson, commissioners, who surveyed and marked out the road from St. Marys to Columbus, and that the same be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That $3 per day shall be allowed to James Simpson, of De Kalb county, Alexander Ware, of the county of Fayette, Lewis Williams, of Meriwether county, Archibald Willingham, of the county of Harris, and George W. Dillard, of the county of Muscogee, and Thomas Anderson, the surveyor, whilst in active service as commissions [commissioners] and surveyor, appointed by a resolution of the General Assembly, approved December the twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; to examine and lay out a large market road, the nearest and most practicable route from the town of Decatur, in De Kalb county, to the town of Columbus, by the way of Fayetteville, Greenville, and Hamilton, and that the said accounts be made out on oath before any legal officer.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the ration of the guard of the Penitentiary, shall consist of twenty ounces of sifted corn meal, and eight ounces of bacon, twelve ounces of pork, or twenty ounces of beef, and one gill of molasses, each, per day.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the said guard shall receive for every one hundred rations, as specified in the twelfth section of this act, four quarts of vinegar; four pounds of hard soap; two pounds of tallow candles, and four quarts of salt.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the ration of the convicts in the Penitentiary, shall consist of twenty ounces of corn meal sifted, and eight ounces of bacon, twelve ounces of pork, or one pound of beef, each, per day.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the vinegar, salt and soap, to be issued to the convicts, shall be the same as specified for the guard, in the twelfth section of this act.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the convicts shall receive one half pint of peas or beans, each, per day, from the first day of October, until the last day of December, and from the first day of January, to the last day of March, inclusive, in each and every year; and one pint of molasses each, per week, from the first day of April, to the last day of September, in each and every year.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be issued to the guard and convicts, during the beef season, at least two rations of bacon or salt pork per week.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the heads, ribs, or back-bones of hogs shall be issued as rations, they shall be considered as pork; and two pounds of such heads, ribs, or back-bones, shall be issued for one of net pork.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from and immediately after the passage of this act, the inspectors of the Penitentiary be, and they are hereby required, to let the contract for supplying rations for the guard and convicts, for each year, to the lowest bidder, and that they give twenty days' notice of the time and place of receiving sealed proposals from persons who may wish to bid for said contract, in all the public gazettes of Milledgeville.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said inspectors to take a bond with good and sufficient security, in the sum of three thousand dollars, payable to his excellency the governor, and his successors in office, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, from the person who may become the lowest bidder, for supplying the rations of the guard and convicts, as pointed out in the preceding sections of this act.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws, which militate against this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

ASBURY HULL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS STOCKS,
President of the Senate.

Assented to, Dec. 22, 1832.
WILSON LUMPKIN, *Governor.*

An Act to repeal an Act entitled an Act "to abolish Penitentiary Imprisonment in this State, except in certain Cases, to change the Mode of Punishment for Crimes and Misdemeanors, and for other Purposes," passed the twenty-fourth of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the act passed on the twenty-fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act to abolish Penitentiary imprisonment in this state, except in certain cases, to change the mode of punishment for crimes and misdemeanors, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby repealed

T. HAYNES,
Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS STOCKS,
President of the Senate.

Assented to, Nov. 28, 1832.
WILSON LUMPKIN, *Governor*

T.

To his Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major-General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned commissioners, appointed by an act passed at the last session of the legislature, entitled "An act granting to his majesty a sum of money to obtain plans and estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in this province, and to appoint commissioners for the same," humbly beg leave to report:—

That in the early part of the month of June last, they proceeded on a tour into the United States, in order to procure the plans and estimates, and other information required by the legislature. They first visited the Penitentiary erected by the government of the state of New York at Auburn, and spent some time, with great advantage, in examining that Prison, and the system of police and discipline which was originally devised at that establishment, together with the modes of employing and punishing the convicts there confined. From thence they repaired to Sing Sing, where the second great Penitentiary of the state of New York, called the Mount Pleasant State Prison, is situated. This Prison is of more recent construction than that of Auburn, but is managed on the same principles. The commissioners also inspected the Prison built at Blackwell's island by the cor-

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portion of the city of New York; and the Penitentiary of Connecticut, erected at Wethersfield, within a few miles of Hartford; and they were about to extend their visits to similar establishments at Boston and Philadelphia, when the sudden and alarming progress of the cholera obliged them to change their plans and to return immediately home. The results of such inquiries as they had an opportunity to make are now submitted; and imperfect and defective though they may in many respects be, it is yet hoped they will not be considered wholly unsatisfactory or insufficient.

On the merits of the Penitentiary system, it does not appear that the commissioners are called on to offer any elaborate argument or observations. The legislature, in the preamble of the statute, have fully expressed their sentiments on the subject, and left it no longer a question for discussion whether it is expedient, for the more effectual punishment of crime, to erect a Penitentiary within this province. The duties assigned the commissioners were, to procure plans and estimates for the building that it had been determined on to erect, and to gather information respecting the best system of management to be adopted on its completion. In performance of the latter duty, they have obtained various documents, as noted in the schedule which will accompany this report, and be found to contain many facts of the highest value, in illustration of the advantages of a well-devised Penitentiary system. The commissioners would request special attention to the reports on Prisons and Prison discipline, made under the direction of a society of gentlemen, chiefly resident at Boston, who have spared neither pains nor expense to accumulate information on the very important and interesting subjects which form the objects of their association, and who have thus collected and published a mass of most valuable intelligence respecting the penal laws, the Prisons, and the Prison discipline of the several states composing the Union, as well as of foreign countries. From these reports, which have been bound together in one volume, the legislature cannot fail to derive many useful hints on the matters generally embraced by them, as well as on the particular points to which the researches of the commissioners have been more especially directed.

It will be seen that two systems of Prison discipline have acquired notoriety in the United States, namely, the Auburn system, and the Philadelphia system; both of them based on the grand principle of solitary confinement with labor, but differing considerably in its practical application: both, however, aim not only at the beneficial effects to be produced by the restraint of the convict, and the example of his punishment, but also at the reformation of the delinquent, which, especially among the junior classes, is far from being of rare occurrence.

The mode of punishment by solitary confinement with labor, appears to have been adopted in the Netherlands as early as the year 1770; and at Ghent, in particular, the great philanthropist Howard found a Penitentiary called the Maison de Force, conducted, in the year 1776, on the principle of seclusion, each convict occupying a separate cell at night, and the whole of them laboring and eating in company, but in total silence, and without intercourse with one another during the day.

About the year 1787, a society was formed at Philadelphia, for alleviating the miseries of public Prisons, at whose instance the legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1790, sanctioned the construction of cells for the separate confinement of prisoners. While the number of prisoners in custody continued small, the system was found to work well; for the inspectors were enabled to classify the prisoners by day and by night, and to enforce solitary labor as well as solitary confinement on the more hardened offenders. As, however, the population of the state increased, the Prison became crowded; the plan of solitary confinement and classification could not be persevered in; and it was not until the recent erection of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania that the Philadelphia system, as it is termed, could obtain a fair field for the developement of its supposed practical advantages. This structure, which it may here be proper to describe, stands on elevated ground, about two miles and a half north-west of the city, and about half a mile east of the Schuylkill river. "The yard wall, which is built of stone, 30 feet high, encloses nearly 12 acres. The building for the keeper's house, and the offices of the Prison government, make a part of the south wall on each side of the centre. The magnificence of this part of the Prison may be inferred from the fact that the yard wall cost about $200,000. On the centre of the yard is erected the observatory, and on seven lines diverging from the observatory towards the wall, the blocks of cells. The cells are arranged in two rows, in seven one story buildings, on opposite sides of seven passages, extending from the observatory towards the wall to the ends of the blocks of cells. Connected with each cell on the outside is an exercising yard. The entrance to the cells is through the exercising yard. The place of observation for the keeper over the prisoner is through a small orifice, opening from the cell into the passage, which may be closed at pleasure by the keeper, and which is intended to be kept generally shut. The only mode of seeing the prisoner while confined in his cell, if the doors are shut, is through this orifice. When he is let out of his cell into the exercising yard, he may be seen either by opening the door of the exercising yard or by walking on the top of the wall over the exercising yard. The wall of the exercising yard is so high, that he cannot be seen from the principal observatory in the centre of the large yard, unless the observatory is raised to a height far above that contemplated in the original plan. The entrance to the cell, from the exercising yard, is secured by double doors, one on each surface of the wall; the inner door of grated iron, and the outer door of plank. The orifice between the cell and the passage, which is large enough to admit the face of a man, is secured by double doors of plank. For ventilation there are several holes, about three inches in diameter, near the floor of the cell, passing through the wall into the exercising yard, and several angular flues passing off through the wall between the cell and the passage, about ten feet above the floor. The mode of heating is by admitting warm air into each cell, through a small orifice opening into an air chamber, extending the whole length of each passage beneath the floor. Each cell has also a water closet." This is a general description of the building, as originally designed, which is further illustrated by a ground view of it, to be found in the Second Report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, published in the year 1827. At that period about one hundred cells only had been completed. In 1831, an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania authorized the construction of 400 additional cells, which it is believed have been completed without any material deviation from the original plan. This plan, as it has been remarked, is "most admirably contrived for perfect seclusion; the purposes of cleanliness do not demand the entrance of an attendant, or the

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egress of a prisoner; his food is furnished without his seeing the hand that brings it; and a complete inspection of every part of the cell is had, while the prisoner can neither see nor hear the approach of his keeper."

The discipline of this Penitentiary is described by the board of inspectors, in their second report, made in the year 1830, as consisting in "solitary confinement at labor, with instruction in labor, in morals, and in religion." The board go on to declare their "judgment, founded on actual experience, of the operation of solitary confinement with labor and instruction, upon the moral and physical powers of the convicts."

"The evidence of the physician, (say they,) with the concurring testimony of the warden, establish the fact, that neither insanity nor bodily infirmity has been produced by the mitigated solitude in which the prisoners are confined. Absolute solitude for years, without labor, or moral or religious instruction, probably does bear too severely upon a social being like man; and were such the mode of punishment in this institution, the board would feel little hesitation in recommending its repeal—as cruel, because calculated to undermine the moral and physical powers of the prisoner, and to disqualify him from earning his bread at the expiration of his sentence; as impolitic, because when persisted in beyond a very limited time, it tends to harden rather than reform the offender, while it produces great expense to the public, the prisoner in no way contributing by labor to his support."

"When a convict first arrives, he is placed in a cell and left alone, without work and without any book. His mind can only operate on itself; generally, but few hours elapse before he petitions for something to do, and for a Bible. No instance has occurred in which such a petition has been delayed beyond a day or two. If the prisoner have a trade that can be pursued in his cell, he is put to work, as a favor: as a reward for good behavior, and as a favor, a Bible is allowed him. If he have no trade, or one that cannot be pursued in his cell, he is allowed to choose one that can, and he is instructed by one of the overseers, all of whom are master workmen in the trades they respectively superintend and teach. Thus work, and moral and religious books, are regarded and received as favors, and are withheld as a punishment."

"Intemperance and thoughtless folly are the parents of crime; and the walls of a Prison are generally peopled by those who have seldom seriously reflected: hence the first object of the officers of the institution is, to turn the thoughts of the convict inwards upon himself, and to teach him how to think: in this, solitude is a powerful aid: hence this mode of punishment, bearing as it does with great severity upon the hardened and impenitent felon, is eminently calculated to break down his obdurate spirit; and when that important object of Penitentiary discipline has been gained, (and in any Prison it frequently is,) and when the prisoner has once experienced the operation of the principles of this institution on a broken spirit and a contrite heart, he learns, and he feels, that moral and religious reflection, relieved by industrious occupation at his trade, comfort and support his mental and physical powers, divest his solitary cell of all its horrors, and his punishment of much of its severity. The impression thus made, instead of being destroyed by the sneers of ruffians, is cherished and fixed by the officers of the Prison."

"No prisoner is seen by another after he enters the walls; when the years of his confinement have passed, his old associates in crime will be scattered over the earth, in Prison, or in the grave, and the reformed prisoner looks forward from this Penitentiary with a hope that he may pass his life, after the expiration of his sentence, undiscovered by the community of convicts; and that should he find a spot where he may earn his livelihood by honest industry, and acquire a new character, and friends who are ignorant of his crime, there will be a probability he may escape exposure to the new world he has formed around him, and may not be deprived of his employment, and again be driven by necessity to crime, in order to obtain the means of his subsistence."

"Great terror is known to have been impressed upon the minds of the convict community by this institution; and the small number of prisoners sent from the Eastern District, including a vast majority of the population of the state, together with the careful manner in which it has been ascertained the most knowing rogues avoid committing those offences that would subject them to its discipline, may be regarded as powerful reasons for extending its operation to those Penitentiary offences not at present comprehended within the statute."

"Such is the general industry of the prisoners, resulting from solitude, that, except in three or four instances, it has been deemed inexpedient to task them; and so efficient a coadjutor is solitude, that little time is required to teach a convict a trade. The first prisoner, a negro boy of twenty years of age, brought up on a farm, made a shoe on the fourth day after the commencement of his instruction in the trade, which passed with others, and was paid for by the contractor."

"Many years' experience in the practical operation of the penal laws and Prison discipline on the part of most of the inspectors, and the particular knowledge of the board in the actual operation of this institution upon the moral and physical powers of the prisoners, and upon the public interests, have established a conviction of the humanity and excellence of this system of Penitentiary punishment, and that its permanent establishment, and extension to all crimes and misdemeanors, punishable with imprisonment, at hard labor, under the existing laws, as soon as an adequate number of cells can be provided, will be consistent with the purest principles of philanthropy, and calculated to advance the interests, and sustain the elevated character of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The warden of the same Prison, that is, of the Eastern Penitentiary, concludes his report to the inspectors in these words—"I feel bound to say, that every day of my experience only more and more fully convinces me that separate confinement, with labor, and moral and religious instruction, is the most perfect and most beneficial system for the management of convicts, known to me; embracing in its details all the advantages, and avoiding most of the evils, which are inherent in every other plan which has occupied my attention."

In their report, dated 2nd January, 1832, the inspectors of the same State Prison say—"The actual operation of the Penitentiary system of solitary confinement at labor, with instruction in labor, in morals, and in religion, has continued to command the approbation of the board; and in the opinion of its members, the friends of this institution have great cause to rejoice in its success, as the best evidence of its excellence, and of the practical wisdom and humanity of its founders."

These extracts will suffice in elucidation of the Penitentiary system of Philadelphia. A

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few remarks may now be permitted respecting that of Auburn.

The State Prison established at this village was commenced in 1816, on the old defective plan, with large night rooms, where the prisoners were congregated together in a manner most injurious to discipline and morals. The important and invaluable improvement of separate night cells for each convict was not introduced until the year 1820. The ground plan of the Auburn Prison may be seen in the volume of Reports of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, with that also of the Wethersfield Prison. The plan and elevation of the beautiful structure at Blackwell's island, which accompany this report, will convey a correct impression of that Penitentiary. With regard to the great establishment at Sing Sing, the commissioners regret that they have no ground view of it to submit. The principal building is about 500 feet in length, and 5 stories high, and contains one thousand cells: it is on the general plan of the north wing of the Prison at Auburn. The only variations are in the windows, doors, and fastenings. The windows are more numerous, and not so large; so that there may be one in front of each cell, which is not the case at Auburn. At Sing Sing the doors are on the outer surface of the wall. At Auburn they are set on the interior surface, so as to leave a recess between the door and the outer edge of the wall, which is about two feet deep, in which the door swings back against the jambs or side of the partition wall. At Sing Sing a compound lever lock is used, by means of which many doors on the same gallery may be locked or unlocked at once. In the north wing at Auburn, the door is fastened by a heavy iron catch secured in the partition wall, and a strong latch attached to the door, which is raised and lowered by a large iron lever, resting on a pivot bolt, and extending from the latch of the door two feet horizontally to the outer edge of the wall, and thence at a right angle about 12 inches to the lock, which confines the lever and door latch with which it is connected when the door is shut, by a sort of hook formed in the end of the lever which enters the hole in the latch—the strength and simplicity of which it is difficult to describe. The lock which secures this latch and lever is thus three feet from the outside of the cell door grate, and as well out of the sight as out of the reach of the convict. In the ranges of cells built during the present year, on an improved plan, in the south wing of this Prison, locks of a superior construction are used. Much discussion has been caused by the difference in the construction and fastenings of the cells of the two Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing. It will be seen that in the plan submitted by the commissioners, while the improved Auburn lock is retained, a considerable alteration in the dimensions of the cells is recommended.

Without entering into further detail on these points, respecting which the fullest information may be gathered from the documents herewith submitted, the commissioners proceed to observe that it is since the introduction of the regulation for the separate confinement of the convicts at night, and the strict prohibition of intercourse among them, while at labor and meals, by day, at Auburn, and the Prisons subsequently built on its model, that the system now bearing the name of Auburn, has been brought to its present high state of excellence, and attracted general admiration. The Auburn system consists briefly in this: "Absolute solitude during the night; joint labor during the day, but without any communication with each other by word or sign; meals taken at the same table, but so disposed as not to see the faces of those opposite to them; religious instruction on Sundays received in a body; and a Sunday school in the same manner, twice a day; both in church and school the same prohibition of intercourse; a full diet of meat, bread and vegetables; comfortable bedding, in very narrow, but well-aired, well-warmed cells, and the utmost attention to cleanliness in every department of the Prison. Visitors are admitted, but without permission to speak to the convicts, who on their discharge receive a sum not exceeding three dollars, without any relation to their earnings. Their work is uninterrupted during the day, except by their meals, and is generally contracted for by mechanics, who find the materials. This enumeration is not one of what is merely required, but of what is actually done. And the strictness with which these rules have been enforced is such, that it is asserted that, among thirty or forty working together for years in the same shop, no two of them know each other's names. Nothing (it is well said) can be more imposing than the view of a Prison conducted on these principles."

It excited the admiration of the commissioners while they were at Auburn and Sing Sing, especially at the latter place, where the apparently exposed situation of the building, without any high wall around it, and the detached labor of the scattered parties of convicts, created at the first glance an impression of the insecurity of the Prison, which was in reality quite groundless. The inspectors of the Mount Pleasant Prison, adverting to the discipline of their institution, in their last report, observe—"The vigor and perfection of its government do not appear to be generally known. Here are nearly one thousand convicts, from the lowest villain, the very poltroon of infamy, to the hardened desperado, whose hands are perhaps stained with blood, and whose whole previous life had been a continued course of crime and of terror. Of all this number, during the hours of labor, not one is confined by wall, or lock, or bolt, or restrained in limb by fetter or shackle, but spread out into different sections; some are employed at the distance of more than a quarter of a mile from the Prison. What, then, keeps them in subjection? Scarcely the thirteen guards, for no greater number are on duty at one time. No, by the mere force of discipline, at the will of their keeper, they are tamed into submission, and moved with the facility of finished mechanism."

In a report made by certain commissioners to the legislature of New York, in the year 1825, it is said—"The Auburn Prison, with the discipline enforced in it, presents the following advantages:—that the sentence of the law can be enforced with almost absolute certainty, since the escapes must be nearly impossible, and conspiracy quite so; and an attempt at insurrection, therefore, hopeless; consequently, that the Prison is governed with great comparative safety to the lives both of the keepers and prisoners, which, in case of insurrection, are necessarily in danger. The separate cells by night, and the silence preserved always, entirely prevent all contamination among the prisoners: thus at once is excluded the great question of the classification of convicts, which has so much engaged the attention of benevolent men in Europe and America. By this system every prisoner forms a class by himself, and to all moral and social purposes he is insulated. The novice in crime may work for years by the side of the most expert felon, without making any progress in the mysteries of criminality. The

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prisoners are compelled to work diligently and profitably, and are deterred from spoiling their work. And we may add, as an important feature of this system, that if any human means can, as it were, enforce repentance and amendment, it is this. The entire separation from all criminal associates, the sobriety of feeling consequent upon temperance and labor, and, most of all, the sadness of solitude, most frequently make serious impressions. We have seen manifest proofs of such impressions among the prisoners, and only wish there were reason to expect they would be permanent."

In 1827, other commissioners say—"We consider that the Auburn Prison, with its government and discipline, is much better calculated to effect the intended purposes than any other we have heard, or have any knowledge, of."

The directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, in reporting to the legislature of that state, in 1828, advert to the "excellent discipline of the Prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing." They remark, that "the experience of those Prisons has afforded numerous instances of reformation to prove that their discipline combines all the advantages ever expected from the system, and is perhaps as perfect as Prison discipline can or need be. Their principal regulations are few and simple, tending all to the maintenance of silence among the convicts, and, indirectly, through this medium, to the preservation of order, security and subordination. Their discipline now serves as a model to all new Prisons, and is well worthy the imitation of those of the old that can possibly be adapted to its reception." The joint committee of the Council and Assembly of the state of New Jersey, in reporting upon their State Prison, in 1830, "recommend, with entire unanimity, the building of a new Prison, on the general plan of those at Auburn in New York, and at Wethersfield in Connecticut." They remark, in reference to their old Prison, "that the re-commitments are, out of ninety, *seven* a second time, *two* a third time, and *two* a fourth time. *Cases of reformation*, we have heard of few or none. At Auburn, out of six hundred, the whole number, the re-commitments are *seventeen* a second time, and, from latest information, *none* a third. *Cases of reformation* at Auburn, out of two hundred and six discharged convicts, *one hundred and forty-six* well authenticated."

Having thus exhibited the nature of the Auburn system of Prison discipline, as well as of the Philadelphia system, the commissioners are next to state briefly their reasons for preferring the former.

It will be readily seen in what consists the important difference between the two systems. Both profess to communicate instruction to the convicts in labor, in morals, and in religion. Both consider *solitude and labor* as the groundwork of their discipline. The grand distinctive features of each system are to be found in the regulations prescribing the extent of the seclusion, and the mode and manner of employing the convicts. According to the Philadelphia rules, they are kept in separate confinement by day as well as by night: they spend their days in solitary labor in their respective yards, and their nights in their respective solitary cells. Their seclusion thus becomes complete and unbroken; and during the whole term of their imprisonment, the convicts neither see one another nor any other person, except the officers of the Prison, and such other individuals as may be permitted to enter their cells upon any urgent occasion. According to the Auburn rules, the convicts are kept in solitary confinement in separate cells during the night, and at hard labor, with the strictest silence, in companies or gangs, during the day. At Auburn, also, the convicts mess together in one room, but without facing each other, and without intercourse; though at Sing Sing and Wethersfield, which Prisons are conducted on the general principles of the Auburn Penitentiary system, the convicts take their meals each in his own separate cell. In both the Philadelphia and the Auburn systems, it appears that salutary discipline has been combined with profitable labor; for, at both places, viz. at Philadelphia and at Auburn, the earnings of the convicts have been sufficiently productive to support the respective institutions. At the same time it must be remarked that the profits resulting from joint labor are found to be greater than those which are derived from solitary labor.

Both systems have warm advocates; and, as the extracts that have been made show, they are both in successful and satisfactory operation.

In making a selection under these circumstances, the commissioners have been guided by sundry considerations, the chief of which are the following:—

In the first place, they were sensible that the people of Upper Canada, or at least such of them as had directed their attention to the subject, entertained a favorable opinion of the Penitentiary system which was in action under their immediate view; viz. the Auburn system.

Secondly. At Auburn, Sing Sing, &c., we have, as the Boston Society remarks, "a beautiful example of what may be done by proper discipline, in a Prison well constructed."—Here it is said of officers as well as men, that "there is a place for every man, and that every man is in his place."—"We regard it," they add, "as a model worthy of the world's imitation."—Captain Basil Hall, too, in his book of travels in the United States, observes that he minutely examined this system, and thought it deserved no slight praise. These are important testimonials in its favor.

Thirdly. The Auburn system is not only held in high estimation in the state of New York, where it originated and has been for some time enforced, but has been successfully adopted in several other states of the American confederacy, viz. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Illinois, &c. It has also attracted the favorable notice of other countries, especially of Great Britain, as the articles in a recent number of the London Quarterly Review and other publications fully prove.

Fourthly. The Philadelphia system can only be regarded as in the course of experiment. The New Penitentiary at that city, owing to the recency of its construction, has not yet afforded the means of determining its value, either intrinsically or comparatively. It is, indeed, warmly eulogized and supported by its friends, and may, possibly, in the end, establish a character superior to all other Penitentiary systems yet devised. Nevertheless it has not attained to any superiority over all other systems, except at home, nor has it been adopted any where except in its native state.

Taking all these matters into consideration, the commissioners have come to the conclusion that the Auburn system is that which it is the safer to act on in this province.

(Signed by)

JOHN MACAULAY,
H. C. THOMPSON.

Dated *Kingston, 12th of November*, 1832.

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U.

The Opinion of the London Society for the Improvement of Prisons, concerning the Usefulness of the Boston Prison Discipline Society.

The Annual Reports of that most valuable institution, the Boston Prison Discipline Society, abound with valuable facts relative to the progress of improvements throughout the United States:—the enlightened views and practical benevolence of that Society, entitle its supporters to the esteem and gratitude of men of all countries.

V.

Extracts from the Report of Messrs. G. De Beaumont and A. De Tocqueville, the French Commissioners, on the Penitentiary System in the United States.

The Opinion of the French Commissioners concerning the Usefulness of the Prison Discipline Society.

The Boston Prison Discipline Society was established in 1826. [Its First Report bears date June 2d, 1826.—Trans.] From that time to the present, i. e. during six years, it has spent 17,498 dollars 19 cents, of which 15,681 dollars were given by charitable persons. [According to the last, the Seventh Report, bearing date May 24, 1832, there were received during the last year 3035 dollars, of which 477 dollars 49 cents were the balance of the account of the previous year.—Trans.] It collects all possible documents for the purpose of enlightening public opinion, shunning no fatigue, visiting good and bad Prisons, pointing out the defects of the one, and the advantages of the other, the ameliorations which have been effected, or such as ought to be introduced.

The Reports published by this Society are like an authentic book, in which all abuses and mistakes of the Penitentiary system are registered, whilst, at the same time, all happy results are stated.

This Society, which is convinced that religious instruction is the basis of the whole system of reform of Prisons, has supported, during six years, from its own funds, ministers in the Prisons of Auburn, Sing-Sing, Wethersfield, Lamberton, (New Jersey,) and Charlestown.

The sum spent already for this object is 4727 dollars 29 cents. See the six Reports.

Lieber's Translation.

Table of Contents of the Report of the French Commissioners, recently translated from the French, by Francis Lieber.

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To which is added, the Article on the Pennsylvania Penitentiary System, as originally written for the Encyclopædia Americana, by the translator, with some additions, making in all 301 pages octavo.—Lieber's Translation.

List of Documents on the Penitentiary System in the United States, collected by the French Commissioners, and deposited in the Office of the Minister of Commerce and Public Works in Paris, comprised in six Folio Volumes.

Vol. I.

Massachusetts.

1. Report for the year 1820, on the Charlestown Prison, near Boston.
2. Report for the year 1821.
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10. Report of the inspectors of the New Penitentiary for the year 1829.
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12. Laws of the state of Massachusetts respecting the Penitentiary, and rules of the Prison.
13. Some statistical documents on the Prison, and a manuscript of the superintendent, who gave it to us.
14. Regulations of the Old Prison (1823).

Connecticut.

15. Report of the committee appointed to inspect the Old Newgate Prison, for 1825.
16. Report of the committee appointed to inspect the Old Newgate Prison, for 1826.
17. Report of the committee appointed to construct a New Prison, for 1827.
18. Report of the inspectors of the Wethersfield Prison for 1828.
19. Report of the inspectors of the Wethersfield Prison for 1829.
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21. Report of the inspectors of the Wethersfield Prison for 1831.
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23. Statistical table of crimes and offences, from 1790 to 1831.
24. Letter to us by Mr. Barrett, chaplain of Wethersfield, on the Penitentiary system, October 7th, 1831.
25. Copy of a contract between the superintendent of Wethersfield and a contractor.
26. Manuscript notice by Mr. Barrett, on the discipline of Wethersfield, October, 1831.

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New York.—Ancient Newgate Prison.

1. Original document by Mr. Flagg, secretary of state, to us, containing a report on Newgate, of December 31, 1817; another of December 31, 1818; and a third, of January 20, 1819.
2. Report of the comptroller of the state of New York on Newgate, March 2, 1819.
3. Report of the inspectors of Newgate, January 21, 1820.
4. Report of the inspectors of Newgate, of 1824 and 1827.
Report of the inspectors of Newgate, of 1823 and 1826.
5. Statistical tables, showing the number and nature of crimes in the state of New York, copied by us from the registers of Newgate.
6. Statistical table, showing the number of prisoners pardoned, escaped, and of those who died; also the expenses of the Old Newgate Prison from 1797 to 1819.

Penitentiary of Sing-Sing.

7. Report of the inspectors to the legislature for 1825.
8. Report of the inspectors to the legislature of 1827, for 1826.
9. Report of the inspectors to the legislature of 1828, for 1827.
10. Report of the inspectors to the legislature of 1829, for 1828.
11. Report of the inspectors to the legislature of January 6, 1830.
12. Report of the inspectors to the legislature of January 5, 1831.
13. Report of the inspectors to the legislature of January 12, 1832.
14. Report of Mr. Hopkins on Mr. Elam Lynds, March 19, 1831.
15. Manuscript memorandum on the discipline of Sing-Sing, given to us by Mr. Wiltse, superintendent of this Prison.
16. Plan of Sing-Sing, and memorandum of Mr. Cartwright, containing a plan and estimate of the expenses of this Prison.

Penitentiary of Auburn.

17. Manuscript report of the commissioners appointed to inspect Auburn, March 16, 1818.
18. Report of the inspectors of the Auburn Prison, of February 1, 1819.
19. Report of the inspectors of the Auburn Prison, for the year 1820.
20. Report of the inspectors of the Auburn Prison, of January 1, 1824, for 1823.
21. Report of the inspectors of the Auburn Prison, of January 26, 1825, for 1824.
22. Report of the inspectors of the Auburn Prison, of February 2, 1826, for 1825.
23. Report of the inspectors of the Auburn Prison, of January 8, 1827, for 1826.
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7. Report of Messrs. Hopkins and Tibbits on the Auburn Prison, January 13, 1827.
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9. Inquiry into the Auburn discipline, and on the system of contract.
10. Manuscript given to us by the clerk of Auburn, respecting the order and discipline of that Prison.
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3. Report of the directors of the Penitentiary, December 23, 1828.
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7. Letter of Mr. MacEvoy on the same, December 4, 1831.
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9. Report to the legislature on the Penitentiary system, January 27, 1821.
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11. Letter of Roberts Vaux to William Roscoe, on the same subject, 1827.
12. Letter of Edward Livingston to Roberts Vaux, on the same subject.
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14. Description of the New Penitentiary, 1829.
15. Constitution of the Prison Society of Philadelphia.
16. First and second reports on the New Penitentiary, 1831.
17. Acts of the legislature, containing the new penal laws connected with the New Penitentiary system. Regulations of the Prison.
18. Letter of Dr. Bache on the New Penitentiary system, contained in a number of the Journal of Law.
19. Three numbers of Hazard's Register, containing statistical documents on the Penitentiary system of Pennsylvania.
20. Letter of Samuel Wood on the Penitentiary system, 1831.
21. Report of the commissioners appointed for the revision of the penal code of Pennsylvania, December 24, 1827.
22. Of the Penitentiary system in Pennsylvania, by Mease, 1828.

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Vol. V.

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1. Six Reports of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, from 1826 to 1832.
2. Report of Mr. Gray respecting the erection of work-shops for delivered prisoners.
3. Introductory Report to the Code of Prison Discipline, prepared for the state of Louisiana, by Edward Livingston, 1827.
4. On the abolition of capital punishment, by the same.
5. Reflections on the Penitentiary System, by Mr. M. Carey, of Philadelphia, 1831.
6. Essay on the Penal Code of Pennsylvania, by Tyson.
7. Report of 1831 on the Temperance Society of New York.
8. Report of 1831 on the Temperance Society of Pennsylvania.
9. Medical Statistics of Philadelphia, by Emerson, 1831.
10. Report on primary schools of Pennsylvania, 1831.
11. Laws respecting schools in Pennsylvania.
12. Three statistical tables on the sanatory state of Baltimore.
13. Report on the school fund in Connecticut.
14. Letter directed by Mr. Elam Lynds to ourselves, on the Penitentiary system, October 10, 1831.
15. Opinion of Mr. Elam Lynds on the Penitentiary system. (Manuscript sent by him to ourselves, July 8, 1831.)
16. Statistical table on the number of crimes in Ohio.
17. Another table on the number of crimes since 1815.
18. Letter of Mr. M'Lean, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the Penitentiary system.
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8. Regulations of the House of Refuge of New York, and appeal to the inhabitants of New York, by the committee on Prisons, in order to obtain their support.

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9. Appeal of the directors of the House of Refuge of Philadelphia, in order to obtain funds, 1826.
10. Discourse pronounced by Mr. J. Sergeant, on the opening of the House of Refuge of Philadelphia.
11. Another appeal of the directors of the House of Refuge to their fellow citizens, 1828.
12. First report on the House of Refuge of Philadelphia, 1829.
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14. Third report on the House of Refuge of Philadelphia, 1831.
15. Regulations of the House of Reformation of Boston, 1830.
16. Report of the committee for the establishment of a House of Refuge in Baltimore.
17. Form of an indenture for individuals leaving the House of Refuge of Philadelphia.
18. Inquiry into the House of Refuge of New York.
19. Various documents, seven in number, on the House of Refuge of New York.

The whole, composing one hundred and twenty-seven pieces, arranged in the way indicated above, in six volumes folio, have been deposited by the minister of commerce and public works in the archives of his office.

The *maître des requêtes*, secretary-general of the office of the minister of commerce and public works, acknowledges to have received from Messrs. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville the volumes above mentioned, which have been deposited in the archives of the "ministry," section of the library.

The *maître des requêtes*, secretary-general,
(Signed) EDMOND BLANC.

LIEBER'S TRANSLATION.

Conversation of the French Commissioners with the Prisoners in the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia, October, 1831.*

No. 28.—This prisoner knows how to read and write; has been convicted of murder; says his health, without being bad, is not so good as when he was free; denies strongly having committed the crime for which he was convicted; confesses to have been a drunkard, turbulent and irreligious. But now, he adds, his mind is changed; he finds a kind of pleasure in solitude, and is only tormented by the desire of seeing once more his family, and of giving a moral and Christian education to his children; a thing which he never had thought of when free.

Ques. Do you believe you could live here without labor?

Ans. Labor seems to me absolutely necessary for existence; I believe I should die without it.

Ques. Do you often see the wardens?

Ans. About six times a day.

Ques. Is it a consolation to see them?

Ans. Yes, sir, it is with joy I see their figures. This summer, a cricket entered my yard; it looked to me like a companion. If a butterfly, or any other animal, enters my cell, I never do it any harm.

No. 36.—The prisoner had suffered previously a punishment in the Walnut Street Prison; says he prefers imprisonment in the Penitentiary to the Old Prison. His health is excellent,

* Nobody is allowed to see the convicts, except the inspectors, the wardens, and the chaplain. [There are some few others who are official visitors.—*Trans.*] The Philadelphia magistrates were kind enough to make an exception of the rule in favor of us. We were introduced into all the cells, and left alone with the prisoners. It is the result of a fortnight's observation, which we offer above to the reader. The number at the head of each article, indicates the place which the prisoner holds in the list, as to the time of his imprisonment in the Penitentiary. We have often omitted to note it down, as the reader will find.

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and solitude does not seem to him insupportable. Asked whether he is obliged to work; he says, no; but adds, labor must be regarded as a great benefit. Sunday seems interminably long, because then he is not allowed to work.

Ques. What is, in your opinion, the principal advantage of the new system, to which you are subject?

Ans. Here the prisoner does not know any of his companions, and is not known by them. It was a Prison acquaintance, who, after I had left Walnut Street, again involved me in a theft.

Ques. Have you sufficient to eat?

Ans. Yes, sir.

Ques. Do you believe the yard belonging to your cell is necessary for it?

Ans. I am convinced it would be impossible to do without it.

No. 41.—A young man; confesses to being a criminal; sheds tears during our whole conversation, particularly when he is reminded of his family. "Happily," says he, "nobody can see me here;" he hopes then to return into society, without being stamped with shame, and not to be rejected by it.

Ques. Do you find it difficult to endure solitude?

Ans. Ah! sir, it is the most horrid punishment that can be imagined!

Ques. Does your health suffer by it?

Ans. No: it is very good; but my soul is very sick.

Ques. Of what do you think most?

Ans. Of religion; religious ideas are my greatest consolation.

Ques. Do you see now and then a minister?

Ans. Yes, every Sunday.

Ques. Do you like to converse with him?

Ans. It is a great happiness to be allowed to talk to him. Last Sunday, he was a whole hour with me; he promised to bring me, to-morrow, news from my father and mother. I hope they are alive; for a whole year I have not heard of them.

Ques. Do you think labor an alleviation of your situation?

Ans. It would be impossible to live here without labor. Sunday is a very long day, I assure you.

Ques. Do you believe your little yard might be dispensed with, without injury to your health?

Ans. Yes, by establishing in a cell a continued current of air.

Ques. What idea have you formed of the utility of the system to which you are subject?

Ans. If there is any system which can make men reflect and reform, it is this.

No. 56.—Has been convicted three times; has a feeble constitution; has not been well during the first months of his stay in the Penitentiary, which he attributes to want of exercise, and sufficient current of air. He has been brought to the Penitentiary at his own request; he loves, he says, solitude; he wishes to lose sight of his former companions, and form no new ones: shows his Bible, and assures us that he draws his greatest consolations from this book.

Ques. You work here without reluctance: you have said to me that this was not the case in the other Prisons in which you have been imprisoned; what is the cause of this difference?

Ans. Labor is here a pleasure; it would be a great aggravation of our evils, should we ever be deprived of it. I believe, however, that, forced to do it, I might dispense with it.

No. 46.—Is fifty-two years old; was sentenced for burglary; enjoys good health; solitude seems to him a punishment extremely hard; the presence of the keepers, even, is a great satisfaction for him, and he would consider it a happy event if a minister would sometimes visit him; considers labor his greatest consolation. He denies having committed the crime which caused his conviction.

No. 61.—Was convicted for horse-stealing; says he is innocent. Nobody, he says, can imagine the horrid punishment of continued solitude. Asked how he passes his time; he says there are but two means—labor, and the Bible. The Bible is his greatest consolation. He seems to be strongly actuated by religious ideas; his conversation is animated; he cannot speak long without being agitated, and shedding tears. (We have made the same remark of all whom we have seen, so far.) He is a German by birth; lost his father early, and has been badly educated. Has been above a year in the Prison. Health good. According to him, the adjacent yard is absolutely necessary for the health of the prisoner.

No. 65.—Is thirty years old; without family; convicted of forgery; seven months in Prison; health very good. He is little communicative; complains of solitude, which becomes tolerable by labor only. Religious ideas seem to occupy him but little.

No. 32.—A negro of twenty years of age; has received no education, and has no family; was sentenced for burglary; has been fourteen months in the Penitentiary; health excellent; labor, and visits of the chaplain, are his only pleasures. This young man, who seems to have a heavy mind, hardly knew the letters of the alphabet, previously to his entering the Penitentiary; he has, however, by his own exertions, attained to reading fluently his Bible.

No. 20.—Has been convicted of the murder of his wife; has been eighteen months in the Penitentiary; health excellent; has a very intelligent look; at first, he says, solitude was insufferable, but custom overcomes gradually the horror; labor becomes entertaining, and the Bible a pleasure; isolation is tempered by the daily visits of the wardens. He has learned in Prison the art of weaving. The turn of ideas of this prisoner is peculiarly grave and religious; it is a remark which we have had occasion to make upon almost all whom we have visited.

No. 72.—A negro of twenty-four years, convicted of theft a second time; he seems full of intelligence.

Ques. You have been a prisoner of Walnut Street. What difference is there between that Prison and this Penitentiary?

Ans. The prisoners were a great deal less unhappy in Walnut Street than here, because there they could freely communicate with each other.

Ques. You seem to work with pleasure: was it the same with you in Walnut Street?

Ans. No; there labor was a burden, which we tried to escape in all possible ways; here it is a great consolation.

Ques. Do you read the Bible sometimes.

Ans. Yes, very often.

Ques. Did you do the same in Walnut Street?

Ans. No; I never found pleasure in reading the Bible, or hearing religious discourses, but here.

This prisoner has been here since six months; health excellent.

No. 83.—Thirty years of age; is in a state of relapse. In Baltimore, where he was detained, the discipline was very hard, and the daily task of labor very considerable.

Ques. Do you prefer being imprisoned here?

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Ans. No; I should prefer to return to Baltimore, because there is no solitude there.

He has been but two months here; has had the fever; but his health is entirely restored.

No. 64.—A negro of twenty-six years; convicted of burglary; his intelligence seems to be but little; has learned to weave in Prison.

No. 00.—Convicted of an attempt to commit murder; fifty-two years of age; has seven children; has received a good education; was a prisoner in Walnut Street; makes a frightful picture of the vices in that Prison; but believes most of the convicts would prefer to return to Walnut Street, than to enter the Penitentiary; they shun solitude so much.

Asked his opinion respecting the system of imprisonment; he says that it cannot fail to make a deep impression on the souls of the prisoners.

No. 15.—Twenty-eight years old; convicted of manslaughter; has been above two years in the Penitentiary; his health excellent; has learned to weave in his cell. Solitude appeared at first insufferable; but one accustoms himself to it.

No. 54.—Thirty-five years old; convicted of the murder of his wife; has been a year in the Penitentiary; health excellent.

The remarks which this person makes on the sufferings caused by solitude, prove how much he has undergone; but he begins to accustom himself to this kind of life, and does not find it any longer as hard.

No. 22.—A negro of thirty-four years; has been convicted for theft once before; eighteen months here; health pretty good.

Ques. Do you find the discipline to which you are subject as severe as it is represented?

Ans. No; but that depends upon the disposition of the prisoner. If he takes solitary confinement bad, he falls into irritation and despair; if, on the contrary, he immediately sees the advantages which he can derive from it, it does not appear insupportable.

Ques. You have been imprisoned already in Walnut Street?

Ans. Yes, sir; and I cannot imagine a greater den of vice and crime. It requires but a few days for a person not very guilty to become a consummate criminal.

Ques. Do you think that the Penitentiary is superior to the Old Prison?

Ans. That is as if you were to ask me, whether the sun was finer than the moon.*

No. 68.—Age twenty-three; convicted of theft; has been here six months; health excellent; he is cold, and little communicative; he only becomes animated by speaking of the sufferings of solitude; he works with ardor; the presence of a visitor never interrupts his labor.

No. 85.—Has been here two months; convicted of theft. Health good, but his mind seems to be very agitated. If you speak of his wife and child, he weeps bitterly. In short, the impression produced by the Prison seems very deep.

No. 67.—Age thirty-eight; convicted of theft; has been here eight months. Health good. Became a shoemaker in the Prison, and makes six pairs of shoes a week.

This individual seems to have naturally a grave and meditative mind. Solitude in Prison has singularly increased this disposition. His reflections are the results of a very elevated order of ideas. He seems to be occupied only with philosophical and Christian thoughts.

No. 52.—Age thirty-nine; is in a state of relapse; has been formerly in Walnut Street; says that that Prison is a shocking place; one cannot leave it honest. If I had been, he says, at first in this Penitentiary, I should not have committed a second crime.

Ques. Have you accustomed yourself easily to solitude?

Ans. At first, solitude seemed to me horrid; gradually I accustomed myself to it; but I do not believe that I could live here without labor. Without labor there is no sleep.

This person has been nearly a year in this Prison; enjoys good health.

No. 1.—This prisoner, the first who was sent to the Penitentiary, is a negro. Has been here more than two years. His health is excellent.

This man works with ardor; he makes ten pair of shoes a week. His mind seems very tranquil; his disposition excellent. He considers his being brought to the Penitentiary as a signal benefit of Providence. His thoughts are in general religious. He read to us in the Gospel the parable of the good shepherd, the meaning of which touched him deeply; one who was born of a degraded and depressed race, and had never experienced any thing but indifference and harshness.

No. 17.—Is a mulatto, convicted of theft; confined twenty months; was never ill. Charitable persons have taught him to read; he learned here shoemaking. The necessity of labor was so great, that, at the end of the first week, he was able to make coarse shoes.

No. 50.—Thirty-seven years old; in relapse; paints energetically the vices which prevail in Walnut Street, where he has been imprisoned.

If they had put me here for my first crime, he said, I never should have committed a second; but one always leaves Walnut Street worse than he enters it. Nowhere but here is it possible to reflect.

Ques. But the discipline of this Penitentiary is very severe?

Ans. Yes, sir; particularly in the beginning. During the two first months, I was near falling into despair. But reading and labor have gradually comforted me.

This prisoner has been twenty months here. Health excellent.

No. 62.—A well-educated man, thirty-two years old. He was a physician.

Solitary confinement seems to have made a profound impression upon this young man. He speaks of the first time of his imprisonment with horror; the remembrance makes him weep. During two months, he says, he was in despair; but time has alleviated his situation. At present, he is resigned to his fate, however austere it may be. He was allowed to do nothing; but idleness is so horrid, that he nevertheless always works. As he knew no mechanic art, he occupies himself with cutting leather for the shoemakers in the Prison. His greatest grief is not to be allowed to communicate with his family. He ended the conversation by saying, Solitary confinement is very painful, but I nevertheless consider it an institution eminently useful for society.

Health good. He does not complain of the physical part of the discipline to which he is subject.

No. 4.—Age twenty years; has been imprisoned already once in Walnut Street. He ascribes his relapse to the pernicious influence of that Prison. "We are here much happier," he says; "not that the discipline of the Penitentiary is mild; far from it; the first days particularly are horrid; I believed despair would kill me. Yet I have never been ill, though I have been here now for two years."

* We believed it necessary to give literally the answers of the prisoners.

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No. 35.—This prisoner is above eighty. When we entered, he was reading his Bible.

No. 73.—A negro woman, twenty years of age, in relapse. She says the Penitentiary is far superior to Walnut Street Prison.

Ques. Why so?

Ans. Because it makes one think. She has been seven months here; health very good.

No. 6.—Has been two years in this Prison; arrived here unwell; and his health has been re-established in the cell.

No. 69.—Thirty years old; convicted of theft; has been five months in Prison; health apparently very good, but his mind dejected. "I do not believe," he says, "that I ever shall leave this cell alive; solitude is fatal to the human constitution; it will kill me."

Ques. What are your consolations?

Ans. I have but two—labor, and the perusal of my Bible.

No. 51.—Forty-four years old; in relapse. He regrets bitterly having the first time been imprisoned in Walnut Street. "Nowhere but here," says he, "can one reflect."

He has been here ten months; his health was never better.

No. 47.—Has been a year in the Penitentiary; health apparently excellent.

His disposition appears good; but it is difficult to attach much importance to his words, as he expects soon to be pardoned.

No. 66.—Twenty-one years. Contrary to the ordinary course, he refused at first to work, and it required a long diet to subdue him. At present, he is perfectly subdued; he has felt the necessity of labor in solitude, and works with ardor. He has learnt in a short time shoemaking, and makes now from eight to nine pair of shoes a week.

Has been here eight months; health excellent.

No. 00.—Aged forty. Imprisoned for robbery on the highway, with arms in his hand; seems very intelligent; told us his story in the following terms:

"I was fourteen or fifteen years old when I arrived in Philadelphia. I am the son of a poor farmer in the west, and I came in search of employment. I had no acquaintance, and found no work; and the first night I was obliged to lie down on the deck of a vessel, having no other place of rest. Here I was discovered the next morning; the constable arrested me, and the mayor sentenced me to one month's imprisonment as a vagrant. Confounded, during my short imprisonment, with a number of malefactors of all ages, I lost the honest principles which my father had given me, and, on leaving the Prison, one of my first acts was to join several young delinquents of my own age, and to assist them in various thefts. I was arrested, tried, and acquitted. Now I thought myself safe from justice, and, confident in my skill, I committed other offences, which brought me again before the court. I was sentenced to an imprisonment of nine years in Walnut Street Prison.

Ques. Did not this punishment produce in you a feeling of the necessity of correcting yourself?

Ans. Yes, sir; yet the Walnut Street Prison has never produced in me any regret at my criminal actions. I confess that I never could repent them there, or that I ever had the idea of doing it during my stay in that place. But I soon remarked that the same persons re-appeared there, and that, however great the finesse, or strength of courage, of the thieves, was, they always ended by being taken; this made me think seriously of my life, and I firmly resolved to quit forever so dangerous a way of living, as soon as I should leave the Prison. This resolution taken, I conducted myself better, and after seven years imprisonment, I was pardoned. I had learnt tailoring in Prison, and I soon found a favorable employment. I married, and began to gain easily my sustenance; but Philadelphia was full of people who had known me in Prison; I always feared being betrayed by them. One day, indeed, two of my former fellow prisoners came into my master's shop and asked to speak to me; I at first feigned not to know them, but they soon obliged me to confess who I was. They then asked me to lend them a considerable sum; and on my refusal, they threatened to discover the history of my life to my employer. I now promised to satisfy them, and told them to return the next day. As soon as they had gone, I left the shop also, and embarked immediately with my wife for Baltimore. In this city I found easy employment, and lived for a long time comfortably enough; when one day my master received a letter from one of the constables in Philadelphia, which informed him that one of his journeymen was a former prisoner of Walnut Street. I do not know what could have induced this man to such a step. I owe to him my being now here. As soon as my employer had read the letter, he sent me indignantly away. I went to all the tailors in Baltimore, but they were informed of what had happened, and refused me. Misery obliged me to seek labor on the rail-road, then making between Baltimore and Ohio. Grief and fatigue threw me, after some time, into a violent fever. My sickness lasted a long time, and my money was at an end. Hardly recovered, I went to Philadelphia, where the fever again attacked me. When I was convalescent, and found myself without resources, without bread for my family; when I thought of all the obstacles which I found in my attempts to gain honestly my livelihood, and of all the unjust persecutions which I suffered, I fell into a state of inexpressible exasperation. I said to myself, Well, then, since I am forced to do it, I will become a thief again; and if there is a single dollar left in the United States, and if it were in the pocket of the president, I will have it. I called my wife, ordered her to sell all the clothes which were not indispensably necessary, and to buy with the money a pistol. Provided with this, and when I was yet too feeble to walk without crutches, I went to the environs of the city; I stopped the first passenger, and forced him to give me his pocket-book. But I was arrested the same evening. I had been followed by the person whom I had robbed, and, my feebleness having obliged me to stop in the neighborhood, there were no great pains necessary to seize me. I confessed my crime without difficulty, and I was sent here.

Ques. What are your present resolutions for the future?

Ans. I do not feel disposed, I tell you freely, to reproach myself with what I have done, nor to become what is called a good Christian; but I am determined never to steal again, and I see the possibility of succeeding. If I leave in nine years this Prison, no one will know me again in this world; no one will have known me in the Prison; I shall have made no dangerous acquaintance. I shall be then at liberty to gain my livelihood in peace. This is the great advantage which I find in this Penitentiary, and the reason why I prefer a hundred times being here to being sent again to the Walnut Street Prison, in spite of the severity of the discipline which is kept up in this Penitentiary.

Has been in Prison a year; health very good.

LIEBER'S TRANSLATION.

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NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,

BOSTON, MAY 27, 1834.

Boston:
PERKINS, MARVIN & CO., 114 WASHINGTON STREET.
STEREOTYPED AT THE
BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDERY.

1834.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Prison Discipline Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

ART. 2. It shall be the *object* of this Society to promote the improvement of Public Prisons.

ART. 3. It shall be the *duty* of this Society to take measures for effecting the formation of one or more Prison Discipline Societies in each of the United States, and to co-operate with all such Societies in accomplishing the object specified in the second article of this Constitution.

ART. 4. Any Society, having the same object in view, which shall become auxiliary to this, and shall contribute to its funds, shall thereby secure for the Prisons, in the State where such Society is located, special attention from this Society.

ART. 5. Each subscriber of two dollars, annually, shall be a Member.

ART. 6. Each subscriber of thirty dollars, at one time, shall be a Member for Life.

ART. 7. Each subscriber of ten dollars, annually, shall be a Director.

ART. 8. Each subscriber of one hundred dollars, or who shall by one additional payment increase his original subscription to one hundred dollars, shall be a Director for Life.

ART. 9. The officers of this Society shall be a President, as many Vice-Presidents as shall be deemed expedient, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, to be chosen annually, and a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the business of the Society. This Board shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen, of whom nine shall reside in the city of Boston, and five shall constitute a quorum.

Every Minister of the Gospel, who is a member of this Society, shall be entitled to meet and deliberate with the Board of Managers.

The Managers shall call special meetings of the Society, and fill such vacancies as may occur by death or otherwise, in their own Board.

ART. 10. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be, ex officio, Members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 11. Directors shall be entitled to meet and vote at all meetings of the Board of Managers.

ART. 12. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held in Boston, on the week of the General Election, when, besides choosing the officers as specified in the ninth article, the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

ART. 13. The Managers shall meet at such time and place, in the city of Boston, as they shall appoint.

ART. 14. At the meetings of the Society, and of the Managers, the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President first on the list then present, and in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, such Member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside.

ART. 15. The Secretary, in concurrence with two of the Managers, or, in the absence of the Secretary, any three of the Managers, may call special meetings of the Board.

ART. 16. The minutes of every meeting shall be signed by the Chairman or Secretary.

ART. 17. The Managers shall have the power of appointing such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society either Members for Life or Directors for Life.

ART. 18. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution except by the Society, at an annual meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

Reading of the Word of God, and prayer, by Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Fall River.

Reading of the Treasurer's Report, by the Treasurer, Mr. Charles Cleveland, together with the Certificate of the Auditors, by the President.

Reading of the Report of the Board of Managers, by the Secretary.

First Resolution, for the acceptance of the Report.

Offered by the Rev. Mr. Todd, of Northampton, seconded by Rev. Dr. Woods.

Second Resolution.—*Resolved*, That the improvement of Prison discipline is eminently a Christian enterprise, and, as such, is entitled to the special sympathy and co-operation of the friends of Christ.

Offered by the Rev. Amos Blanchard, of Lowell, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Codman.

Third Resolution.—*Resolved*, That the neglect of moral and religious instruction in County Prisons, is a subject deserving the solemn consideration of the ministers, and all the disciples of Christ, as moral and accountable beings.

Offered by Rev. Mr. Chickering, of Bolton, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Holmes, of New Bedford.

Fourth Resolution.—*Resolved*, That the practice of confining Insane Persons in Jails and in Houses of Correction, with criminals, and persons charged with the commission of crime, discards the distinction between calamity and guilt, and punishes the misfortune which it is the duty of society to relieve;—and, further,

Resolved, That, since the cheering fact has been demonstrated, that insanity is a disease easily cured, it becomes one of the most imperative duties of every government to provide suitable institutions for the reception and remedial treatment of the Insane.

Offered by Horace Mann, Esq., of Boston, and seconded by Hon. George Blake.

Fifth Resolution.—*Resolved*, That the American Penitentiary System is peculiarly calculated to promote the greatest good of the prisoner, from its admirable adaptation to the philosophy of the mind.

Offered by Rev. George W. Blagden, and seconded by Rev. Dr Church.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Managers of the Prison Discipline Society, in presenting their Ninth Annual Report, have occasion, as they have had in every preceding year, to notice the death of friends and benefactors.

In 1826, RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN and JOSIAH SALISBURY died;
in 1827, WILLIAM PHILLIPS;
in 1828, not one of its officers, but two of its friends;
in 1829, ELIAS MAYNARD, JOHN HOOKER, EDWARD HOLYOKE and JOHN JAY;
in 1830, GEORGE BLISS, the venerable president;
in 1831, ARCHIBALD FALCONER, JOSIAH BISSELL and JEREMIAH EVARTS;
in 1832, ELIAS CORNELIUS, JOHN B. LAWRENCE, WILLIAM H. ELIOT and RICHARD VARICK;
in 1833, GARDINER GREENE, JAMES BOWDOIN, GILMAN PRICHARD, JAMES HOW and ENSIGN LINCOLN;
in 1834, EBENEZER PORTER, NATHANIEL R. COBB, ISAAC WARREN and WILLARD WILLIAMS.

It is an honor and blessing to have had such friends and benefactors. It is pleasant to remember them, and think of all they said and did for our encouragement. It is transporting to think, that their spirits are in heaven, where there is no more sin; and, if we are followers of Christ, in a little time, we shall be with them, and fall down and worship Him who sitteth upon the throne, and the Lamb, forever and ever.

We cannot leave this part of the Report, however, without a few words more of sorrow and gratitude in memory of such friends as EBENEZER PORTER and NATHANIEL R. COBB.

Before this Society was formed, and even before its formation was distinctly contemplated, Dr. Porter, Mr. Evarts and a venerable and beloved friend still living, signed the credentials of an individual, introducing him to the American Bible Society, as a suitable person to examine the Prisons in the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining their condition. This Society had its origin in that examination; and this is only one among many facts which might be mentioned, to show how nearly connected is the name of EBENEZER PORTER with the first movements in favor of a benevolent object. Notwithstanding his feeble

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health, and arduous official duties, it admits of a question, whether we have a friend among the living, who has done more for the cause of benevolence, by his spirit of counsel, and wisdom, and understanding; by his benevolence, and constancy, and truth; by his self-denial, perseverance and faith. On his bosom, feeble as it was, many a weary traveller, in the service of Christ, has rested his weary head, and many strong men, in hours of despondency, because their way seemed dark and gloomy, have gone to his immortal spirit, that dwelt in a tabernacle too feeble for its powerful action, and had their way made plain and light before them. There are hundreds, who know, from their own experience, what this means. He was a beloved and honored father in the church.

Nathaniel R. Cobb was a younger brother, less extensively known in the country at large, engaged most successfully in mercantile pursuits in Boston, who, many years ago, formed the resolution, that he had obtained wealth enough for himself and family, and that he would therefore devote all the future income of his business to the cause of benevolence, whatever that income might be, saving that, only, which should be needful for the support of his family. It is believed that he rigidly adhered to this resolution; for certain it is, that it took him almost no time, in a manner as sweet and delightful as the gift was valuable, to bestow 10, 50, 100, or even $1000, according to the necessity of the case, for a benevolent object. The resolution by which he governed his life was not more remarkable, than the rapidity with which his noble mind comprehended the bearings of an object of benevolence, which was presented to him for the first time, or the catholic spirit with which he gave the hand of Christian fellowship to agents of all sorts of benevolent societies. He was himself a Baptist; but at the same time, he was what the missionaries of the same denomination have been called in Burmah, Jesus Christ's man; and, what many a desponding agent of a benevolent society has felt him to be, one of nature's noblemen. It is our privilege to remember him; and the very church, where we are assembled, is rendered more sacred, by having had his remains deposited beneath it, on Saturday last.

Having given this notice of our departed friends, we propose the following arrangement of the principal topics in this Report:—

1. *Want of Moral and Religious Instruction in County Prisons.*
2. *Disregard of the Principle of Solitary Confinement at Night in County Prisons.*
3. *Neglect of Employment in County Prisons.*
4. *Playing Cards in County Prisons.*
5. *Inattention to Cleanliness in County Prisons.*
6. *Dungeons in County Prisons.*
7. *Connection between Intemperance and Crime, as seen in County Prisons.*
8. *Imprisonment for Debt, as seen in the County Prisons of Massachusetts, in the Autumn of* 1833.
9. *Not an alarming Increase of Crime and Litigation in Massachusetts, compared with the Increase of Population.*

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10. *Small Number of Females in Prison in Massachusetts, compared with the Population.*
11. *Statistics of Crime in Massachusetts.*
12. *Kindred of Prisoners.*
13. *Probable Number of Persons in Prison in the United States at any one Time, in* 1833.
14. *Probable Number of Persons committed to Prison in the United States, during the Year ending Sept.* 1833.
15. *Probable Number of Relatives of the Persons committed to Prison in the United States, in one Year.*
16. *The Enterprise of this Society, but just begun.*
17. *Leverett Street Jail, Boston.*
18. *Bridewell, in New York City.*
19. *Arch Street Prison, Philadelphia.*
20. *Common Jails in Washington City, Cincinnati, O., Louisville, Ken., and New Orleans.*
21. *State Prison in Maine.*
22. *State Prison in New Hampshire.*
23. *State Prison in Massachusetts.*
24. *Houses of Correction at South Boston, Dedham, Worcester and Greenfield.*
25. *Contemplated Penitentiary in Rhode Island.*
26. *State Prison in Connecticut.*
27. *Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, N. Y.*
28. *State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y.*
29. *Interesting Intelligence from the Prison at Auburn, N. Y.*
30. *County Prisons at Auburn, Rochester and Geneseo, N. Y.*
31. *State Prison in New Jersey.*
32. *New Penitentiary of Philadelphia.*
33. *New County Prison in Philadelphia.*
34. *Penitentiary at Pittsburg, Penn.*
35. *Penitentiary in Baltimore.*
36. *Penitentiary in Washington City.*
37. *Penitentiary of Virginia.*
38. *Reformation in the Penitentiary of Georgia.*
39. *Penitentiary in Tennessee.*
40. *New Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.*
41. *Penitentiary at Kingston, Upper Canada.*
42. *Contemplated Penitentiary in Lower Canada.*
43. *Success of the Asylum at Worcester, Massachusetts, for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics.*
44. *Contemplated Asylum for Lunatics in Maine.*
45. *Movement in New Hampshire in Behalf of Poor Lunatics.*
46. *Effort of the Governor of New York, in Behalf of Poor Lunatics.*
47. *Incipient Movement in New Jersey, in Behalf of Poor Lunatics.*
48. *Probable Number of Lunatics in the United States, and urgent Necessity of Asylums for them, like that at Worcester, Mass., in every State in the Union.*
49. *House of Refuge in Boston.*
50. *House of Refuge in New York.*

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51. *House of Refuge in Philadelphia.*
52. *Imprisonment for Debt in Maine.*
53. *Imprisonment for Debt in New Hampshire.*
54. *Imprisonment for Debt in Vermont.*
55. *Imprisonment for Debt abolished, in certain Cases, in Massachusetts.*
56. *Imprisonment for Debt in Rhode Island and Connecticut.*
57. *The Law abolishing Imprisonment for Debt in New York assailed, but not destroyed.*
58. *Imprisonment for Debt in New Jersey.*
59. *Imprisonment for Debt in Pennsylvania.*
60. *Foreign Intelligence.*
61. *Motives to Perseverance.*
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1. Want of Moral and Religious Instruction in County Prisons.

Lenox Jail, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, Sept. 24, 1833.—There is no system of moral and religious instruction in the Prison. The Methodists have been sometimes to visit and pray with the prisoners, and the inhabitants in the village have sometimes been there for similar purposes. Dr. Shepherd attended the funeral of a man, who died in the Prison, about two years since. But there is nothing done with system on the Sabbath, or during the week, for the instruction of the prisoners.

Springfield Jail, Hampden county, Mass., Sept. 26, 1833.—There is no system of moral and religious instruction.

Northampton Jail, Hampshire county, Mass., Sept. 27, 1833.—There is no moral or religious instruction in this Prison, except from the Bibles, which are generally furnished by the county. Dr. Hunt also furnished some before he died. But there are no visits to the Jail by the clergy or other Christians, for religious purposes, unless persons are under sentence of death. There was one visit by some clergyman, about a year ago, to an insane person. But there have very rarely been any visits for religious purposes, since Mr. Clapp kept the Prison, more than nineteen years.

Greenfield Jail, Franklin county, Mass., Sept. 28, 1833.—We mention with regret, that no Christian minister or friend visits this excellent institution, for the purpose of performing a religious service in it. No one has done it, at any time, since the present keeper has been in office—more than four years.

Worcester Jail and Worcester House of Correction, Worcester county, Mass., Oct. 1, 1833.—We also add with regret, that neither in this Jail, nor in this House of Correction, has there been any systematic religious instruction.

Boston Jail, Suffolk county, Mass., Oct. 15, 1833.—Nothing has been done, since the inmates of the House of Correction were removed

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to South Boston, either during the week, or on the Sabbath, for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, except that they are furnished with Bibles.

House of Correction at South Boston, Oct. 19, 1833.—In one particular concerning it, which we deem of fundamental importance, and which we have found true of no other Jail or House of Correction in the state, we wish to express our strong approbation. The institution has a chaplain appointed by the government of it, who performs divine service twice on the Sabbath, and teaches a considerable number of the prisoners in a Bible class. He receives a small salary from the government. We commend this establishment to the observation of all who wish to see a good House of Correction.

Dedham Jail and House of Correction, Norfolk county, Mass., Oct. 23, 1833.—We were pained to learn that nothing is done by ministers or Christians, on the Sabbath or during the week, for the moral and religious instruction of the inmates of this establishment.

New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, Bristol county, Mass., Oct. 29, 1833.—In addition to all the other evils in this establishment, there has been no religious service in the Prison for two years. Previous to that time, the clergy in New Bedford were invited alternately to officiate in the Prison; and they had done so several times. It is not strange, that ministers of holiness, peace and purity, should be discouraged, and cease to visit such a place, although it would have been highly honorable to them, if, with one heart and soul, they had gathered around them a few other good citizens, and made such representations about the unnecessary evils, which they could not fail to observe in their weekly visits, as would lead to their correction forthwith, in such a state as Massachusetts, and such a town as New Bedford.

Barnstable Jail, Barnstable county, Mass., Oct. 27, 1833.—There are no visits by ministers or Christians to this Prison, for religious purposes. "There are several ministers in town," said the jailer, "of different denominations—Methodists and Baptists, Unitarians and Orthodox; but nobody comes here."

Nantucket Jail, Nantucket county, Mass., Oct. 26, 1833.—The jailer says there are no visits, at any time, at this Jail, by clergymen, for religious purposes.

Edgartown Jail, Duke's county, Mass., Oct. 26, 1833.—A small Jail, in a small place, among a kind and happy people. The keeper had been in office six months, and there have been but two boys and one man in Prison during that time; and they remained almost no time Nothing, therefore, need be said concerning moral and religious instruction: happy will it be for all the counties in the commonwealth, when it can be dispensed with for the same cause. The fence of the Jail is secured on the top with a picket, composed of shingle nails, through pieces of lath: emblem of innocence.

Plymouth Jail, Plymouth county, Mass., Oct. 21, 1833.—There have been about three religious services by clergymen and others, since the present keeper has been in office—a period of four years. There has never been any systematic effort for the benefit of the prisoners on the Sabbath, during this time.

At the funeral of a man who died, there was a religious service.

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Cambridge Jail, at Lechmere Point, Middlesex county, Mass., Oct. 18, 1833.—The moral and religious instruction, in this Prison, is furnished, on the Sabbath, by students connected with the theological seminary at Cambridge. We found two of them at the Prison, on the Sabbath, shut up in the rooms with the prisoners, endeavoring to do them good. The attention of the prisoners appeared to be respectful and kind, and the labor of the young gentlemen was regularly and systematically performed. The construction of the Prison, however, is such, that the keeper does not think it expedient to assemble the prisoners in any one place for social worship; what is done, therefore, must be done in the different rooms, by being shut up with the inmates.

Concord Jail, Middlesex county, Mass., Nov. 13, 1833.—Nothing is said about moral and religious instruction in this Prison.

Newburyport Jail, Essex county, Mass., Nov. 15, 1833.—Nothing is said of moral and religious instruction in this Jail.

Ipswich Jail, Essex county, Mass., Nov. 16, 1833.—Nothing is said of moral and religious instruction in this Jail.

Ipswich House of Correction, Essex county, Mass., Nov. 16, 1833.—The moral and religious instruction of the men in the House of Correction, on the Sabbath, is nothing, except from reading the Bible. They are all together in the upper hall of the House of Correction, except those who lodge in the Jail, where they remain over the Sabbath. The men have not been brought together for worship, on the Sabbath, for about four months. When there is a stranger in the village, he sometimes comes down, and they have worship. During one year, preceding the last, there was worship, conducted regularly, by the ministers of the town, alternately; but they gave it up, about one year since, as too heavy a draught upon their time. Since that time, there has not been, regularly, any Sabbath school, or any public worship on the Sabbath, among the men.

Among the females, there is a Sabbath school, which has been sustained three years by the young ladies in the female school, without the interruption of a single Sabbath. This system of instruction was introduced and sustained, at first, by the principal in the school, assisted by others; but of late, it has been sustained principally by the young ladies, in consequence of the delicate health of Miss Grant. The mode of conducting it, is by lessons in the Bible, by reading the Bible, and prayer. The benevolence and perseverance manifested in this effort is worthy of peculiar consideration.

Salem Jail, Essex county, Mass., Nov. 18, 1833.—Nothing is said of moral and religious instruction in this Prison, except that the prisoners in No. 16 have been supplied with tracts twice in three months, and they are furnished with a Bible and two Testaments; and the prisoners in No. 19 have a Bible, and enough other books. These are the only two rooms which are occupied in this Prison, at this time.

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2. Disregard of the Principle of Solitary Confinement at Night, in County Prisons.

Massachusetts.—*Lenox Jail, Sept.* 24, 1833.—Room No. 1; six men in this room; three white and three colored; among them, one poor lunatic, furiously mad. Room No. 2, unoccupied. Two cells, in the same story, used for correcting misdemeanor in the Prison, and for no other purpose. Room No. 5; five persons in this room, all white men. Room No. 6; one colored female, the only one in the Prison. Room No. 7, unoccupied. Four rooms in the third story, all used for debtors; at this time unoccupied. Eleven rooms, and twelve prisoners, and all the prisoners in three rooms.

Springfield Jail, Sept. 26, 1833.—Fifteen apartments in the Jail, and only four prisoners; two for debt, who occupy the same room; one man for crime, who is confined alone; and one colored woman, a poor lunatic, a. this time furiously mad, also confined alone.

Northampton Jail, Sept. 27, 1833.—Room No. 1, and the dungeon, unoccupied. Room No. 2, unoccupied. Room No. 3, unoccupied. Room No. 4, occupied by a man aged forty-two, committed for selling ardent spirits, and a boy, aged thirteen, committed for stealing. The boy *was* alone, in the north room, about three weeks, but does not like that. Room No. 5, unoccupied. Room No. 6, unoccupied. Room No. 7, occupied by one debtor. Seven rooms, and three prisoners; a man and a boy, unfit associates, placed together, when there are rooms enough unoccupied.

Greenfield Jail, Sept. 28, 1833.—This Jail was built on the principle of solitary confinement; and the principle appears to be adhered to rigidly, except in regard to debtors.

Worcester Jail, Oct. 1, 1833.—Room No. 1, and the dungeon, do. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, unoccupied. Room No 6, occupied by two prisoners; one for stealing a horse, and one for stealing money; both untried. Room No. 7, occupied by one prisoner. Room No. 8, occupied by one prisoner.—Room No. 1, debtors' apartment, occupied by three debtors. No. 2, by two debtors; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, unoccupied.

Worcester House of Correction.—This house has been altered so as to adapt it to the principle of solitary confinement, at night; and the principle appears to be rigidly adhered to.

Boston Jail, Oct. 15, 1833.—South building, lower story, room No. 1; three prisoners; one, untried, for assault, expects his trial at the Municipal Court; one, as a common drunkard, has had his trial, and is now confined on fine and costs; and one, a Spaniard, for fighting, has had his trial, and is now confined on fine and costs. Rooms Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, unoccupied. Room No. 6; two prisoners, both for attempting to kill; one has not had his trial, and the other is confined on fine and costs. Rooms Nos. 7, 8, and 9, unoccupied.—Second story, Room No. 1, occupied by two prisoners: one for fighting, and one as a common drunkard. Room No. 2, occupied by two prisoners; one young man, for stealing an umbrella, and sentenced for twenty days, and an old man, for drunkenness, on fine and costs. Rooms Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9, unoccupied. Room No. 6, used as a store-

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room.—Third story, used for debtors. Room No. 1, one debtor. Room No. 2, two debtors. Room No. 3, two debtors. Room No. 4, three debtors. Room No. 5, three colored men for debt. Room No. 6, three debtors. Room No. 7, three debtors. Room No. 8, one debtor. Room No. 9, four debtors.—In the two lower stories, used for criminals, eighteen rooms, nine prisoners occupying only four rooms, and fourteen rooms unoccupied.

House of Correction, at South Boston, Oct. 17, 1833.—This establishment was refitted, on the principle of solitary confinement at night, and the principle is adhered to.

Dedham Jail, Oct. 23, 1833.—Rooms Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, unoccupied. Room No. 8, occupied by one criminal; and room No. 9, by one debtor.

House of Correction, in Dedham.—This establishment was built on the principle of solitary confinement at night, and the principle is adhered to.

Taunton Jail, Oct. 24, 1833.—Rooms No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, unoccupied. Room No. 5, occupied by one young female, for larceny, who has been in Prison before; and room No. 13, directly over it, into which there is a hole dug through the ceiling and floor, occupied by two prisoners; one an old man, aged about sixty years, for fighting, who has been in this Prison before, and the other a young man, for taking a coat. Thirteen rooms, and only three prisoners; two of these in one room, and all three in rooms so connected that they might almost as well be in the same room.

New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, Oct. 29, 1833.—This establishment was built on the principle of solitary confinement at night; but, in its management at this time, all good principles of Prison discipline appear to have been rejected.

Barnstable Jail, Oct. 27, 1833.—Room No. 1; three prisoners, all concerned in the riot at Provincetown, in which Thomas Rogers was murdered; all young men, from nineteen to twenty-one years of age. Room No. 2, unoccupied. Room No. 3, occupied by four young men, from eighteen to twenty years of age: all concerned in the riot at Provincetown, in which Rogers was killed.—Room No. 1, second story, unoccupied. Room No. 2, occupied by one poor paralytic; and Room No. 3, occupied by two prisoners, one a youth of seventeen, and the other a man of twenty-nine, both committed for stealing.—Six rooms in this Prison, and ten prisoners, and only four rooms occupied.

Nantucket Jail, Oct. 26, 1833.—Room No. 1, occupied by two prisoners, one a Frenchman, thirty-six years of age; has had his trial, and is performing his sentence, for stealing; the other a youth of fourteen, who has, also, had his trial, and is performing his sentence, for stealing. Room No. 2, unoccupied.—Room No. 1, second story, occupied by a youth of eighteen. Room No. 2, same story, occupied by a debtor. Four rooms in this Prison, and four prisoners, occupying three rooms.

Edgartown Jail, Oct. 26, 1833.—Four rooms, all unoccupied.

Plymouth Jail, Oct. 31, 1833.—Rooms No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, unoccupied. Room No. 5, occupied by one young man, accused of

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murder; his situation is favorable for repentance.—Rooms Nos. 1, 3 and 4, second story, unoccupied. Room No. 2, occupied by two debtors.—Eight rooms, and three prisoners, occupying two rooms.

Cambridge Jail, at Lechmere Point, Oct. 18, 1833.—Room No. 1, occupied, at night, by four prisoners; two in a bed. Room No. 2, occupied, at night, by four prisoners; two in a bed. Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, never occupied, on account of their construction.—Room No. 1, second story, occupied by two prisoners; one an Irishman, who has been tried and found guilty of stealing, and one young American, who is accused of stealing; but has not had his trial. Here the tried and untried are together. Room No. 2, same story, occupied by two prisoners; one accused of the murder of his wife, and the other of being concerned largely in counterfeiting; neither of them have been tried. Room No. 3, occupied by three prisoners, at night. Room No. 4, occupied by three prisoners.—Room No. 1, third story, occupied by one female. Room No. 2, occupied by two females; one for adultery, and one for intemperance. Room No. 3, occupied by three debtors. Room No. 4, occupied by three debtors.—Twelve rooms, ten only fit for use, and twenty-eight prisoners; necessarily, therefore, crowded together at night.

Concord Jail, Nov. 13, 1833.—Room No. 1, occupied by four prisoners, in two beds. Room No. 2, occupied by three prisoners; one of them a wretch, who has been in this Jail five times, and as often, the jailer says, in the Jail at Cambridge, for abusing his family. One of the other prisoners complains bitterly of being in the same room with him. Room No. 3, and the dungeon connected with it, unoccupied. Room No. 4, occupied by four prisoners; one negro giant, aged twenty-eight years, for adultery, on sentence for one year; one young man, aged eighteen, on fine and costs, has been clerk in a store at Lowell; one young man, aged twenty-one, on fine and costs; and one man, aged twenty-seven, who has been for a long time familiarly acquainted with the arts and practices of counterfeiters, and has been largely concerned in the business. It is difficult to conceive of a more dangerous association than this.—Room No. 1, second story, occupied by two debtors; one aged twenty-one, and the other nineteen: the former says he was not twenty-one when he signed the note, as surety for a friend, on which he is now in Prison. Room No. 2, same story, occupied by two debtors. Room No. 3, occupied by two prisoners; one a youth of seventeen, from Boston, on fine and costs; and one an Irishman, aged twenty-four, on fine and costs, for fighting. Room No. 4, occupied by one prisoner.—Eight rooms, in the third story, all unoccupied, because the windows are not grated; and, in other respects, they would not be sufficiently secure, except for debtors.—Eight rooms, not including the eight in the upper story, which are unfit for use, and eighteen prisoners; necessarily, therefore, having two or more in a room.

Newburyport Jail, Nov. 15, 1833.—Room No. 1, unoccupied. Room No. 2, occupied by one debtor. Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, called *cells*, unoccupied; seldom used.—Rooms Nos. 5 and 6, second story, unoccupied. Room No. 7, occupied by one prisoner Room No. 9, occupied by two prisoners; one for an attempt to kill

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and the other for adultery: the first appears to be deranged, and the other a man of uncommon depravity and hardihood.—Eight rooms, and four prisoners, in three rooms.

Ipswich Jail, Nov. 16, 1833.—Nine cells in the lower story, which have been unoccupied seven years. Room No. 1, unoccupied. Room No. 2, occupied by one prisoner. Rooms Nos. 3, 4, and 5, unoccupied. Room No. 6, occupied by three prisoners; one, a middle-aged man, who has been very respectable, for assault; one, a foolish person, for resisting an officer; and one young Irishman, for pedling, who engaged in the business for which he was arrested without knowing the law.—Room No. 1, third story, occupied, at night, by three prisoners from the House of Correction, who sleep in single beds. Room No. 2, same story, occupied, at night, by five prisoners from the House of Correction, who sleep in single beds. Rooms Nos. 4 and 5, appropriated to debtors, now unoccupied.—Nine cells, ten rooms, and twelve prisoners, and yet only four rooms occupied.

House of Correction at Ipswich, Nov. 16, 1833.—Twenty-four cells, in each of which one man is lodged. And, in the third story, Room No. 1, occupied by five females. No. 2, unoccupied. No. 3, occupied by five women and two children. No. 4, occupied by three colored women. All separate, except the thirteen women, in three rooms.

Salem Jail, Nov. 18, 1833.—Twenty rooms; all unoccupied, except No. 16, which is occupied by three prisoners; one untried, and two tried; and No. 19, which is occupied by five prisoners; three of whom are lodged in one bed; some tried and some untried.

3. Neglect of Employment in County Prisons.

Massachusetts.—*Lenox Jail, Sept.* 24, 1833.—There is no employment in this Jail, which is used as a House of Correction; no work-shop or yard, where the men could be employed. The yard, on the south side, is only three feet wide, and on the east side, only twenty feet, and as long as the Jail. No yard on the north side, and the keeper's house is nearly adjoining the Jail, on the west side. There is no place, therefore, for employment, unless it be in the rooms. These, except the upper rooms, for debtors, would be so dark as to make most kinds of labor within them impracticable.

Springfield Jail, Sept. 26, 1833.—There is no employment in this Jail, which is used as a House of Correction; no workshop; no yard, to admit of suitable preparations for systematic labor. What is done, therefore, must be done in the rooms; and these were not designed for work, but simply for confinement and security. Some of the upper rooms, now used for debtors, might admit of labor at shoes, if any of the prisoners, who understood this business, should be allowed to work in them. It might be possible, also, to break stone in the south yard; but it would be a confined place for the purpose. As the establishment is now, it is not probable there will ever be much employment in it.

Northampton Jail, Sept. 27, 1833.—There is no employment in this Jail, which is used, also, as a House of Correction; no work-shop;

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no yard, at present, suitable for a work-shop; though there might be in rear of the Jail, where the county owns land enough to admit of having a good yard.

Greenfield Jail, Sept. 28, 1833.—There is employment in this Jail, which is used, also, as a House of Correction. The yard is sufficiently spacious, particularly on the south side, to admit of labor. There is, also, a quarry of stone within the enclosure, and some of the inmates were employed in breaking it for the roads.

Worcester Jail, Oct. 1, 1833.—There is no employment in this Jail, which is not so important, as it is not used as a House of Correction. Besides, it is a filthy, old establishment; and it has been in contemplation some time to abandon it. Since the date of the above, the town has voted to do so; and it is probable that the Jail will hereafter be connected with the House of Correction, where there is room enough for yards and work-shops; or that a new Jail will be erected, with all suitable accommodations for labor, if persons are to be committed to it on sentence for months.

Worcester House of Correction, Oct. 1, 1833.—There is employment in this establishment, and yards, shops, and implements convenient for the purpose.

Boston Jail, Oct. 15, 1833.—There is little or no employment among the men in this Prison, although the number is, generally, very considerable, many of whom are committed to Jail and remain there for months, after trial, on fine and costs, who, it would seem, ought not to be in idleness; for men in Prison, who have no useful employment, are very apt to have a mischievous one.

House of Correction at South Boston, Oct. 19, 1833.—There is useful and profitable employment in this establishment, and every convenient opportunity, from its location, grounds, and buildings, to prosecute it constantly.

Jail and House of Correction at Dedham, Oct. 23, 1833.—These establishments are both within the same enclosure, and there is no want of yard-room to erect a shop for the employment of those persons within the walls, who ought to be made to labor. Besides, there are several kinds of business that might be pursued in the rooms, or area of the building, used for a House of Correction; such as picking oakum or making shoes. The latter has been done to some extent. There has not been that preparation or system, in regard to labor here, which satisfies the overseers, or which they intend there shall be, the House of Correction having been erected but a short time.

Taunton Jail, Oct. 24, 1833.—There is no employment in this Prison. It is not, however, used as a House of Correction, and therefore it is not so great an evil as if it were used in this manner.

Jail and House of Correction, in New Bedford, Oct. 29, 1833.—There are shops and yard-room enough connected with this establishment, and a branch of business in pounding and hammering stone introduced, to give employment to all the men committed to it. Nothing is wanting but an efficient keeper.—The man who was keeper at the date of the above, has left the Prison, and another has been appointed, who is said to be well qualified for the office.

Barnstable Jail, Oct. 27, 1833.—There is no place for labor, and

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there is no other place in the county used as a House of Correction. The only yard is on the east side of the Jail, ten feet in width, and as long as the Jail, enclosed with a fence seven and a half feet high. No preparation has been made for labor, and little or none is performed.

Nantucket Jail, Oct. 26, 1833.—There is no employment in this Jail, and there is no other place in the county used as a House of Correction. It is, however, a small concern, and there is not the same occasion for work-shops as in some of the larger counties.

Edgartown Jail, Oct. 26, 1833.—The last remark, applied to the Jail in Nantucket, is still more applicable to that in Edgartown: as there is seldom any one confined in the Jail in Edgartown, there is, therefore, little or no occasion to furnish a place of labor; and there is none.

Plymouth Jail, Oct. 31, 1833.—There is no preparation of yard or shops for labor, in this Prison, and there is no other place in the county to use as a House of Correction. If any labor is performed, it must be in the rooms of the Prison building.

Cambridge Jail, at Lechmere Point, Oct. 18, 1833.—This Jail is used as a House of Correction; and there are two work-shops in the yard, in which the inmates of the House are employed in making boxes for a contractor. The average number of men thus employed is six or seven. The contractor keeps a hired man with them, to superintend their work, and appears to be satisfied with it. He pays twenty-five cents per day for their services, except the first six days, which he is allowed, to teach them how to work. There is no specification in the contract, in regard to the length of time they shall work each day; but the custom is, to take them to the shops a little before sunrise, and shut them up about sunset, and require them to work all the time, except when eating their meals. The average term of time for which the men are sentenced, who are thus employed, is about three months. There is more done in this Prison than in most of the other county Prisons in the commonwealth, to furnish the prisoners with employment. Besides what is done in the shops, as above described, several, at the above date, debtors as well as others, were employed, in their rooms, in making shoes, and their families had part of the proceeds.

Concord Jail, Nov. 13, 1833.—There is very little employment in this Jail, although considerable numbers are committed to it, as a House of Correction. Only one man was found at work, at the above date, and he was in one of the rooms of the Prison building. There is no yard, or work-shop, where labor can be advantageously performed. There is ground, however, belonging to the county, on the south-west corner of the Jail, which might be enclosed for the purpose. While the building and yards are in their present condition, it is not probable that much labor will be performed.

Newburyport Jail, Nov. 15, 1833.—There is no employment in this Jail, and no place where labor could be performed, except in the rooms. There is ground sufficient, within the enclosure, to erect a shop, if this is necessary; or more might be done to furnish employment to the prisoners, in the rooms of the Prison building. This Jail, however, is not used as a House of Correction, and there is not, therefore, the same necessity for systematic employment as in those coun-

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ties where the Jail and House of Correction are the same. The House of Correction for this county is at Ipswich; but, notwithstanding this, there are persons detained here on fine and costs, and persons sentenced for a term of time to this, as a county Prison, who ought to be made to labor; and there are poor debtors, and persons detained for trial, to whom it would be a mercy to themselves and the public if they were furnished with employment.

Ipswich Jail, Nov. 16, 1833.—There is no employment in this Jail; and, although it is not used as a House of Correction, there were persons confined in it, on sentence, at the above date, who might advantageously have been employed, either in the rooms within the building, or in a shop in the yard, which is sufficiently large to admit such a building.

Ipswich House of Correction, Nov. 16, 1833.—There is employment in this House, and much labor performed, and many inmates, both male and female, to perform it; but there is no convenient place of labor. Between twenty and thirty men are employed in a narrow hall, between the dormitories, which is too small and too dark for the purpose, and a work-shop is much wanted. The yard, connected with the building containing the dormitories, is sufficiently large to admit a work-shop. There is no good reason why there should not be one.

Salem Jail, Nov. 18, 1833.—There is no employment in this Jail, except that one man, under sentence, was employed about the house. It is not used as a House of Correction; but still, at the above date, there were several prisoners confined, on fine and costs, for mere trifles, who might soon have earned enough to pay the same, if they had been furnished with employment. The yard is spacious, and would admit of the erection of a work-shop in the rear of the Prison; or some kinds of labor might be performed in the upper apartments of the Jail. The building is sufficiently large to admit of solitary labor among a greater number of men than are generally confined in it.

4. Playing Cards in County Prisons.

Massachusetts.—*Leverett Street Jail, Boston, Oct.* 15, 1833.—Room No. 4. The men in this room are supplied with cards. Why two men should be put in the same room, and have cards allowed them, in a Prison where there are enough vacant rooms, instead of being separated, we do not understand. Room No. 6 was occupied by two prisoners; both for attempting to kill; one tried, and the other untried. They had a pack of cards, which were taken from them, at the time of our visit.—Room No. 1, second story; occupied by two prisoners, who could not read, but could play cards, and had a pack for the purpose, which were taken from them. There were, also, cards in the debtors' apartments, which were taken from them, and, together with those taken from the criminal apartments, made a considerable pile, by the side of the wall.

Barnstable Jail, Oct. 27, 1833.—Room No. 1, occupied by three men; all concerned in the murder of Thomas Rogers, at Provincetown. They had a pack of cards in their room, which they seemed willing to give up, and which were taken from them. They had

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also a fiddle, which belonged to the party. Room No. 3, occupied by two prisoners; one a youth of seventeen, and the other a man of twenty-nine. They had a pack of cards, which they were willing to give up as useless.

5. Inattention to Cleanliness in County Prisons.

Massachusetts.—*Lenox Jail, Sept.* 24, 1833.—Tolerably clean.

Springfield Jail, Sept. 26, 1833.—Room No. 2, very filthy; unfit to be occupied. Room No. 4, not in good order. Room No. 5; old clothes, rags, stove-pipe, &c., strewed about the room, with soot and dirt; in a very filthy state.

Northampton Jail, Sept. 27, 1833.—It is in a neglected and filthy condition. It wants sweeping; it wants whitewashing. Its permanent vaults, which are always a nuisance in a Jail, should be forever closed up, and the whole Jail thoroughly cleansed with water, and then whitewashed, walls, ceilings, and floors. It is lamentable that a county like old Hampshire should have such a filthy Jail, in the beautiful town of Northampton.

Greenfield Jail, Sept. 28, 1833.—A beautiful example of purity and neatness.

Worcester Jail, Oct. 1, 1833.—Room No. 2, bed and blankets on the floor; permanent vaults always filthy; cover prepared and put on this morning. Room No. 5, excessively offensive. Room No. 6; bed on the floor; floor in a filthy condition; blankets the same; vaults very offensive; sweepings in the corner of the room. Room No. 7, altogether disgusting. Room No. 8; floor, around the vault and at the door, rotten; bed on the floor.—In the debtors' apartments, which occupy the whole of the third story, a most insufferable state of things, in consequence of having a permanent vault at each end of the long hall between the rooms. The great evil to be complained of, in this establishment, is its intolerable filthiness.

Worcester House of Correction, Oct. 1, 1833.—In a tolerably good condition, although it would admit of more attention to cleanliness with advantage.

Leverett Street Jail, Boston, Oct. 15, 1833.—Room No. 1, not only filthy, but the prisoners complain of vermin, which is the first complaint of the kind in the Jails yet visited in the commonwealth; the other rooms, generally, clean.

House of Correction, at South Boston, Oct. 19, 1833.—In prime order; like the Jail in Greenfield in regard to cleanliness.

Dedham Jail and House of Correction, Oct. 23, 1833.—All the rooms, in both buildings, remarkably neat and clean.

Taunton Jail, Oct. 24, 1833.—Room No. 1, very foul, having an old bed on the floor—a fit nest for vermin. Room No. 2, very foul. Room No. 3, filthy. Room No. 4, having an old bed on the floor, all filthy. Room No. 6, having a bed on the floor; filthy. Room No. 7, filthy. Room No. 8, more decent than the rooms below. Room No. 9; fire-place exceedingly filthy, with cups, old tin pans, and pots, in miserable confusion. Room No. 11; pots, pans, dirt, &c., all in the fire-place. The jailer, being present, says he thinks he shall

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not stop here long; has but poor encouragement. Room No. 13; pan, pot, &c. in the fire-place. The whole establishment is old, neglected, and filthy.

Jail and House of Correction in New Bedford, Oct. 29, 1833.—The cells, with the rugs, beds, &c. are in a very filthy condition. This is particularly true of the cells and furniture on the east hall, lower floor, where were six men together in the area, in idleness. One lame man was lying down in his filthy cell, complaining very much of his knee. Another miserable creature, just on the borders of delirium tremens, was lying down in another cell, scarcely less filthy, while the men in the hall were complaining of vermin. The whole scene, the keeper being present, was one of wrath, filth, and confusion. The complaint of vermin was not confined to the men in the cells on the lower hall; the debtors gave a similar account of the manner in which they had gotten lice upon their bodies, and were tormented with them, and could not get rid of them. This state of things is the more to be deplored, as the Prison has been built within a few years, on an improved plan, and, so far as construction is concerned, is one of the best in the commonwealth. Nothing is wanting but proper attention on the part of the sheriff and jailer.—Since the above date, the jailer has left the Prison; a new jailer has been appointed, and it is reported that the Jail is clean.

Barnstable Jail, Oct. 27, 1833.—There is little or no cause to complain of inattention to cleanliness in this Jail.

Nantucket Jail, Oct. 26, 1833.—Room No. 1 has a permanent vault, the unpleasant effects of which were apparent on first entering the Prison, before the door of the room was opened. Rooms Nos. 2, 3, and 4, filthy from the same cause. In other respects, not much cause of complaint in regard to cleanliness.

Edgartown Jail, Oct. 26, 1833.—A small Jail; well enough, as it is seldom occupied. This being the case, however, it might be thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed once a year.

Plymouth Jail, Oct. 31, 1833.—The whole building in prime order in every part.

Cambridge Jail, Oct. 18, 1833.—Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, littered, and not in prime order. Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, not used.—Room No. 1, second story, not as clean as it ought to be. Room No. 3, same story, quite filthy.—Room No. 3, in third story, not in as good order as could be wished.—On the whole, this Jail, at the above date, could not be classed among the neat and clean; neither did it deserve a place among the most filthy.

Concord Jail, Nov. 13, 1833.—Room No. 1, rendered offensive by a permanent vault. Room No. 4, offensive from the same cause. Room No. 5, the same; beds in these rooms not in prime order for a Prison.—Rooms Nos. 1, 2, and 3, second story, have vaults and beds more cleanly than those below. The jailer, being present when these rooms were examined, said he wished these vaults were out of the way; because, in the summer season especially, with the wind at the south, they are very offensive. The rooms in the third story of this building are not used.—On the whole, in regard to cleanliness, this

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Jail ranks with the Jail at Cambridge. They can neither of them be severely complained of; and neither of them can be reported in prime order.

Newburyport Jail, Nov. 15, 1833.—In good order.

Ipswich Jail, Nov. 16, 1833.—All the rooms, except one, in good order, and that not greatly neglected.

Ipswich House of Correction, Nov. 16, 1833.—In a bad condition; neglected, crowded and filthy.

Salem Jail, Nov. 18, 1833.—In a more than ordinarily good condition. The two rooms that are occupied, however, and some of the cells, need to be whitewashed.

6. Dungeons in County Prisons.

Massachusetts.—*Northampton Jail.*—The passage to the dungeon, in this Prison, is through room No. 1. The door is too low to admit a man in an upright position, being but four feet high. When the door is closed, as there is no window or chimney, the only ventilators are the permanent vault, and two orifices in the wall; one eight inches square, and the other eight inches by twelve. This dungeon is not so cut off from all communication with the external air as some others.

Worcester Jail.—The passage to the dungeon, in this Prison, is through room No. 1. This dungeon is eleven and a half by eleven feet. The door of this dungeon is only three feet high. When this door is closed, as there is no window or orifice, in either wall, or chimney, the permanent vault is the only ventilator. This, and the cracks of the door, are the only places through which air can be obtained for breathing; and the darkness must be almost total. This dungeon is connected with the room in which the poor lunatic Sibley was many years confined, in extreme wretchedness, who is now so comfortable in the Asylum, at Worcester, for poor lunatics.

Concord Jail.—The dungeon, in this Prison, is entered through room No. 3. The door of this dungeon is six feet high. The dungeon itself is eleven and a half feet by ten. It has no window, and no chimney or orifice, except the permanent vault and the cracks of the door. A prisoner has been confined in this dungeon six days, without suffocation.

The dungeons above described, in Northampton, Worcester and Concord, are the only dungeons connected with the Prisons in Massachusetts. They were made, no doubt, to be occupied; but the humanity of managing the Prisons appears to be greater than that of constructing them, and they are seldom used; and it is not too much to say, that those in Worcester and Concord ought never to be used, while men must breathe to live. Notwithstanding the construction of these dungeons, however, which would seem sufficiently close to produce suffocation, we have heard of no instances in which it has been produced, as in the case of three men, mentioned in the First Report of this Society, who were put into a dungeon in the Jail in Schenectady, N. Y., and were found by the keeper, a few hours after, apparently lifeless. They were brought into the fresh air, and in a few minutes revived.

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7. Connection between Intemperance and Crime, as seen in County Prisons.

Massachusetts.—*Springfield Jail, Sept.* 26, 1833.—Four prisoners in Jail at this time; one, a female lunatic; one man, who has been tried, fined, and bound to keep the peace, as being a dangerous man in his family (he showed us where he could get rum into the Prison every day in the week); and two debtors.

Northampton Jail, Sept. 27, 1833.—Three prisoners in Jail; two for crime, and one for debt; one, a man, aged forty-two, committed to Prison for selling ardent spirits, at muster; one, a boy, for stealing; and one, an unfortunate and poor debtor.

Greenfield Jail, Sept. 28, 1833.—The number of criminals committed during the year ending Sept. 24, 1833, was thirty-one; of whom ten were committed as common drunkards; two as lunatics, and the others for assault and battery.

Worcester House of Correction, Oct. 1, 1833.—The number of persons committed to this House during the year ending Sept. 24, 1833, was fifty-eight: of these, forty-two were for intemperance, and three as lunatics. Of the former number, three were females, for intemperance.

House of Correction at South Boston, Oct. 19, 1833.—The whole number of persons received into this House, from the 10th of July to the 24th of Sept., was two hundred and seventeen; of whom one hundred and twenty-six were committed as common drunkards.*

Dedham Jail and House of Correction, Oct. 23, 1833.—The number of persons committed to the House of Correction in Dedham, during the year ending

Sept. 24,	1833,	was 22,	of whom	17	were	common	drunkards.
"	1828,	" 19,	"	14	"	"	"
"	1823,	" 25,	"	23	"	"	"

The number of inmates at present in the House, is five; of whom one is an idiotic female; one man, for an assault, in consequence of intemperance, for nine months; and three men, as common drunkards, for from one to four months each.

Taunton Jail, Oct. 24, 1833.—Three persons in the Jail at this time; one female, whose character, in regard to temperance, was not ascertained; and two men; one of them an old man of sixty years, for fighting; sometimes, he says, he drinks, and sometimes he don't drink; has been in this Prison, he says, once in consequence of not drinking, and once in consequence of drinking too much. The other prisoner is a young man, for taking a coat. He says he lost his clothes in consequence of drinking, and took a frock coat, which he should not have taken if he had been himself—should not have been in Prison had it not been for strong drink—feels better without it now, while he drinks nothing but coffee—does not mean to take strong drink any more, when he gets out.

New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, Oct. 29, 1833.—The number of persons sent to the House of Correction, during the year

* See "Plain Facts," in the Appendix.

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ending Sept. 24, 1833, was one hundred and three; of whom there were common drunkards, seventy-six, besides thirteen vagabonds, and three brawlers and idlers.

Barnstable Jail, Oct. 27, 1833.—Three men in room No. 1; all concerned in the riot at Provincetown, in which Thomas Rogers was murdered. All were in liquor at the time the murder was committed. Four young men, in room No. 3; all concerned in the same murder. One of the young men, in this room, said he was in company with Rogers when he was killed, and he was knocked down himself in the riot. They had been to the store together, he said, and had been drinking. These seven young men, three of them twenty-one, and three of them nineteen, and one of them eighteen years of age, and three of them educated in the public schools in Boston, are all in Jail for murder, where they must remain several months before trial; all in consequence of that one drunken frolic. Three other men in this Jail—character unknown, in regard to temperance.

Nantucket Jail, Oct. 26, 1833.—One prisoner in room No. 1; had been drinking when he got into difficulty. He says a man got him drunk, and cheated him out of a watch which his father gave him, and he took the coat, for which he is committed, to be revenged. Three other prisoners in this Jail—character unknown, in regard to temperance.

Plymouth Jail, Oct. 31, 1833.—One prisoner in No. 5, for murder; his name is John H. Hunt; his parents live in Middlebury, Vt.; he was born in Albany, N. Y. The man who was killed was an Irishman, acting cook on board the vessel. Hunt says it was a foolish scrape altogether. He had been drinking. Two other prisoners in this Jail—character unknown, in regard to temperance.

Cambridge Jail, at Lechmere Point, Oct. 18, 1833.—The number of persons committed to this Prison, as a House of Correction, during the year ending Sept. 24, 1833, was thirty-three: of this number, twenty-seven were common drunkards. The records do not show how many of those committed to the criminal Jail were drunkards. Of those now in Jail, there are two in room No. 1, one of whom says he drinks sometimes; and the other, that he is not intemperate, but has been drunk three or four times. Three prisoners in No. 4; one says he took rather too much strong drink, by turns; has always done well enough when he kept from strong drink. Another says he has been in the habit of taking too much strong drink; should not have been here for what he is, if he had not. The third says he has not been intemperate. Two females in No. 2; one of them has a husband and several children; she was committed for intemperance, and has been in Prison before for the same crime. Three prisoners in No. 3, for debt. One of them has the appearance of a gentleman. Another, who has a wife and five children, says he is not a cold water man; and the third says, if he goes out any where, he generally takes a glass, one, two or three. As we were leaving the Jail, an old man, of fourscore and five years, was pointed out to us, who was committed to the House of Correction for intemperance, by his son. Of those now in Prison, eight are intemperate; character of six unknown, in this respect; and of four, probably temperate.

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Concord Jail, Nov. 13, 1833.—The number of persons committed to this Prison, as a House of Correction, during the year ending Sept. 24, 1833, was twenty-eight; of whom nine were committed as common drunkards; one as idle and dissolute, and eight for assault and battery—a class of cases which almost always originate in intemperance. Of those now in Prison, four prisoners in No. 1 all acknowledge that they have been in the habit of drinking ardent spirits, but do not admit that they were intemperate and drunken. Of three prisoners in No. 5, one is a wretched old man, of threescore and ten, who has been five times in this Jail, and as often in that at Cambridge, for abusing his family. He appears like a sheaf of sins, on fire with alcohol. Another, who has a wife and five children, says he got a fit, and then took three or four grogs, and did not well know what he was about. He was committed for intemperance. The other says he got into Prison by getting into bad company. Of four prisoners in No. 4, one says, when he is out he drinks, but is not what he calls intemperate. Another is a youth of eighteen, who has been a clerk in a store, and whose parents, he says, tried to bring him up well; had been drinking when he got into difficulty. He does not think he should have been here, if he had not been drinking. Another young man says he has not been habitually intemperate, but will take a little once in a while; thinks he would not have been here except from drinking. The fourth prisoner in this room appears to have been too great a knave, in league with counterfeiters, to have been habitually intemperate. Of two prisoners in No. 3, one says he had been drinking a little when he got into the scrape; if he had not been drinking, would have kept out of Prison, he thinks. The other says he was not a great drinker; always takes a glass of grog; he is a painter by trade, and says painters in general always take a small drop. The only prisoner in No. 4 has a wife and one child; says he has been intemperate, which was the chief cause of his trouble, and has seen trouble enough in consequence of intemperance. Of nineteen, the whole number in Jail, fourteen may be classed as intemperate, three as unknown, and two as temperate.

Newburyport Jail, Nov. 15, 1833.—One prisoner, in No. 2, has been in the habit of drinking spirit a little in haying and harvesting; never drunk much. One prisoner, in No. 7, says he has parents living in England, who are respectable, and allowed him two pounds per week when he was in England, and gave him five hundred dollars when he left home; but do not know now where he is. Prisoner says he knows every part of the Bible; was brought up in the knowledge of the truth; has no Bible now, and seems indifferent whether he has one or not; says he has been led into all his difficulties by strong drink. This young man appears to possess natural capacity equal to any thing. Only two other prisoners in the Jail, whose character, in regard to temperance, is unknown.

Ipswich Jail, Nov. 16, 1833.—Four prisoners in this Jail, not including those who lodge in it from the House of Correction, whose habits will be hereafter exhibited. Of the four in Jail, the character of three, in regard to temperance, is unknown. The fourth is a man

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of respectable appearance, who has a wife and seven children. The cause of his arrest was a dispute which arose at the table, and he struck another man. The whole of it, he says, did not take a minute. He acknowledges that he has been in the habit of drinking, but was not drunk when he had the difficulty. He says he is not sorry that he was arrested and committed to Prison, because he has got perfectly weaned from strong drink, and shall drink no more. This is a man of great mechanical genius. He has five patents, for his own inventions, from the patent office at Washington, for presses and ploughs, which he showed us, and the models of them. He says he feels altogether better than he did before he was broken off from his cups. We found him reading his Bible.

Ipswich House of Correction, Nov. 16, 1833.—The number committed to this House during the year ending Sept. 24, 1833, was ninety-nine; of whom eighteen were vagabonds, and seventy-two common drunkards. Of the twenty-eight men now in the House of Correction, the following answers to the questions proposed to them concerning their former habits, will clearly show where they are to be classed :—

No. 1. Does not know whether he has been intemperate; was some years back.

No. 2. Has sometimes drunk spirit; no more than done him good; has been intoxicated many a time on a holiday.

No. 3. Has drunk before now when he has been a fishing.

No. 4. Has sometimes drunk too much; would have been much better without it.

No. 5. Has drunk too much when in idleness.

No. 6. Sometimes drinks too much; never gets so drunk but what he can go home.

No. 7. Has had fits of intemperance; once in a while, has a blow-out.

No. 8. Sometimes has been guilty of dipping too deep in the cup of intemperance; never did till he had misfortune; but he found, instead of its being a relief, it added fuel to the flame.

No. 9. Always takes a horn to drink, on public works; but never to injure him.

No. 10. Takes a glass freely sometimes; sports a few dollars once in a while; works hard for them too.

No. 11. Drinks too much, once in a while; has been in Jail three times; seventeen years old.

No. 12. Most commonly takes grog regular for drink; but never was drunk but once, about twenty-five years ago; that cured him.

No. 13. Drinks sometimes, when he works out, but never made a practice of drinking too much; never intoxicated but little, since he was seven years old.

No. 14. Drinks very little; has not done it for fourteen years; if he had, he could not have supported his family.

No. 15. Has always been in the habit of drinking. When he had money, he could not keep a sober man's company; and when he had none, he could not keep a drunkard's company; and he voluntarily came here to get rid of them both. He was sentenced for five months, wanted six months; but could get only five. His time will be out on

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the 29th or 30th of March. If he gets as drunk as he has done, for three or four weeks together, he hopes they will keep him here *all* the time. Had it not been for that, he would never have been here.

No. 16. Used to drink spirits, but never got drunk; was committed for disturbing the peace.

No. 17. Is here for drunkenness; has a wife and three children.

No. 18. Generally makes use of spirits; sometimes drinks more than does him good.

No. 19. Never drank a drop of spirits in his life; is here for abusing his mother and the children.

No. 20. The poor lunatic.

No. 21. Has been in the habit of drinking, years back, to excess.

No. 22. Has been in the habit of drinking, thirty or forty years.

No. 23. Has drank to excess too often for his own good.

No. 24. Has drank too much in his life-time, as well as other folks.

No. 25. Takes a little always, when he is at work, two or three times a day.

No. 26. Sometimes does not drink any for two or three months, and then, again, he will drink for a week or fortnight.

No. 27. Most part of his life a temperate man; one glass will make him crazy.

No. 28. Never was a drinking man; drank spirits, but never intoxicated.

The females in this House are confined in the third story, by themselves. Room No. 1, of this story, contains five; all for intemperance, except one. No. 3 contains five; of whom three are for intemperance. No. 4 contains three colored women; all for intemperance.

Of the twenty-eight men in this House at the present time, twenty-four, and of the thirteen women, ten, may be classed as intemperate.

Salem Jail, Nov. 18, 1833.—The number of persons committed to this Prison, during the year ending Sept. 24, 1833, was one hundred and thirty-eight; of whom eleven were for vagrancy, eighteen for assault, and forty-six as common drunkards. Of the eight prisoners now in Jail, one says he has been sometimes intemperate; not so much so as to drown his reason; does not know that he has much to drown; don't know that he shall stop running after strong drink, till he finds a cold water paper, and signs it; thinks *that* founded on better principles than most any thing; should probably never have been here if he had left strong drink alone.

Another has been a packet-master out of Portland, in the Dolphin, which he owned; has also been a master of a West Indiaman; has always been in the habit, when he went packeting, of having his sling in the morning, before breakfast; used to treat all hands at eleven o'clock, when times were good, and again in the afternoon; does not, however, use liquor unprudent at no time; always kept rum, brandy, and gin in the house; has three sons masters of vessels out of Portland; one other son, and two daughters; reckons his sons follow their father in having drams three times a day; he brought them up so, and he hopes they will do so, because it is good for their health!

Another has been pretty intemperate generally; followed drinking pretty close; should not have been here if it had not been for that;

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family at the Poor-House; wife as capable a woman as the general run of poor folks; child with his wife; thinks he shall drink no more; has been without three months.

Another was committed for disturbing the peace, being drunk; says "I am going to join the Temperance Society, and never will drink any more rum;" has a mind now to be better, or make a *die of it;* has been here once before for the same cause.

Another says he was never intoxicated but twice in his life; was not habitually intemperate.

Another professed to be religious when he was quite young; but did not follow that up; has been intoxicated twice within three months.

Another acknowledges he sometimes drinks too much, and was intoxicated when he committed the theft for which he was sent here.

Of the above, seven out of eight were intemperate.

8. Imprisonment for Debt, as seen in the County Prisons of Massachusetts, in the Autumn of 1833.

Northampton Jail, Sept. 27, 1833.—Room No. 7, occupied by one debtor, who has been in Jail thirty-two days; is unable to pay the debt; expects, therefore, to be discharged to-morrow, by oath; has a wife and one child; is a sickly person; described his disease, which is a very painful one; says he should not have been here for a debt of $14, if he had been well; one half the debt was a just debt, and belonged to him to pay.

Leverett Street Jail, Boston, Oct. 15, 1833.—Room No. 1 has one debtor, for $40; has a wife and five children; says if the officer had given him an opportunity to see his creditor, he never should have been in Prison; is captain of a vessel.

Room No. 2 has two debtors; one having a wife and two children, and the other having no family.

Room No. 3 has two debtors; one middle-aged man, who has four children; debt about $50; cannot pay. His time has nearly expired; is waiting to take the oath; has never been in Jail before. The other debtor, in this room, is a young man, who has a wife and three children; debt $40.

Room No. 4 has three debtors; one miserably sick, under the operation of powerful medicine; one poor sailor, who has a wife and one child, for a debt of $10, a part of which, as charged in the account, was for sundries at the bar; and one other sailor, for a debt of $24, which he says he is willing to pay, but cannot pay it here; has been in Jail two months; offered to ship, and give his creditor one month's pay in advance, and give him a draught on his employer for the rest; but he would not; has a wife and one child.

Room No. 5; three colored men, for debt. One has been in Jail but one day; has a wife, but no child, except an orphan child, that he took to bring up. One other, a poor sailor, in Jail at the suit of a man who keeps a sailor boarding-house, in Ann Street; the account says for $13; but it is difficult to make out from it what the articles were. One other sailor in this room, at the suit of a man who keeps a clothing store in Ann Street; owes him $24; has been in Jail three months;

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creditor wants him to go a whaling voyage; but he will not; is willing to pay him by shipping in a merchant vessel; but creditor wants him to go a whaling voyage.

Room No. 6 has three debtors. One young man, for a debt of $17; has a wife and three children; offered to pay the debt, but could not pay the costs. Another young man, for military fine; amounting, costs and all, to $8 50; did not do military duty because he was not able; he was sick; has been in Prison four days; has been at work at the corner of India Street and Long Wharf, for $10 a month; has no family. One other debtor in this room; debt about $50; has been in Jail thirteen days; has no family, and no money; none of his old employers know he is here; is a sea-faring man.

Room No. 7; three debtors. One young man, has a wife and three children; lives in the city; was never in Jail before; debt due to a man who bought it of another, amounting to about $23; is a painter and glazier by trade; has had as much as he could do to support his family. His wife has been sick five or six years. The first thing he knew, a writ was out after him; has been in Jail a fortnight; expects to take the oath; supposes his family are getting along comfortably; have got good friends around them; do not know where he his; does not wish to have them know. Another debtor in this room, for $16 50; is a ship-carpenter; worked in Charlestown, for a master-builder; bruised his hand on the 5th of June, and has been able to do nothing since; showed his hand, now in a bad condition; has a wife and seven children; debt for goods; went to the creditor, and told him he would pay a part of it now, and the remainder when he could; when he left the shop one way, his creditor left it another, to get him committed to Prison; will have been in Jail seventy days the last day of October.

Room No. 8; one debtor; debt between $60 and $70; has been in Jail almost three months.

Dedham Jail, Oct. 23, 1833.—Room No. 9 has one poor debtor; was in Prison three weeks before he could get the means of citing his creditor, and then it was done in charity, through the agency of Mr. Whitney, the Jailer; debt, four years old, $8 48; costs, $17 or $18; has a family, consisting of a wife and two children; his wife has been sick two years, under the care of a physician and nurse. This man is a machinist by trade; the keeper says he never heard of his being intemperate. The debtor says he could not have paid the debt, on account of sickness in his family; has other old debts, amounting, perhaps, to $300, hanging over him, which he cannot pay. Besides having sickness in his family, he has been wounded himself; is waiting to take the oath; will have been in Jail, when the thirty days have expired, about fifty days; might have earned, in that time, about $75, all of which his family has needed to make them comfortable; was never in Jail before.

Plymouth Jail, Oct. 31, 1833.—Room No. 2 has two debtors; one of them an old man of fifty-three years; has a family, consisting of a wife and four children; debt amounted, in the first place, to about $18; has no property that he can call his own; is waiting to take the oath; has been in Prison about ten days. The other is confined for a

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debt of about $25; some of it for house-rent; has a wife and two children; says he is a poor man; follows any thing for a living that comes handiest; does not work at his trade, because it does not agree with him; has been in Prison about ten days, and is waiting to take the oath.

Cambridge Jail, Oct. 18, 1833.—Room No. 3 has three debtors; one of them has the appearance of a gentleman; says he wishes he could make shoes; he has a wife and four children; has been engaged as a teacher of French and Spanish, in Boston; has been able to earn, at some periods of prosperity, $1500 a year, and, at other times, not enough to pay his room-rent; has been in Jail four days; expects to take the oath.

Another man, in this room, has a wife and five children; is a shoemaker by trade; can earn from five shillings to one dollar per day; says he has not been able to pay, on account of sickness in his family; debt, $16; told his creditor that he could not pay; expects to take the oath.

Another man in this room, for an old debt of $10; has been in Jail ten days, and expects to take the oath; has no family; has other debts hanging over him.

Room No. 4 has three debtors; one for $19; has a wife and three children; has been in Jail since last Saturday, about one week; says the debt is a just debt, and he is willing to pay it if he could.

Another man, for an old debt, $9 75; has a wife and two children; has been in Jail four weeks on Tuesday last; has done nothing about getting out.

Another man, for $10; says he has been sick; was never in Jail before; has a wife and nine children; was not able to pay; expects to take the oath; came to Prison yesterday.

Concord Jail, Nov. 13, 1833.—Room No. 1, second story, has two debtors: one of them is a young man, who says he signed a note of $50, for another young man, who was some relation to him. This young man ran away and left him to pay it. He was not himself twenty-one years of age when he signed the note; has no property; was not of age; and was sick when he was arrested and put in Prison. His father had his wages, except enough to clothe him. This young man attempted to commit suicide in Prison.

The other prisoner in this room is a youth of 19. He has been at Lowell about three weeks; bought clothes of a tailor, and had not the money to pay him; has been in Jail since Friday last; debt, about $12, besides costs.

Room No. 2 has two debtors; one of them a man aged fifty-three years, who has a wife and four children; was never married till he was forty years old; thought he had enough then to support a family; has been unfortunate, and lost about $8000, in bad debts, and by being bound as surety; has something left yet, a fine wife and four children; oldest child, eight years; has been separated from his family twenty-four days; has friends who take care of his family while he is in Prison; says the creditor bought up demands against him; he thought he had better be in Jail till he could take the oath; wants to get home as soon as he can.

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The other debtor in the room has a wife and six children. He appears obstinate, and will not take the oath; perhaps he cannot; was in Jail fifty-seven days on the writ; then went out about the first or second of May, and staid till about three weeks since, when he was arrested again; and has been in Prison, the second time, about three weeks. His wife and children support themselves mostly by braiding straw.

Newburyport Jail, Nov. 15, 1833.—Room No. 2 has one debtor, aged fifty-three; debt, $60; has been in Jail two months, nearly; works at farming when he is at liberty; has been employed sawing wood in the Prison.

9. Not an alarming Increase of Crime and Litigation in Massachusetts, compared with the Increase of Population.

Berkshire County.—Population in 1830.....37,835
" 1820.....35,661

Increase of population in ten years..... 2,174

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	90	28
" " " 1828	90	31
" " " 1833	77	34
Diminution of civil actions	13	Increase of criminal 6

So far as there is any positive increase in this county, it is to be attributed to the fact, that this Jail is now used, more than formerly, as a House of Correction for common drunkards; not because there are more of them, but because greater efforts are made to correct this vice. The town of Sheffield has recently sent several to the House of Correction for this cause.

Hampden County.—Population in 1830.....31,639
" 1820.....28,021

Increase of population in ten years..... 3,618

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	152	33
" " " 1828	105	29
" " " 1833	42	32
Diminution of civil actions	110	Ditto of criminal 1

Hampshire County.—Population in 1830.....30,254
" 1820.....26,477

Increase of population in ten years..... 3,777

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	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	52	22
" " " 1828	93	32
" " " 1833	38	17

Diminution of civil actions in ten years	14	Do. of criminal actions in ten years	5
Diminution of civil actions in five years	55	Do. of criminal actions in five y'rs.	15

Franklin County.—Population in 1830 29,501
" 1820 29,268

Increase of population in ten years 233

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	44	24
" " " 1828	52	21
" " " 1833	47	31

Increase of civil actions in ten years	3	Do. of criminal actions in ten years	7
Diminution of civil actions in five years	5	Increase of criminal in five years	10

In 1828, it was not customary to send common drunkards to the House of Correction. In 1833, ten persons were sent to the House of Correction as common drunkards. With this allowance, there is no increase of crime in the county of Franklin.

Worcester County.—Population in 1830 84,355
" 1820 73,635

Increase of population in ten years 10,720

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	202	40
" " " 1828	215	45
" " " 1833	141	40

Diminution of civil actions in ten years	61	Do. of criminal actions in ten years	0

In regard to the civil and criminal actions in 1823, the above numbers are stated on supposition that the number for a year was twice as great as in six months; the records only showing, at that period, the number for six months, ending September 24, 1823.

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Worcester House of Correction.—

		As Convicts.	As Common Drunkards.
Year ending Sept. 24,	1823	25	1
" " "	1828	11	00
" " "	1833	6	42
Diminution of convicts in ten years		19	Increase of common drunkards 41

The increase of common drunkards is stated to be, in this House of Correction, as in those in Berkshire and Franklin counties, not because there are more common drunkards in society, but because more is done to correct them.

Suffolk County.—Population in 1830.....62,163
" 1820.....43,941

Increase of population in ten years.....18,222

Boston Jail.—

		Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24,	1823	1056	1121
" " "	1828	1045	833
" " "	1833	726	1318
Diminution of civil actions in ten years		230	Increase of criminal, in ten y'rs. 197

Here there is a positive increase of crime; but not in proportion to the population, the population having increased almost one third, and crime a little less than one sixth; while litigation appears to have diminished about one fourth.

House of Correction, in Boston.—Cases of conviction and commitment for the year ending Sept. 24, 1823.....295
" " " 1828..... 0
" " " 1833.....304

Increase of commitments in ten years..... 9

Here, again, is a positive increase of crime; but in a small ratio compared with the population, the population having increased nearly one third, and the commitments to the House of Correction not one thirtieth.

Norfolk County.—Population in 1830.....41,947
" 1820.....36,452

Increase of population in ten years..... 5,495

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Dedham Jail.—

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	59	31
" " " 1828	56	35
" " " 1833	51	17
Diminution of civil actions in ten years	8	Do. of criminal actions in ten years 14

House of Correction in Dedham.—Cases of conviction and commitment for the year ending Sept. 24, 1823 25
" " " 1828 19
" " " 1833 22

Diminution of commitments to the House of Correction 3

Bristol County.—Population in 1830 49,592
" 1820 40,908

Increase of population in ten years 8,684

Taunton Jail.—

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	81	50
" " " 1828	106	69
" " " 1833	60	49
Diminution of civil actions in ten years	21	Do. of criminal actions in ten years 1

Jail and House of Correction at New Bedford.—This Prison has been established only since Sept. 29, 1828, and, therefore, no comparison can be instituted for ten years. The comparison, so far as it can be made, forms a striking and gloomy contrast to any thing else in the Commonwealth.

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Oct. 1, 1829	130	Do. Sept. 29, 1829, 59
" " Sept. 24, 1833	303	113
Increase of civil actions in four years	173	Do. of criminal, in four years 54

Barnstable County.—Population in 1830 28,514
" 1820 24,046

Increase of population in ten years 4,468

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Barnstable Jail.—

		Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24,	1823	11	6
" " "	1828	18	27
" " "	1833	11	15
Increase of civil actions in ten years		00	Do. of criminal actions in ten years 9

Of this increase of criminal actions, seven out of the nine may be put down to one drunken frolic in Provincetown, which resulted in a riot, in which one young man was killed, and seven other young men, the oldest of them not 22 years of age, were arrested and committed to Prison. So much for selling rum to sailors; and, at the bar of God, who will be most worthy of imprisonment—those who sell it, or those who drink it?

Nantucket County.—Population in 1820	7,266
" 1830	7,202
Diminution of inhabitants in ten years	64

Nantucket Jail.—

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
	....	....

No records, at this Prison, from which to learn either; except for a period of about six months, ending on the 26th of October, during which time, fifteen were committed for debt, and sixteen for crime.

Duke's County.—Population in 1830	3,517
" 1820	3,292
Increase of population in ten years	225

		Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24,	1823	1	3
" " "	1828	1	2
" " "	1833	1	9
Increase of civil actions in ten y'rs.		0	Do. of criminal, in do. 6

It should be stated, however, that, of the nine committed in 1833, it does not appear, on the records, for what cause four of them were committed, nor for what cause they were discharged the next day; and in regard to three more of the nine, it appears on the records, that they were committed for safe keeping, and two of them were discharged three days after they were committed, and the other was delivered to the master of a ship. It does not appear, therefore, from the records, that these cases prove any increase of crime: for aught that appears on the records, they were not even charged with crime,

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[illegible] *any thing* proved against them. [illegible] *to the imperfection of the records, or to* [illegible] *administering justice* in Duke's county, that [illegible] *the records do* not show. One thing is cer- [illegible] *be proved from the records*, that there has been any [illegible] *in Duke's county*, in ten years, or that there has [illegible] *crime* there during the last year.

Plymouth County.—Population in 1830		43,044
" 1820		38,136
Increase of population in ten years		4,908

	Actions for Debt.	*Actions for Crime.*
Year ending, Sept. 24, 1823	33	20
" " " 1828	30	28
" " " 1833	33	20
Increase of civil actions in ten years	0	Increase of criminal, 0

Middlesex County.—Population in 1830		77,961
" 1820		61,476
Increase of population in ten years		16,485

Cambridge Jail.—

	Actions for Debt.	*Actions for Crime.*
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	155	51
" " " 1828	198	61
" " " 1833	158	103
Increase of civil actions in ten years	3	Do. of criminal actions in ten yrs. 52

It is to be remarked, however, in regard to this apparent increase of criminal cases, to the number of 52 in ten years, that this Jail was not used as a House of Correction, in 1823 and in 1828; and it was so used in 1833, and thirty-seven of the fifty-two were committed to it as a House of Correction, in the last-mentioned period, of whom [illegible] were common drunkards. Besides, the town of Lowell, which sometimes sends to this Jail, has almost commenced its existence within ten years.

Charles Jail.—

	Actions for Debt.	*Actions for Crime.*
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	24	30
" " " 1828	112	55
" " " 1833	115	72
Increase of civil actions in ten years	91	Do. of criminal actions in ten yrs. 42

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This is the Jail principally used for the town of Lowell, and a large proportion of the commitments are from that place.

Essex County.—Population in 1830.....82,859
" 1820.....73,930

Increase of population in ten years.....8,929

Newburyport Jail.—

		Actions for Debt.		*Actions for Crime.*
Year ending Sept. 24,	1823.....	0		0
" " "	1831.....	23		73
" " "	1833.....	28		42
Increase of civil actions in two years.....		5	Diminution of criminal do. in do...	31

There are no records at the Prison, except for the last three years, during which time the present keeper has been in office. If there were records previously kept, the Jailer does not know where they are.

Ipswich Jail.—

		Actions for Debt.		*Actions for Crime.*
Year ending Sept. 24,	1823.....	20		15
" " "	1828.....	13		30
" " "	1833.....	8		30
Increase of civil actions in ten years.....		12	Do. of criminal in five years.....	15

House of Correction in Ipswich.—Cases of commitment for the year ending Sept. 24, 1828.....104
" " " 1833..... 99

Diminution of cases in five years..... 5

Salem Jail.—

		Actions for Debt.		*Actions for Crime.*
Year ending Sept. 24,	1823.....	66		43
" " "	1828.....	75		56
" " "	1833.....	60		138
Diminution of civil actions in ten years.....		6	Increase of criminal actions in do.	95

This unusual increase in the number of criminal cases, is attributed to the establishment of a Police Court in Salem.

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10. Small Number of Females in Prison in Massachusetts, compared with the Population.

Berkshire County.—Population in 1830, 37,835. Only one female, and that a colored woman, for stealing, in the only Jail or House of Correction in the county, Sept. 24, 1833.

Hampden County.—Population in 1830, 31,639. Only one female, and that a deranged colored woman, charged with assault and battery, (a fit subject for the Asylum at Worcester,) in the only Jail or House of Correction in the county, Sept. 26, 1833.

Hampshire County.—Population in 1830, 30,254. No female in the only Prison and House of Correction in the county, Sept. 27, 1833.

Franklin County.—Population in 1830, 29,501. No female in the only Jail and House of Correction in the county, Sept. 28, 1833.

Worcester County.—Population in 1830, 84,355. No female either in the Jail or House of Correction, in this populous county, Oct. 1, 1833.

Suffolk County.—Population in 1830, 62,163. Five females in Jail, Oct. 15, 1833, three of them on fine and costs, trifling sums, which they are unable to pay, and therefore they must remain in Jail three months, and two of them, being deranged, fit subjects apparently for the Asylum at Worcester. Between fifty and sixty females in the House of Correction in Boston, more than in all the other Prisons and Houses of Correction in the Commonwealth.

Norfolk County.—Population in 1830, 41,947. One poor idiot colored girl, suffering a life sentence for the crime of arson; the only female in the only Jail and House of Correction in the county, Oct. 23, 1833.

Bristol County.—Population in 1830, 49,592. One young woman for larceny, Oct. 24, 1833, the first white woman we have seen in any county Prison in the state, except in the county of Suffolk; one white female in the Jail and House of Correction in New Bedford, Oct. 29, 1833; these being the only females in these the only Prisons in the county of Bristol, at the above dates.

Barnstable County.—Population in 1830, 28,514. No female in the only Prison and House of Correction in the county, Oct. 27, 1833.

Nantucket County.—Population in 1830, 7,202. No female in Jail in this county, Oct. 26, 1833.

Duke's County.—Population in 1830, 3,517. No female in Jail in this county, Oct. 26, 1833.

Plymouth County.—Population in 1830, 43,044. No female in the only Jail and House of Correction in this county, Oct. 31, 1833.

Middlesex County.—Population in 1830, 77,961. Three females in the Jail at Cambridge, Oct. 18, 1833; one on fine and costs: one mother, who has a husband and several children, for intemperance, having been here before for the same offence; and the other, a wife and mother, for the highest crime in this relation. No female in the Prison in Concord, Nov. 13, 1833. Only three, therefore, in the only Prisons and Houses of Correction in the county of Middlesex.

Essex County.—Population in 1830, 82,859. No female in the Jail

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in Newburyport, Nov. 15, 1833; none in the Jail in Ipswich, Nov. 16, 1833; and none in the Jail in Salem, Nov. 18, 1833. The only females in Prison in the county of Essex, at the dates above mentioned, are those in the House of Correction at Ipswich, thirteen in number, of whom ten were committed for intemperance, one for a high crime, and two for unknown causes.

Thus we see, at the above dates, only nineteen females in all the Jails and Houses of Correction of the commonwealth, out of Boston, in a population of 548,220.

11. Statistics of Crime in Massachusetts.

NAMES OF THE COUNTIES, AND TIME WHEN.	Criminals.	Debtors.	Lunatics.	Females.	Committed during the year ending Sept. 24, 1823		Committed during the year ending Sept. 24, 1828		Committed during the year ending Sept. 24, 1833		No. of rooms in each Prison.	Population in 1820.	Population in 1830.
					Criminals.	Debtors.	Criminals.	Debtors.	Criminals.	Debtors.			
Lenox Jail, Berkshire County, Sept. 24, 1833,	11	0	1	1	28	99	31	90	34	77	11	35,661	37,835
Springfield Jail, Hampden Co. Sept. 26, 1833,	1	2	1	1	33	152	29	105	32	42	13	28,021	31,639
Northampton Jail, Hampshire Co. Sept. 27, 1833,	2	1	0	0	22	52	32	92	17	38	7	26,477	30,254
Greenfield Jail & House of Cor. Franklin Co. Sept. 28, 1833,	6	3	0	0	24	44	21	52	31	47	14	29,268	29,501
Worcester Jail, Worcester Co. Oct. 1, 1833,	4	3	0	0	20	101	45	215	40	141	16	73,635	84,355
Worcester House of Correction, Oct. 1, 1833,	13	0	1	0	26	0	58	0	58	0	45	"	"
Leverett St. Jail, Boston, Suff. Co. Oct. 15, 1833,	11	22	2	5	1121	1056	833	1045	1318	726	75	43,941	62,163
House of Cor., South Boston, Oct. 19, 1833,	80	0	0	53	*588	0	505	0	626	0	180	"	"
Dedham Jail, Norfolk Co. Oct. 23, 1833,	1	1	0	0	31	59	35	56	17	51	9	36,452	41,947
Dedham House of Correction, Oct. 23, 1833,	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	26	"	"
Taunton Jail, Bristol Co. Oct. 24, 1833,	2	0	0	1	50	81	69	106	49	60	13	40,908	49,592
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor. Oct. 29, 1833,	19	6	0	1	0	0	†59	130	115	303	34	"	"
Barnstable Jail, Barnstable Co. Oct. 27, 1833,	10	0	0	0	6	11	27	18	15	11	6	24,046	28,514
Nantucket Jail, Nantucket Co. Oct. 26, 1833,	3	1	0	0					‡16	15	4	7,266	7,202
Edgartown Jail, Duke's Co. Oct. 26, 1833,	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	9	1	4	3,292	3,517
Plymouth Jail, Plymouth Co. Oct. 1, 1833,	1	2	0	0	20	33	22	30	20	31	9	38,136	43,044
Cambridge Jail, Middlesex Co. Oct. 18, 1833,	18	3	0	3	51	155	61	198	103	158	12	61,476	77,961
Concord Jail, Middlesex Co. Nov. 13, 1833,	14	4	0	0	35	74	30	112	28	115	17	"	"
Newburyport Jail, Essex Co. Nov. 15, 1833,	3	1	0	0			§73	23	42	28	8	73,930	82,859
Ipswich Jail, Essex Co. Nov. 16, 1833,	4	0	0	0	15	20	30	13	30	8	20	"	"
Ipswich House of Correction, Nov. 16, 1833,	30	0	0	13			104	0	99	0	28	"	"
Salem Jail, Essex Co. Nov. 18, 1833,	8	0	0	0	43	66	56	75	138	60	19	"	"
14 counties, being all in the state,	245	49	5	79	2116	1995	2130	2361	2840	1919	570	522,517	610,383

* 1825. † 1829. ‡ In six months. § In 1831.

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debt of about $25; some of it for house-rent; has a wife and two children; says he is a poor man; follows any thing for a living that comes handiest; does not work at his trade, because it does not agree with him; has been in Prison about ten days, and is waiting to take the oath.

Cambridge Jail, Oct. 18, 1833.—Room No. 3 has three debtors; one of them has the appearance of a gentleman; says he wishes he could make shoes; he has a wife and four children; has been engaged as a teacher of French and Spanish, in Boston; has been able to earn, at some periods of prosperity, $1500 a year, and, at other times, not enough to pay his room-rent; has been in Jail four days; expects to take the oath.

Another man, in this room, has a wife and five children; is a shoemaker by trade; can earn from five shillings to one dollar per day; says he has not been able to pay, on account of sickness in his family; debt, $16; told his creditor that he could not pay; expects to take the oath.

Another man in this room, for an old debt of $10; has been in Jail ten days, and expects to take the oath; has no family; has other debts hanging over him.

Room No. 4 has three debtors; one for $19; has a wife and three children; has been in Jail since last Saturday, about one week; says the debt is a just debt, and he is willing to pay it if he could.

Another man, for an old debt, $9 75; has a wife and two children; has been in Jail four weeks on Tuesday last; has done nothing about getting out.

Another man, for $10; says he has been sick; was never in Jail before; has a wife and nine children; was not able to pay; expects to take the oath; came to Prison yesterday.

Concord Jail, Nov. 13, 1833.—Room No. 1, second story, has two debtors: one of them is a young man, who says he signed a note of $50, for another young man, who was some relation to him. This young man ran away and left him to pay it. He was not himself twenty-one years of age when he signed the note; has no property; was not of age; and was sick when he was arrested and put in Prison. His father had his wages, except enough to clothe him. This young man attempted to commit suicide in Prison.

The other prisoner in this room is a youth of 19. He has been at Lowell about three weeks; bought clothes of a tailor, and had not the money to pay him; has been in Jail since Friday last; debt, about $12, besides costs.

Room No. 2 has two debtors; one of them a man aged fifty-three years, who has a wife and four children; was never married till he was forty years old; thought he had enough then to support a family; has been unfortunate, and lost about $8000, in bad debts, and by being bound as surety; has something left yet, a fine wife and four children; oldest child, eight years; has been separated from his family twenty-four days; has friends who take care of his family while he is in Prison; says the creditor bought up demands against him; he thought he had better be in Jail till he could take the oath; wants to get home as soon as he can.

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The other debtor in the room has a wife and six children. He appears obstinate, and will not take the oath; perhaps he cannot; was in Jail fifty-seven days on the writ; then went out about the first or second of May, and staid till about three weeks since, when he was arrested again; and has been in Prison, the second time, about three weeks. His wife and children support themselves mostly by braiding straw.

Newburyport Jail, Nov. 15, 1833.—Room No. 2 has one debtor, aged fifty-three; debt, $60; has been in Jail two months, nearly; works at farming when he is at liberty; has been employed sawing wood in the Prison.

9. Not an alarming Increase of Crime and Litigation in Massachusetts, compared with the Increase of Population.

Berkshire County.—Population in 1830.....37,835
" 1820.....35,661

Increase of population in ten years..... 2,174

		Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24,	1823	90	28
" " "	1828	90	31
" " "	1833	77	34

Diminution of civil actions.....13 Increase of criminal 6

So far as there is any positive increase in this county, it is to be attributed to the fact, that this Jail is now used, more than formerly, as a House of Correction for common drunkards; not because there are more of them, but because greater efforts are made to correct this vice. The town of Sheffield has recently sent several to the House of Correction for this cause.

Hampden County.—Population in 1830.....31,639
" 1820.....28,021

Increase of population in ten years..... 3,618

		Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24,	1823	152	33
" " "	1828	105	29
" " "	1833	42	32

Diminution of civil actions.....110 Ditto of criminal 1

Hampshire County.—Population in 1830.....30,254
" 1820.....26,477

Increase of population in ten years..... 3,777

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	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	52	22
" " " 1828	93	32
" " " 1833	38	17

Diminution of civil actions in ten years	14	Do. of criminal actions in ten years	5
Diminution of civil actions in five years	55	Do. of criminal actions in five y'rs.	15

Franklin County.—Population in 1830 29,501
" 1820 29,268

Increase of population in ten years 233

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	44	24
" " " 1828	52	21
" " " 1833	47	31

Increase of civil actions in ten years	3	Do. of criminal actions in ten years	7
Diminution of civil actions in five years	5	Increase of criminal in five years	10

In 1828, it was not customary to send common drunkards to the House of Correction. In 1833, ten persons were sent to the House of Correction as common drunkards. With this allowance, there is no increase of crime in the county of Franklin.

Worcester County.—Population in 1830 84,355
" 1820 73,635

Increase of population in ten years 10,720

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	202	40
" " " 1828	215	45
" " " 1833	141	40

Diminution of civil actions in ten years	61	Do. of criminal actions in ten years	0

In regard to the civil and criminal actions in 1823, the above numbers are stated on supposition that the number for a year was twice as great as in six months; the records only showing, at that period, the number for six months, ending September 24, 1823.

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Worcester House of Correction.—

	As Convicts.	As Common Drunkards.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	25	1
" " " 1828	11	00
" " " 1833	6	42
Diminution of convicts in ten years	19	Increase of common drunkards	41

The increase of common drunkards is stated to be, in this House of Correction, as in those in Berkshire and Franklin counties, not because there are more common drunkards in society, but because more is done to correct them.

Suffolk County.—Population in 1830 62,163
" 1820 43,941

Increase of population in ten years 18,222

Boston Jail.—

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	1056	1121
" " " 1828	1045	833
" " " 1833	726	1318
Diminution of civil actions in ten years	230	Increase of criminal, in ten y'rs.	197

Here there is a positive increase of crime; but not in proportion to the population, the population having increased almost one third, and crime a little less than one sixth; while litigation appears to have diminished about one fourth.

House of Correction, in Boston.—Cases of conviction and commitment for the year ending Sept. 24, 1823 295
" " " 1828 0
" " " 1833 304

Increase of commitments in ten years 9

Here, again, is a positive increase of crime; but in a small ratio compared with the population, the population having increased nearly one third, and the commitments to the House of Correction not one thirtieth.

Norfolk County.—Population in 1830 41,947
" 1820 36,452

Increase of population in ten years 5,495

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Dedham Jail.—

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	59	31
" " " 1828	56	35
" " " 1833	51	17
Diminution of civil actions in ten years	8	Do. of criminal actions in ten years 14

House of Correction in Dedham.—Cases of conviction and commitment for the year ending Sept. 24, 1823.....25
" " " 1828.....19
" " " 1833.....22

Diminution of commitments to the House of Correction.....3

Bristol County.—Population in 1830.....49,592
" 1820.....40,908

Increase of population in ten years 8,684

Taunton Jail.—

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823	81	50
" " " 1828	106	69
" " " 1833	60	49
Diminution of civil actions in ten years	21	Do. of criminal actions in ten years 1

Jail and House of Correction at New Bedford.—This Prison has been established only since Sept. 29, 1828, and, therefore, no comparison can be instituted for ten years. The comparison, so far as it can be made, forms a striking and gloomy contrast to any thing else in the Commonwealth.

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Oct. 1, 1829	130	Do. Sept. 29, 1829, 59
" " Sept. 24, 1833	303	113
Increase of civil actions in four years	173	Do. of criminal, in four years 54

Barnstable County.—Population in 1830.....28,514
" 1820.....24,046

Increase of population in ten years..... 4,468

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Barnstable Jail.—

		Actions for Debt.	*Actions for Crime.*
Year ending Sept. 24,	1823	11	6
" " "	1828	18	27
" " "	1833	11	15
Increase of civil actions in ten years		00	Do. of criminal actions in ten years 9

Of this increase of criminal actions, seven out of the nine may be put down to one drunken frolic in Provincetown, which resulted in a riot, in which one young man was killed, and seven other young men, the oldest of them not 22 years of age, were arrested and committed to Prison. So much for selling rum to sailors; and, at the bar of God, who will be most worthy of imprisonment—those who sell it, or those who drink it?

Nantucket County.—Population in 1820 7,266
" 1830 7,202

Diminution of inhabitants in ten years 64

Nantucket Jail.—

Actions for Debt.	*Actions for Crime.*
....	....

No records, at this Prison, from which to learn either; except for a period of about six months, ending on the 26th of October, during which time, fifteen were committed for debt, and sixteen for crime.

Duke's County.—Population in 1830 3,517
" 1820 3,292

Increase of population in ten years 225

		Actions for Debt.	*Actions for Crime.*
Year ending Sept. 24,	1823	1	3
" " "	1828	1	2
" " "	1833	1	9
Increase of civil actions in ten y'rs.		0	Do. of criminal, in do. 6

It should be stated, however, that, of the nine committed in 1833, it does not appear, on the records, for what cause four of them were committed, nor for what cause they were discharged the next day; and in regard to three more of the nine, it appears on the records, that they were committed for safe keeping, and two of them were discharged three days after they were committed, and the other was delivered to the master of a ship. It does not appear, therefore, from the records, that these cases prove any increase of crime: for aught that appears on the records, they were not even charged with crime,

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or suspected of it; much less was any thing proved against them. Whether it is to be imputed to the imperfection of the records, or to the summary mode of administering justice in Duke's county, that this matter stands thus, the records do not show. One thing is certain; it cannot be proved from the records, that there has been any increase of crime in Duke's county, in ten years, or that there has been hardly the shadow of crime there during the last year.

Plymouth County.—Population in 1830.....43,044
" 1820.....38,136

Increase of population in ten years..... 4,908

		Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24,	1823	33	20
" " "	1828	30	28
" " "	1833	33	20

Increase of civil actions in ten years 0 Increase of criminal, 0

Middlesex County.—Population in 1830.....77,961
" 1820.....61,476

Increase of population in ten years.....16,485

Cambridge Jail.—

		Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24,	1823	155	51
" " "	1828	198	61
" " "	1833	158	103

Increase of civil actions in ten years..... 3 Do. of criminal actions in ten y'rs. 52

It is to be remarked, however, in regard to this apparent increase of criminal cases, to the number of 52 in ten years, that this Jail was not used as a House of Correction, in 1823 and in 1828; and it was so used in 1833, and thirty-seven of the fifty-two were committed to it as a House of Correction, in the last-mentioned period, of whom twenty-seven were common drunkards. Besides, the town of Lowell, which sometimes sends to this Jail, has almost commenced its existence within ten years.

Concord Jail.—

		Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24,	1823	24	30
" " "	1828	112	28
" " "	1833	115	72

Increase of civil actions in ten years..... 91 Do. of criminal actions in ten yr's. 42

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This is the Jail principally used for the town of Lowell, and a large proportion of the commitments are from that place.

Essex County.—Population in 1830.....82,859
" 1820.....73,930

Increase of population in ten years.....8,929

Newburyport Jail.—

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823.....	0	0
" " " 1831.....	23	73
" " " 1833.....	28	42
Increase of civil actions in two years.....	5	Diminution of criminal do. in do... 31

There are no records at the Prison, except for the last three years, during which time the present keeper has been in office. If there were records previously kept, the Jailer does not know where they are.

Ipswich Jail.—

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823.....	20	15
" " " 1828.....	13	30
" " " 1833.....	8	30
Increase of civil actions in ten years.....	12	Do. of criminal in five years..... 15

House of Correction in Ipswich.—Cases of commitment for the year ending Sept. 24, 1828.....104
" " " 1833..... 99

Diminution of cases in five years..... 5

Salem Jail.—

	Actions for Debt.	Actions for Crime.
Year ending Sept. 24, 1823.....	66	43
" " " 1828.....	75	56
" " " 1833.....	60	138
Diminution of civil actions in ten years.....	6	Increase of criminal actions in do. 95

This unusual increase in the number of criminal cases, is attributed to the establishment of a Police Court in Salem.

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10. Small Number of Females in Prison in Massachusetts, compared with the Population.

Berkshire County.—Population in 1830, 37,835. Only one female, and that a colored woman, for stealing, in the only Jail or House of Correction in the county, Sept. 24, 1833.

Hampden County.—Population in 1830, 31,639. Only one female, and that a deranged colored woman, charged with assault and battery, (a fit subject for the Asylum at Worcester,) in the only Jail or House of Correction in the county, Sept. 26, 1833.

Hampshire County.—Population in 1830, 30,254. No female in the only Prison and House of Correction in the county, Sept. 27, 1833.

Franklin County.—Population in 1830, 29,501. No female in the only Jail and House of Correction in the county, Sept. 28, 1833.

Worcester County.—Population in 1830, 84,355. No female either in the Jail or House of Correction, in this populous county, Oct. 1, 1833.

Suffolk County.—Population in 1830, 62,163. Five females in Jail, Oct. 15, 1833, three of them on fine and costs, trifling sums, which they are unable to pay, and therefore they must remain in Jail three months, and two of them, being deranged, fit subjects apparently for the Asylum at Worcester. Between fifty and sixty females in the House of Correction in Boston, more than in all the other Prisons and Houses of Correction in the Commonwealth.

Norfolk County.—Population in 1830, 41,947. One poor idiot colored girl, suffering a life sentence for the crime of arson; the only female in the only Jail and House of Correction in the county, Oct. 23, 1833.

Bristol County.—Population in 1830, 49,592. One young woman for larceny, Oct. 24, 1833, the first white woman we have seen in any county Prison in the state, except in the county of Suffolk; one white female in the Jail and House of Correction in New Bedford, Oct. 29, 1833; these being the only females in these the only Prisons in the county of Bristol, at the above dates.

Barnstable County.—Population in 1830, 28,514. No female in the only Prison and House of Correction in the county, Oct. 27, 1833.

Nantucket County.—Population in 1830, 7,202. No female in Jail in this county, Oct. 26, 1833.

Duke's County.—Population in 1830, 3,517. No female in Jail in this county, Oct. 26, 1833.

Plymouth County.—Population in 1830, 43,044. No female in the only Jail and House of Correction in this county, Oct. 31, 1833.

Middlesex County.—Population in 1830, 77,961. Three females in the Jail at Cambridge, Oct. 18, 1833; one on fine and costs: one mother, who has a husband and several children, for intemperance, having been here before for the same offence; and the other, a wife and mother, for the highest crime in this relation. No female in the Prison in Concord, Nov. 13, 1833. Only three, therefore, in the only Prisons and Houses of Correction in the county of Middlesex.

Essex County.—Population in 1830, 82,859. No female in the Jail

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in Newburyport, Nov. 15, 1833; none in the Jail in Ipswich, Nov. 16, 1833; and none in the Jail in Salem, Nov. 18, 1833. The only females in Prison in the county of Essex, at the dates above mentioned, are those in the House of Correction at Ipswich, thirteen in number, of whom ten were committed for intemperance, one for a high crime, and two for unknown causes.

Thus we see, at the above dates, only nineteen females in all the Jails and Houses of Correction of the commonwealth, out of Boston, in a population of 548,220.

11. Statistics of Crime in Massachusetts.

NAMES OF THE COUNTIES, AND TIME WHEN.	Criminals.	Debtors.	Lunatics.	Females.	Committed during the year ending Sept. 24, 1823		Committed during the year ending Sept. 24, 1828		Committed during the year ending Sept. 24, 1833		No. of rooms in each Prison.	Population in 1820.	Population in 1830.
					Criminals.	Debtors.	Criminals.	Debtors.	Criminals.	Debtors.			
Lenox Jail, Berkshire County, Sept. 24, 1833,	11	0	1	1	28	99	31	90	34	77	11	35,661	37,835
Springfield Jail, Hampden Co. Sept. 26, 1833,	1	2	1	1	33	152	29	105	32	42	13	28,021	31,639
Northampton Jail, Hampshire Co. Sept. 27, 1833,	2	1	0	0	22	52	32	92	17	38	7	26,477	30,254
Greenfield Jail & House of Cor. Franklin Co. Sept. 28, 1833,	6	3	0	0	24	44	21	52	31	47	14	29,268	29,501
Worcester Jail, Worcester Co. Oct. 1, 1833,	4	3	0	0	20	101	45	215	40	141	16	73,635	84,355
Worcester House of Correction, Oct. 1, 1833,	13	0	1	0	26	0	58	0	58	0	45	"	"
Leverett St. Jail, Boston, Suff. Co. Oct. 15, 1833,	11	22	2	5	1121	1056	833	1045	1318	726	75	43,941	62,163
House of Cor., South Boston, Oct. 19, 1833,	80	0	0	53	*588	0	505	0	626	0	180	"	"
Dedham Jail, Norfolk Co. Oct. 23, 1833,	1	1	0	0	31	59	35	56	17	51	9	36,452	41,947
Dedham House of Correction, Oct. 23, 1833,	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	26	"	"
Taunton Jail, Bristol Co. Oct. 24, 1833,	2	0	0	1	50	81	69	106	49	60	13	40,908	49,592
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor. Oct. 29, 1833,	19	6	0	1	0	0	†59	130	115	303	34	"	"
Barnstable Jail, Barnstable Co. Oct. 27, 1833,	10	0	0	0	6	11	27	18	15	11	6	24,046	28,514
Nantucket Jail, Nantucket Co. Oct. 26, 1833,	3	1	0	0					‡16	15	4	7,266	7,202
Edgartown Jail, Duke's Co. Oct. 26, 1833,	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	9	1	4	3,292	3,517
Plymouth Jail, Plymouth Co. Oct. 1, 1833,	1	2	0	0	20	33	22	30	20	31	9	38,136	43,044
Cambridge Jail, Middlesex Co. Oct. 18, 1833,	18	3	0	3	51	155	61	198	103	158	12	61,476	77,961
Concord Jail, Middlesex Co. Nov. 13, 1833,	14	4	0	0	35	74	30	112	28	115	17	"	"
Newburyport Jail, Essex Co. Nov. 15, 1833,	3	1	0	0			§73	23	42	28	8	73,930	82,859
Ipswich Jail, Essex Co. Nov. 16, 1833,	4	0	0	0	15	20	30	13	30	8	20	"	"
Ipswich House of Correction, Nov. 16, 1833,	30	0	0	13			104	0	99	0	28	"	"
Salem Jail, Essex Co. Nov. 18, 1833,	8	0	0	0	43	66	56	75	138	60	19	"	"
14 counties, being all in the state,	245	49	5	79	2116	1995	2130	2351	2840	1919	570	522,517	610,383

* 1825. † 1829. ‡ In six months. § In 1831.

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12. Kindred of Prisoners.

Northampton Jail.—
Prisoner No. 1 has a wife and ten children.
Prisoner No. 2, a poor boy.
Debtor No. 3 has a wife and one child.
Greenfield Jail.—
Debtor No. 4 has a wife and eight children.
Prisoner No. 5, a young man, has numerous and respectable connections.
Prisoner No. 6 has a wife and six children.
Leverett Street Jail, Boston.—
Debtor No. 7 has a wife and two children.
Debtor No. 8 has a wife and three children.
Debtor No. 9 has a wife and four children.
Debtor No. 10 has a wife and one child.
Debtor No. 11 has a wife and one child.
Debtor No. 12 has a wife and one child adopted.
Debtor No. 13 has a wife and three children.
Debtor No. 14 has no family.
Debtor No. 15 has no family.
Debtor No. 16 has a wife and three children.
Debtor No. 17 has no family.
Debtor No. 18 has a wife and seven children.
Debtor No. 19 has a wife and five children.
Debtor No. 20 has a wife and three children.
Debtor No. 21 has a wife and two children.
Dedham Jail.—
Debtor No. 22 has a wife and two children.
Dedham House of Correction.—
Prisoner No. 23, an idiotic girl.
Taunton Jail.—
Prisoner No. 24, a young unmarried woman, has brothers and sisters.
Prisoner No. 25 has a wife and eight children.
Prisoner No. 26, the son of a widow, and has no family.
Barnstable Jail.—
Prisoner No. 27, a young man, has a father and mother living.
Prisoner No. 28, a young man, has a wife.
Prisoner No. 29, a young man, has two brothers and three sisters.
Prisoner No. 30, a young man, has parents, two brothers and one sister.
Prisoner No. 31, a young man, has a mother and five brothers.
Prisoner No. 32 has a wife and six children.
Nantucket Jail.—
Prisoner No. 33 has a wife.
Prisoner No. 34, a youth of fourteen years.
Debtor No. 35 has a wife and six children.
Debtor No. 36, a youth of nineteen years.
Cambridge Jail.—
Prisoner No. 37 has no family.
Prisoner No. 38 has no family.
Prisoner No. 39 has a wife and five children.
Prisoner No. 40 has a wife.

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Prisoner No. 41 has no family.
Prisoner No. 42 has a husband and two children.
Prisoner No. 43 has a husband and four children.
Debtor No. 44 has a wife and four children.
Debtor No. 45 has a wife and five children.
Debtor No. 46 has no family.
Debtor No. 47 has a wife and three children.
Debtor No. 48 has a wife and two children.
Debtor No. 49 has a wife and nine children.

Concord Jail.—

Prisoner No. 50 has no family.
Prisoner No. 51 has no family.
Prisoner No. 52 has no family.
Prisoner No. 53 has a wife.
Prisoner No. 54 has a wife and two children.
Prisoner No. 55 has a wife and five children.
Prisoner No. 56 has no family.
Prisoner No. 57 has a wife and one child.
Prisoner No. 58 has parents living, two brothers and one sister.
Prisoner No. 59 has a father, but no family.
Prisoner No. 60 has parents living.
Prisoner No. 61 has a father.
Prisoner No. 62 has a wife and four children.
Prisoner No. 63 has a wife and six children.

Newburyport Jail.—

Prisoner No. 64 has parents living.
Prisoner No. 65 has a wife and one child.
Prisoner No. 66, parents living, and respectable connections.

Ipswich Jail.—

Prisoner No. 67 has a wife and seven children.

Salem Jail.—

Prisoner No. 68 has five children.
Prisoner No. 69 has a wife and one child.
Prisoner No. 70 has no family.
Prisoner No. 71 has no family.
Prisoner No. 72 has a mother and six brothers and sisters.
Prisoner No. 73 has no family.

SEVENTY-THREE PRISONERS, OF WHOM TWENTY-SIX ARE DEBTORS, HAVE THIRTY-NINE WIVES, AND ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR CHILDREN: THREE OF THEM ARE SONS OF WIDOWS, WHO HAVE ELEVEN OTHER CHILDREN; TWO OF THEM ARE MOTHERS, WHO HAVE HUSBANDS AND SIX CHILDREN; SIX HAVE PARENTS LIVING, BESIDES BROTHERS AND SISTERS; TWO OF THEM HAVE BEEN HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, AND HAVE NUMEROUS AND RESPECTABLE CONNECTIONS; SIX ARE YOUNG MEN; TWO ARE YOUTH OF FOURTEEN; TWO ARE YOUNG UNMARRIED FEMALES; FIFTEEN HAVE NO FAMILIES: AND THE SEVENTY-THREE PRISONERS HAVE ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX NEAR RELATIVES; SUCH AS PARENTS AND CHILDREN, HUSBANDS AND WIVES, BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

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13. Probable Number of Persons in Prison in the United States, at any one Time, in 1833.

4,900 Criminals in County Prisons—four thousand nine hundred.
3,800 Convicts in State Prisons—three thousand eight hundred.
380 Juvenile delinquents in Houses of Refuge—three hundred and eighty.
1,580 Females in Prison for crime—fifteen hundred and eighty.
1,000 Poor lunatics in Prison—one thousand.
980 Persons in Prison for debt—nine hundred and eighty.

12,640 Total probable number in prison, at any one time, in 1833—twelve thousand six hundred and forty.

14. Probable Number of Persons committed to Prison in the United States during the Year ending September, 1833.

56,800 Criminals committed to Prison—fifty-six thousand eight hundred.
38,240 Debtors committed to Prison—thirty-eight thousand two hundred and forty.
18,300 Females committed to Prison—eighteen thousand three hundred.

113,340 Total probable number committed to prison during the year ending September, 1833—one hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and forty.

15. Probable Number of Relatives of the Persons committed to Prison in the United States in one Year.

112,043 Children of criminals—one hundred and twelve thousand and forty-three.
30,345 Wives of criminals—thirty thousand three hundred and forty-five.
74,958 Children of persons committed to Prison for debt—seventy-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.
20,301 Wives of persons committed to Prison in one year—twenty thousand three hundred and one.
533,626 Brothers and sisters of persons committed to Prison in one year—five hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-six.
9,253 Fathers of persons committed to Prison in one year—nine thousand two hundred and fifty-three.
38,042 Mothers of persons committed to Prison in one year—thirty-eight thousand and forty-two.

818,568 Persons standing in the relation of father or mother, wife or child, brother or sister, of the persons committed to Prison in one year—eight hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty-eight.

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16. The Enterprise of this Society but just begun.

A good beginning has been made in the Penitentiaries. The American Penitentiary System has been almost universally introduced in the United States. This system is remarkable for its extreme simplicity, and has been thus beautifully described by intelligent and disinterested observers from abroad.

"It is thought that two depraved beings united will naturally corrupt each other; they are separated: the voice of their passions, or the tumult of the world, has bewildered or led them astray; they are isolated, and thus led to reflection: intercourse with the wicked had perverted them; they are condemned to silence: idleness had depraved them; they are made to labor: want had led them to crime; they are taught a profession: they have violated the laws of their country; they endure the punishment of this violation: their lives are protected, their bodies are kept sound and healthy; but their moral suffering is unequalled They are miserable; they deserve to be so. Reformed, they will be happy in the society whose laws they will respect. This is the whole of the American Penitentiary System."

Monsieur Beaumont, in the above description, forgot to mention one of the most essential features of the system; i. e. their moral and religious instruction has been neglected, and they are furnished with the means of grace. With this omission corrected, this is the whole of the American Penitentiary System. The system thus beautifully described is in successful operation in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia. It is about to be introduced in New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Louisiana and Illinois. And the states of Maine and Virginia do not appear to be disposed to sleep over their Penitentiaries, in their present condition, which are of a mixed character. This is a great good. But, on supposition, that the above statement is correct, and the heaviest part of the work is done in the American Penitentiaries; still it only proves that a good beginning has been made; for the number of persons in the Penitentiaries in the United States is not far from three thousand eight hundred, while the number of persons committed to the County Prisons annually, on supposition that other states are like Massachusetts, is 113,100. And while this is true, it is also true, as the French commissioners, Messrs. Beaumont and Tocqueville say, "In the United States, we find the best and the worst Prisons." The best are found among the State Prisons, the worst among the County Prisons. For instance, in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, are Penitentiaries which would do honor to any country; while in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington city, are County Prisons which would be a dishonor to any country.

17. Leverett Street Jail, Boston.

Commissioners appointed by the legislature say, in their report, submitted at the last session, as follows, concerning this establishment:—

"The general remarks that we would make about this Gaol are, that the number committed to it annually is more than ten times as great as to the State's Prison. Its construction is about as bad as that of the old State's Prison at

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Charlestown, the rooms being of similar size, form, &c., and the arrangement such as to bar all inspection. Besides all this, the walls are dug through, from room to room, and from story to story, in such a manner as to make an easy communication from one end to the other of the building, and from top to bottom. This was never true of the old State's Prison. In this building, too, many debtors are confined, and it is impossible to prevent evil communication from the apartments of pirates, highwaymen and murderers, with debtors, as the case may be, of pure minds and heavy misfortunes. In addition to this, females may be, and are, often, confined in this building, and sometimes of such a character, that one of them, in the language of the sub-gaoler, makes a hell of the whole establishment. And it is not impossible that females and males, of pure minds, should be confined in this Prison, because we have seen, that, during the year ending September 24, 1833, more than a seventh part were females, and more than a fourth part were discharged by the Court as not guilty. While the building is so bad, and the character of the persons, and the causes of commitment, are so diverse, there is no pains taken to separate the inmates; for while there are many rooms unoccupied, there are many others in which there are two, three, and four persons. In addition to all this, we had evidence, not very pleasant, of the number of fleas in the building, and, from one room, of body lice. On the whole, considering the number of persons committed to this Prison annually, its construction and management, we think it the heaviest weight upon the public morals which we have seen or heard of in the commonwealth. Think of the effect of committing a fiftieth part of the whole population of the city of Boston, in the course of a year, of both sexes, of all ages, and colors, and nations; of every degree of guilt, and of no guilt; before trial, and after trial; for crime, and for debt,—to spend days, and Sabbaths, and weeks, and months, in this place! Besides all this, nothing has been done since the inmates of the House of Correction were removed to South Boston, either during the week, or on the Sabbath, for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, except that they are furnished with Bibles."

Since this report was written, the grand jury have visited the Jail, and report that the holes between the rooms are filled up; that the Jail is clean, and, in substance, that it is in as good order as it can be, being what it is. All this is calculated to soothe the public mind, while, if the question was asked any one of the gentlemen on the grand jury, or any officer connected with the Leverett Street Jail, or any impartial observer, how the Leverett Street Jail compares with the State's Prison at Charlestown, the answer is instantaneous—They do not admit of comparison. Why? Because their construction is entirely different, and it is not possible to introduce the discipline, preserve the order, and prevent the evil communication, in the Leverett Street Jail, as it has been done in the State's Prison. What, then, is the remedy? It is a new Jail, or a rebuilding of the interior of the old one, on the plan of the State's Prison, and the House of Correction at South Boston. Nothing short of this can give the city of Boston a Jail which shall be suitable for the two thousand and forty-four persons who are committed to it annually; among whom are two hundred and eleven females, and three hundred and thirty-three persons discharged as innocent. What does this mean? Here, in the city of Boston, a place of so much intelligence and wealth, and benevolence, too, where so much has been done to promote a reformation in Prisons throughout the land, is it true, that a Prison still remains, where thousands of her own citizens are annually confined, which is so totally bad? What encouragement is there to try to get these things right? Much every way. The State's Prison has been set right; the House of Correction at South Boston has been set right; the public mind has been set right; and

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probably not another two years will pass away before the Boston Jail is made what it ought to be.

18. Bridewell in New York City.

This is an awful place. It is not the Old Bridewell, on the left wing of the City Hall; but it is not a whit better. It is the Old Alms-House Penitentiary, where the Jail fever has so often prevailed, carrying off by death numbers of its inmates, and with them several valuable officers of the institution, such as the keeper, physician, and school-teacher. It is the same place as described in our last Report, in the language of the French commissioners, which ought to be repeated every year till it is reformed: nay, more; it should be carved in letters of fire on monuments of marble, and set up at every corner of Broadway, if it cannot be otherwise reformed, till it is reformed. They say,

"We saw in the New York Bridewell more than fifty untried persons in the same room. Yet these are the ones for whom well-regulated Prisons should have been first established. We conceive that the untried person, and he who is condemned for a slight offence, ought to be environed by a greater protection than the more advanced criminal, whose guilt has been proved. The untried are sometimes innocent, and always presumed so. How can it be tolerated, that they should find in Prison a corruption which they have not carried there! In the Bridewell in New York, where the untried only are found, they have no regard to the difference of the crimes of which they are accused; to the youth of some, or the old depravity of others. None of them have a bed, a chair, or a plank where they can lie, or upon which they can rest their heads. And they have no court where they can breathe a pure air."

This is the place where they *blanket* a stranger. On the last visit of the secretary of this Society to the Bridewell in New York, the keeper explained to him this process of blanketing. Here—in one large room, which is not very well lighted, and which is so far removed from the keeper's office, and so separated from it by heavy, solid doors, and fastenings, and winding passages, as not ordinarily to be under the least inspection or control from the government of the Prison, other than to keep in safety those who are locked up in it—are commonly to be found from twenty to fifty persons, of all ages, and of all nations—the old, hoary-headed, State Prison character, the young and destitute boy, the highwayman, the beastly drunkard, the accomplished foreign thief and pickpocket,—in one word, those who have been guilty, or have been suspected of being guilty, within a few days, of the countless and nameless crimes of such a city as New York. Here is the first receptacle of nearly all the men. Into this room, and such a room, and so furnished, as described by the French commissioners, a man is committed on suspicion of crime. He is well dressed, and, when he is locked up, and the keeper has retired from the apartment, and left him in this den of thieves, he is surveyed from head to foot by the prisoners; and the conclusion is formed, that he may have money about him, or other valuable articles, and he must be blanketed. There is strength, combination and villany enough in the room to do it. A strong blanket is thrown over his head, and he is seized by a sufficient number to overpower him, and it is made fast around his body, and under his arms, in such a manner as to stop his

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mouth, hide his face and eyes, and secure his arms from resistance: if needful, in case of determined resistance, his feet and legs are made fast in the hands of strong men. The art of doing all these things—blinding the eyes, stopping the mouth, fastening the hands and feet—is well understood in the New York Bridewell. When the man is thus blanketed and secured, his pockets and person are searched and robbed; and, this being done, the blanket is taken off, and he is suffered to go at large among his robbers. What is the penalty for Bridewell robbery? None at all. Who are the witnesses? The robbers themselves, or others locked up in the same room with them, whom they can more than rob, if they witness against the robbers. This is blanketing; and the keeper described it as a matter of course, which might be expected in such a place, and which could not be prevented.

How long shall New York city have such a Bridewell?

19. Arch Street Prison, Philadelphia.

This is the place where there were imprisoned, in three years, ending November 1, 1830, for less than five dollars each, one thousand and eighty-two poor debtors, and, during the same time, seven hundred and twenty-three more for less than ten dollars each. This is the place, also, where, from May 1, 1830, to September 24, of the same year,—a period of less than five months,—forty persons were imprisoned for sums not exceeding one dollar and one cent each, and where Keller, at the suit of Mable, before Justice Black, was imprisoned two days, and McBride, at the suit of Black, before Justice Binns, was imprisoned thirty-two days, for two cents each. This is the place where "have been received into the debtors' apartments," say the committee of the legislature, in their report, dated March 15, 1833, "since the present sheriff has had charge, about one hundred persons per month," i. e. for debt; where, say the same committee, "there are no attendants for the sick; no medicine in the keeper's hands, for immediate relief; no additional nourishment, when the patient becomes convalescent; no bedding, nor supplies of clothing, or for washing, beyond the scanty provision of the law." What the scanty provision of the law is, they elsewhere say, "is one five cent loaf of bread, daily, from the county, and the use of two blankets." And, again, they say, "The poor debtors have nothing by law but bread, water, and the blankets, a room and a fire." "The poorest sleep upon the floors, and pick up what they can find about the Prison." This is the Prison building, although it was for the use of the dead in a different part of it, to which were sent, on the night of the 4th of August, 1832, two cartloads of coffins; from which forty-nine persons, who died with the cholera, were buried in eight days; where the chief keeper, on the "fatal Sunday," as it is called, bewildered with fatigue, and almost in a state of derangement, called upon the recorder of the city, and many of the prisoners were discharged, the magistrate protesting, at the same time, that he had no legal right to discharge them; where "a robust black man was promised his pardon, if he would help out with the dead, which he did;" where, "on examination *after* the cholera, were found, in the basement story, some fetid sheep-skins, and

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hair in small amount;" where one hundred and seventy men, and one hundred and ten women, were locked up at night in thirteen rooms, on the night of the 30th of July, when the cholera broke out; giving an average of twenty-one persons to each room; the rooms being about twenty feet square. This would give to each person, on the floor, a space of six feet and four inches by three feet; a space about as long, and a little wider, than the common grave of an adult. And why it does not prove the bed of death to those who lie down upon it much oftener than it does, no man can tell. Bed? "A bed," say the committee of the legislature, "is seldom seen in this Prison; there is no provision of this kind made by law for either sex." On the fatal night when the cholera broke out, one hundred and ten women were locked up in four rooms, each twenty feet square, giving an average of twenty-seven women to each room, without a bed. Why should not the cholera break out? Why should not the jail fever prevail? Why should not suffocation be produced? How do they ever live till morning? But does any one say, Was not this a most extraordinary state of things? Was it ever so before? or has it ever been so since? We answer, So far as our knowledge and observation extends, through nine years, there has been no essential variation in the crowded and insufferable condition of these night-rooms. How many persons are subject to such treatment in a single season? The committee of the legislature say, that there were seventeen hundred and eighty-four persons committed to this Jail in the months of June, July, August and September, 1832. The average they state to be from twelve to fifteen a day, which would give from 3600 to 4500 annually. Now, the number of night-rooms, for this immense number to be confined in, is thirteen, nine for men and four for women. And what say the committee of the moral effects of this County Prison?

"The Arch Street Jail is the common receptacle of untried prisoners of every description, and has always been considered one of the worst schools of vice. Highway robbers, murderers, burglars, counterfeiters, vagrants, and those committed for petty larcenies, are mingled with some confined for the most trivial inadvertencies, to whom are occasionally united those innocent of the offences laid to their charge, against whom are to be found men who, in the language of a keeper, 'will swear for a glass of grog.' Those who have ever been confined in this Jail for slight offences, will have the finger pointed at them by the hardened villain, whenever he meets them abroad; for he takes delight, and conceives it a point of duty, to recognize one he has ever met in the Jail. Slight offenders are often indoctrinated by those grown callous in various habits, who will practise them in picking pockets; give them an account of the manner in which they enter stores with false keys and other means; teach them how to rob, by adroitly knocking down the unwary; narrate the various modes of stealing horses; tell of their escapes and adventures, and how to avoid the penalty of the law by shifts and contrivance. They interest the feelings, prejudices and passions of those who consider themselves aggrieved by their confinement, and rejoice to prepare them for future depredations upon society. The most loathsome and unnatural propensities are sometimes indulged by these wretched objects. Schemes of escape, and for the commission of the highest offences, are contrived in the Prison. The ingenuity and tact which are exhibited often prove too seductive upon the minds of those whose moral and physical condition are alike depraved."

Such is the Arch Street Prison, in Philadelphia. It is true that a new County Prison is building, to take away, when it is finished, the criminal part of its inmates; but what is to be done with the poor debtors?

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20. Common Jails in Washington City, Cincinnati (Ohio), Louisville (Kentucky), and New Orleans.

The common Jail in Washington city is not essentially altered in any respect from what it was in 1826, when Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania made a noble effort in the Congress of the United States to effect a reformation in it. He then said, in his place before the House,

"The Prison of this city, for every purpose of health and comfort necessary to the existence of human beings, is, perhaps, the worst on this whole continent. The expression is strong, but he had not used it without duly considering its full import. Here, just under the eye of Congress, not half a mile from the hall in which we legislate, we have the worst Prison on this side the Atlantic. The building is divided by a passage, which runs directly through the middle, from one end to the other, on each side of which are eight cells. Under each of these cells is an arched sewer; and in the corner of each cell, which is eight feet square, a hole is cut through the brick pavement into the sewer, which is used for purposes he would not here name.

"In these sixteen cells, the marshal has frequently been compelled to confine seventy, and sometimes eighty individuals;—seventy or eighty persons confined in this abominable place, and, among these, many innocent individuals, against whom no bill was afterwards found; and these not imprisoned for an hour, for a day, but for months. Nay, it sometimes occurs, that witnesses, for the purpose of securing their attendance, have been confined in the same cells with the very criminals against whom they are required to give evidence."

"In the beginning of last winter, one of the cells was condemned as wholly unfit for use, one was vacant, and three occupied as lumber rooms; eleven only were used. In these eleven cells were confined, day and night, without being permitted to leave them at all, forty-four persons, among whom were five women and four children. Two of these were detained as witnesses against a defendant who was discharged at the court, no bill being found against him. In one of these cells were confined at that time seven persons—three women and four children. The children were confined under a strange system of law in this district, by which a colored person, who alleges he is free, and appeals to the tribunals of the country to have the matter tried, is committed to Prison till the decision takes place. They were almost naked: one of them was sick, lying on the damp brick floor, without bed, pillow, or covering. In this abominable cell, these seven human beings were confined, day by day, and night after night, without a bed, chair, or stool, or any other of the most common necessaries of life, compelled to sleep on the damp floor, without any covering but a few dirty blankets. The prisoners in the other cells were in no better condition. I forbear to describe more minutely the uncleanliness of this abominable place.

"I am sorry that I have been compelled to state these facts, and to say, that, in this city, and almost in the very presence of the Congress of the United States, such a Prison exists. I have not exaggerated its horrors—the description falls short of the reality."

At the same session of Congress, when Mr. Thompson made the above declaration, a bill was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives, appropriating $5000 to repair the Jail in Washington; but, notwithstanding this, the wretched old Jail in Washington city remained the same essentially, when visited by the secretary of this Society, in 1833, as in 1826.

The Jail in *Cincinnati*, the French commissioners say, caused them to feel deeply, when they "*found half the prisoners loaded with irons, and the remainder plunged in an infected dungeon.*"

The Jail in *Louisville*, Kentucky, is described in the following communication, from the best possible authority on this subject.

"I visited the Jail in Louisville, Kentucky. In one room were *nine* prisoners: three runaway slaves. In another room was a white man, a debtor, for a small

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sum: he had a family. In the same room were three runaway female slaves and several colored men, *eleven*, I think, in all. This room was on the ground floor; there was no glass to the windows, no bed or bedding, no book or tract, no instruction. Whisky was a part of their daily allowance. A prisoner, who had been confined eleven months, told me, in the presence of the keeper, that, except two missionaries, no person whatever, resident or stranger, officer or private citizen, had visited this Prison for the time he had been there. The Prison is but a short distance from the court-house, in the same street. The only man who lived apart, and had a bed, was one imprisoned for counterfeiting. This visit was made in the summer of 1832. I placed one dozen Testaments in the hands of some of the prisoners who could read, and with the keeper. One of those who could read was a slave, who seemed to set a proper value on the gift. I offered a Testament to all who could read. On trial, seven among all the prisoners could comply, and five were left for future use.

"I saw some things which it is best I should not tell of, in an institution of a sister state."

The Jail in *New Orleans*, the French commissioners say,

"does not deserve the name of Prison. It is a frightful common sewer, in which they are heaped up, and which is fit only for those unclean animals that are found mingled with the prisoners—men huddled together, pell-mell, with swine in the midst of all their filth and ordure."

With this account agrees substantially a description by the lamented Cornelius, which he gave nearly twenty years ago, on his return from one of his missionary tours, after having visited the Jail in New Orleans. That sickening description can never be forgotten by any one who heard it. But what is most melancholy, is the fact, that, so many years afterwards, when visited by foreigners, it should remain the same, and, during the long period of years between the visit of Cornelius and the visit of the French commissioners, no voice of remonstrance should be heard concerning this dark abode of human misery.

21. State Prison in Maine.

Commissioners were appointed at the last session of the legislature to look into the affairs of this establishment. The immediate occasion of the appointment was a call from the Prison upon the treasury for a heavy sum to defray the current expenses of the institution. The commission consists of three intelligent citizens; and we doubt not that their inquiries will lead them to a full consideration of the location and construction of the Prison, as well as of the current expenses.

22. State Prison in New Hampshire.

Since the last anniversary of this Society, the new building in this establishment, on the general plan of that at Auburn, has been occupied. The following letter from our obliging correspondent, the warden, will show not only the effect of the new discipline, but will also give to the public much valuable information on other important points.

"New Hampshire State Prison, *Concord, May* 12, 1834.

"Dear Sir,

"Herewith we send you the answers to the questions proposed by you, in the order in which they stand in your letter of the 29th April. We are not able to give the number at the close of each year, farther back than 1829, at which time we took charge of the institution, nor can we give a statement of the income of the Prison farther back than 1830, which was the first report we made.

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Number now in Prison that have been married, 37; do. who left their parents when young, 61; do. that could not read when committed, 9; do. who kept the Sabbath holy, 11; do. who read the Bible daily before they were committed, 5; do. of children belonging to those now in Prison, 106; greatest number in Prison at any one time, 90. There is no case of suicide on record.

23. State Prison in Massachusetts.

The late Governor Lincoln, on retiring from the office of chief magistrate, which he had honored, during a long term of years, in which the reformation, in this Prison, had been effected, thus addressed his successor, Governor Davis, concerning the State Prison at Charlestown.

"In presenting to your excellency the last annual reports of the officers of the State Prison, it is no vain cause of congratulation, that they exhibit the institution in the most truly satisfactory condition. Every anticipated advantage from the change which has been wrought, within a few years, in the method of supplies and employment, of restraint, instruction and discipline, has been more than realized. The Prison has been made, by the blessing of Heaven upon the means which have been adopted, a school of respectful submission to authority, faithful industry, sober reflection, and moral reform. In the impressive language of the directors, 'We should rejoice in it as a subject of hope no less than of gratitude; we deem it not only a successful experiment, but a good example and a good omen.' With the moral improvement of the convicts, their employment has been attended with unprecedented profit. The accounts for the year, made up to the first of October last, show a balance of earnings beyond all the expenses of the Prison, including the salaries of the officers, clothing and allowance of money to prisoners discharged, and the transportation of convicts from all parts of the state to the Prison, of $6,995 57 cents. The uniformly progressive advance to this favorable result in the pecuniary affairs of the institution, since the introduction of the new system, is made most strikingly apparent, by a comparative statement of the *last* with *preceding* years. In 1828, under the old arrangements, the balance against the commonwealth was $12,167 07. In that year the re-organization of the government of the Prison took place, and the balance for the year 1829 was reduced to $7,599 70; in 1830, it was $6,897 00; in 1831, it was $477 31: in 1832, this balance was shifted to a credit to the commonwealth, by an *excess of earnings* over the charges, in the amount of $4,192 32; and, in 1833, this balance of credit is $6,995 57.

"Too much honor cannot be given to the inspectors, warden, chaplain and physician, by whose conjoined counsels and persevering exertions, this immense change has been produced."

We are indebted, for the valuable statistical information which follows concerning the Prison at Charlestown, for the term of ten years, to the chaplain, the Rev. Jared Curtis.

Anno Domini, ending September 30.	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833.
Number of prisoners committed.....	86	96	81	80	104	79	115	71	76	119
Remaining in Prison.....	298	314	313	285	290	262	290	256	227	250
Colored persons committed.....	11	11	13	11	9	7	17	16	8	11
Number committed for counterfeiting	12	6	11	5	2	6	8	4	7	10
Sentences remitted.....	10	13	14	27	14	19	7	12	8	7
Recommitments.....	13	27	24	15	13	15	19	14	15	14
Deaths (no suicides).....	6	1	6	1	4	6	5	7	11	6
Expense and Income.....	Profit, $1,212 78.	Profit, $10,051 32.	Profit, $4,197 37.	Loss, $6,392 56.	Loss, $12,167 07.	Loss, $7,599 70	Loss, $6,897 02.	Loss, $0,477 31.	Profit, $4,192 32.	Profit, $6,995 57.

There have been no female convicts in this Prison since 1826.
There are now, May 21st, 1834, thirty-two colored convicts in Prison.

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Our year for 1834 has already closed; but as yet we are unable to give the result of the year, but shall be prepared to report early in June.

"You are aware that the answers to many of the questions must be derived from the convicts themselves; consequently we cannot vouch for their correctness; but from the manner in which they were answered, we have no doubt they are correct. We have no Sabbath school nor Bible class at present, for the reason that we have no resident chaplain to attend to it. Our chaplain (the Rev. Geo. Storrs) would most gladly establish a school and class, were it in his power to attend to it; but he has other duties with the people over whom he has charge, which will not allow of his devoting much of his time to the prisoners. He, however, has done much for them the past year, having preached faithfully to them, and spent much time in going from cell to cell, to converse with them; and such has been his zeal with and for them, we *do* feel no hesitation in saying that we think there have been *some* cases of thorough reformation.

"Since we commenced our new discipline, which was in June last, at which time we removed the convicts to the New Prison, we have perceived, from day to day, an evident change in the morals of most of the prisoners. In the Old Prison, they could not read in the evening; now they can read all night, if they please, as the area is sufficiently lighted at all times to enable them to read, and a large number of them read much.

"We can only say, that the New Prison and new discipline has greatly exceeded our expectations, and, in our opinion, is calculated, with the aid of a resident chaplain, to do all for the unfortunate convicts that the friends of the Prison Discipline Society ever expected would be done, when they commenced their praiseworthy project.

"Very respectfully, yours,

"ABNER P. STINSON, *Warden*."

First commitment.	No. committed each year.	No. in Prison at the close of each year.	No. of deaths each year.	No. of colored persons committed each year.	No. of colored persons now in Prison.	No. of females committed each year.	No. of females now in Prison.	No. committed for counterfeiting each year.	No. pardoned each year.	No. now in Prison for second, third, or fourth offence.	No. caused by intemperance.	No. taught the ten commandments previous to com.	No. who had pious parents.	No. who had intemperate parents.	Annual earnings above the expense.
Nov. 23, 1812	1														
1813	11			1		2									
1814	14		1	3											
1815	13			1				1	2						
1816	32			1		1		3	1						
1817	29		1	1				2	2						
1818	26			1				3							
1819	17		1						1						
1820	18		1					3	2						
1821	23		2					4	3						
1822	16		3			1		1	2						
1823	26		1	1				6	4						
1824	19		1					3	5						
1825	24		2			1		1	3						
1826	13							2	2						
1827	12		1						4						
1828	20			2					4						
1829	11	48	1						6						
1830	31	54						2	4						
1831	24	82						1	[illegible]						
1832	19	89	1	1		1		1	[illegible]						
1833	16	87						3							
1834	6	86		1	2		1								
Total,	421		16	13	2	6	1	36							

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24. Houses of Correction at South Boston, Dedham, Worcester, and Greenfield, Massachusetts.

These establishments are all built on the general plan of the State Prisons at Auburn, Charlestown and Wethersfield. Like them, they are places of solitary confinement at night, neatness, order, industry, and good government; and that at South Boston is a place of systematic moral and religious instruction, where the chapel and chaplain, the Sabbath school and Bible class, are an admirable part of the system. May the time not be distant, when Christianity shall do for other County Prisons what she has already done for the House of Correction at South Boston.

25. Contemplated Penitentiary in Rhode Island.

At a late session of the legislature of Rhode Island, an act was passed, appointing a time, when the people should express an opinion, by vote, for or against the introduction of the Penitentiary system in that state. That time has passed, and the people have decided in favor of introducing the Penitentiary system in Rhode Island. It remains to fix the location, plan of building, &c. &c., concerning which the government is busily employed. Having introduced the Penitentiary system, the criminal code, which is now barbarous, in some of its provisions, will be made to conform, almost as a matter of course, to those mild systems of criminal law which exist where the Penitentiary system is in successful operation.

26. State Prison in Connecticut.

The following communications, from our esteemed and obliging correspondents, the chaplain and warden of the Connecticut State Prison, will be found to contain much important and interesting information concerning the statistics of crime in Connecticut for a course of years, and the present condition and prospects of the New Prison at Wethersfield.

Letter from the Chaplain, dated Wethersfield, May 1, 1834.

"On examining the Prison records, I find, that, from the year 1790 to 1834, the number of criminal convictions on which persons have been committed to the State Prison in this state, has been eleven hundred and twenty-one. The following table shows the number and denomination of crimes, on account of which the above-mentioned convictions took place.

Burglary.	Horse-stealing.	Forgery.	Highway robbery.	Passing counterfeit money.	High crime and misdemeanor.	Assault to commit rape.	Assault to murder.	Arson.	Manslaughter.	Theft.	Bigamy.	House-breaking.	Adultery.	Murder commuted.	Mail robbery.	Breaking Jail.	Perjury.	Receiving stolen goods.	Impostor.	Attempt to poison.	Felony.	Incest.
301	161	66	11	86	26	50	48	32	9	39	7	16	34	3	3	15	5	3	4	2	2	4

"*Cost of Crime.*—The expense to the state, in the apprehension, trial, and commitment, of those who were convicted of the crimes mentioned above, has been

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$84,898 20, or about $75, on an average, for each individual; and the different periods of time, for which they were sentenced to remain in Prison, amount, when taken together, to three thousand three hundred and fourteen years, or about the average term of three years for each individual; besides forty-three instances in which the criminals were sentenced to remain in Prison for life.

"*Commitments, Discharges, and Recommitments.*—Up to the 1st day of January, 1834, the courts had, in three hundred and ninety-two instances, sent convicts to this Prison; and, up to the same period, two hundred had been discharged, and eighteen had been recommitted.

"*Pardons.*—From 1811 to 1834, pardons were granted by the legislature to forty-four convicts; or, on an average, pardons have been granted to about two individuals annually.

"*Short Sentences, and Imprisonment of Boys.*—Within the year past, one individual has been committed to this Prison for the short term of six months, and another at the tender age of eleven years. I would respectfully suggest whether the high aim of our Prison discipline would not be more effectually secured were the legislature to provide a different place from this for those who are so youthful, and whose crimes are so small.

"*Mortality.*—After the lapse of more than eighteen months, in which no death had occurred among the convicts in Prison, a colored man died, who was more than a century old, and who had been in Prison more than twenty years.

"*Prison Discipline Society.*—This Society, whose influence for good is beginning to be felt through the world, and which was so largely instrumental in abolishing the old, and introducing the new system of Prison discipline in this state, and the first to proffer means towards sustaining a resident chaplain in this Prison, is deserving of very grateful acknowledgments for the kindly aid and sympathy which it has so generously rendered.

"*To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison.*

"Gentlemen,

"During the last summer and autumn, repeated visits were paid to this Prison by the intelligent secretary and one of the directors of the London Prison Discipline Society. Careful examinations had been previously made of this and of other Prisons in the country, by gentlemen who had been delegated for the purpose by the French government, and whose Report has already been printed in the English and French languages; as well as by the gentlemen who had been delegated by the legislature of Upper Canada; all of whom, it is pleasing to know, expressed themselves highly gratified with the excellent discipline which they here observed.

"While the delegation from England appeared to study, with no less care than others, the general principles of the modern system of Prison discipline, they seemed to take a special interest in inquiries respecting the amount and results of the moral and religious influence, which is embraced in this system; and an expression of their approbation, sufficiently strong, will be discovered in the declaration, that in their journeying from Maine to Georgia, they had not seen two Prisons with whose management they were better pleased than with the management of this.

"The opportunity which the chaplain has here of knowing the feelings of each member of his flock, and the treatment which each receives, is peculiarly favorable. He resides under the same roof with the prisoners; is permitted to go through their work-shops whenever he chooses; sees them twice a day collected before him for religious worship; converses with them in private when they are in their cells; encourages them to communicate freely the cause of their joys, or their sorrows; visits them when sick; gives them parting counsel when discharged, and is looked upon as the prisoner's friend.

"While my duties at the bedside of the sick and the dying, and at the interment of the dead, have been less during the past than during any former year, the scene which I witnessed in Hartford, at the hanging of the convict murderers, was peculiarly oppressive to my feelings.

"In the female apartment a daily religious service is attended. The inmates recite a daily portion of Scripture, which they commit to memory; and, on the Sabbath, benevolent ladies come from the village and hear the recitations of an interesting Bible class.

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"The male Sunday school in Prison, which, during the former part of the year, was well attended, and conducted with interest by several devoted teachers, who reside in the village, has had its operations suspended during the winter months, because the only apartment in which it could be conveniently held, was needed for other purposes.

"It gives me pleasure to perceive, that there appears to be, among many of the prisoners, a growing desire for useful knowledge.

"In passing along a tier of cells on an evening, not long since, I observed twenty-two out of twenty-five busy in reading. Several, who were sent here ignorant of the alphabet, have been taught to read with no other book but the Bible. A colored man, who was committed to this Prison three years ago, and was taught to read through the grating of his cell door, has just been discharged, and went away able to read and write with ease and correctness, and sufficiently acquainted with arithmetic to keep his accounts; and what, in his case, brings special joy to my heart, is the evidence which he gives of being radically reformed. Within the past year, this man has filled two large writing-books with his own composition. The following extract from what he has written coincides with much that I have heard from his lips.

"'When I came here, I was ignorant of God, and did not like to hear any one talk about him. When I heard men talk about the world to come, I did not know what they meant. I knew that I was in this world, but did not know what the world to come could mean. Now, we will see the way that I began to find out the Lord. By my sins, I got into State Prison for three years. There I found books, good books, such as Holy Bibles, but I could not read them, nor did I want to know how to read them. Meetings we had twice in one day; but I soon got sick of that, but could not escape it. I was mad, but could not help myself; so I went on in this way. At last, a man, who was the chaplain, came, and began to teach me to read the Bible; but I did not want to have any thing to do with it; so I asked him for a spelling-book. He said, "O no; the Bible is the best book you can get to learn to read in." So I keep on in the Bible; but I did not take good from it for a while, because I did not like the Bible at all. Well, so the man taught me to read first in Genesis, chapter 1, and verse 1, and this taught me to see that there was a God. Now, I read on, and saw that this God made me, and all in the world likewise. Thus I read along till I got so I could read some alone. I read in John, chapter 19, where I saw that God had given his Son to die for sinners; but I cared not, for I did not think I was a great sinner; but after a while I thought a little about it, but did not want to think much about it. I then read in Mark, chapter 15, verse 34, where the words are, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" These are the words that I felt more than all the words in the Bible. O, can any one read these words without a tear, when he knows what it was for, that the Savior cried so? Now, I read where it says, "God so loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Did not this make me glad? Yea, did it. But then I thought it was hard to believe in one I had not seen. I saw that the sinner must repent, or it would be bad with him hereafter. I thought, if I did become a Christian, my joys would be done on earth, as I knew not what it was to be a Christian, and my sins also were very sweet to me, and I did not want to forsake my ways. Be it known I was in much trouble at this time. All the sins of my life were now in my face. I began to wish that I had never knew how to read the Bible, and I did not want to hear it read, for it only made my trouble more. I read, "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life." I thought in my mind, this must be true. I saw I stood in need of the Son of God, but found no peace. In much trouble, I said to myself, "What shall I do?" So saying, I lifted up my heart, and said, "O God, in the name of thy Son Jesus, I will be thine, and thou shalt be mine. Forgive my sins, O Lord, that I have committed against thee. I need thy pardoning and thy forgiving love. Forgive me, O Lord; renew my heart, and do what thou wilt with me, only forgive my many sins that I have committed against thee." Thus I prayed, and found peace in my mind. My mind was not the same. I felt not the same, neither did I think the same. I saw it was wrong in saying to serve God was a hard thing. I found I had come from darkness to light. My eyes were now opened. I saw where I was. O, now did I not rejoice in my heart? Did my soul not see the Lord? Yea, it did so. And why did my heart rejoice within me? It was not because I thought I had been good in time past; neither was it because I thought I was good

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now; but it was because that Christ had died that I might be saved through him, and that God had forgiven my sins through his Son Jesus Christ. This my prayer was, and is, that God may do any thing with me that he sees best, only let me serve him, and keep his commandments. Now peace, and joy, and comfort, are mine. I can say that the way of sin is hard, and there is no peace to be found without being a true believer in Jesus Christ. Thus I give up all sin, and say, Good bye, world. Amen.'

"From eighteen to twenty, now in Prison, appear to be reformed persons. Respecting some who were long ago discharged, I continue to have very gratifying intelligence. While eighteen out of two hundred, who have been discharged from this Prison, have been recommitted, it is worthy of special notice, that all but six out of the eighteen had previously been inmates of Old Newgate Prison. The causes of crime continue very much the same as were mentioned in my last report. May these causes be speedily removed, and the sweet influence of heaven-born charity so pervade every bosom, that neither locks nor bolts, Prison-houses nor gallows, need ever more be used for the purpose of either protection or punishment.

"G. BARRETT, *Chaplain.*"

Extract of a Letter from the Warden, dated Wethersfield, May 5, 1834.

"The number of prisoners committed to this Prison each year, since its location here in 1827, is as follows, viz.

From	July	7th,	1827,	to	March	31,	1828.....34
"	March	31,	1828,	to	"	"	1829.....66
"	"	"	1829,	to	"	"	1830.....73
"	"	"	1830,	to	"	"	1831.....55
"	"	"	1831,	to	"	"	1832.....65
"	"	"	1832,	to	"	"	1833.....52
"	"	"	1833,	to	"	"	1834.....54
							399

"The number committed to Prison for the crime of passing counterfeit money, during the time above expressed, is 4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 1, 3, = 22.

"The deaths which have occurred at the Prison, during the above period, have been as follows:—

For the half year ending							March 31, 1828.....1	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1829.....0	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1830.....4	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1831.....4	(one suicide.)
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1832.....2	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1833.....3	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1834.....1	(more than 100 years old.)
							15	

"Pardons	granted	from	1827	to	March	31,	1829.....4
"	"	"	1830	to	"	"	1831.....3 }
"	by president of the U. S.				"	"	" .....1 }
"	granted	from	1831	to	"	"	1832.....7
"	"	"	1832	to	"	"	1833.....6
"	"	"	1833	to	"	"	1834.....7
							28

"Number in confinement at the close of each year,

	ending	March	31,	1828
	"	"	"	1829.....134
	"	"	"	1830.....167
The number has been up as high as 200, a number of times, in the course of the last three years.	"	"	"	1831.....182
	"	"	"	1832.....192
	"	"	"	1833.....186
	"	"	"	1834.....189

"Number of colored persons in confinement March 31, 1834, was, males, 48; females, 4; = 52.

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"Number of colored persons in confinement on the 31st of March of each year since its establishment:—

1830.....4 females, 35 males, = 39 total.
1831
1832.....5 females, 31 males, = 36 "
1833
1834.....4 females, 48 males, = 52 "

"Number of females now in Prison, March 31st, 1834, is, black, 4; white, 13; = 17.

"The chaplain gives it as the result of his inquiries, which have been continued for several years (and from my own examination I agree with him as to the fact), that *four fifths* of all who are committed to this Prison have been persons of intemperate habits, and that the lewd outnumber the intemperates. Each convict is connected by the ties of near relationship with at least seven other individuals. About one third of those now in confinement have been married.

"I do not think there is one convict now in confinement (and in this opinion the chaplain coincides) that was in the daily habit of reading the Bible, or keeping holy the Sabbath day; and most of them confess that, before they were twelve years old, they were headstrong, and never had their wills subdued; their education neglected; and were most generally put out by their parents or guardians to live with strangers, or ran away from home. A very large number were deprived, by death, while young, of father or mother, and in many instances both; three fourths acknowledge that the use of ardent spirit was the *first cause* of their criminal career.

"Our Sunday school has been suspended during the winter months, for want of a proper room to meet in, but will be resumed as soon as a convenient place can be fitted up.

"The earnings over every expense, since the commencement of this Prison, are as follows:—

From October 1, 1827, to			March 31, 1828.....			$1,017 16
"	March, 1828, to		"	"	1829.....	3,229 41
"	"	1829, to	"	"	1830.....	5,068 94
"	"	1830, to	"	"	1831.....	7,824 02
"	"	1831, to	"	"	1832.....	8,713 53
"	"	1832, to	"	"	1833.....	1,217 21
"	"	1833, to	"	"	1834.....	4,758 87

"The last-named sum is for ten months since the sixth of June, the time I returned: the two months preceding, there was a loss of seven hundred and seventy-three dollars.

"AMOS PILSBURY, *Warden*."

27. Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

This establishment is designed for a class of minor offenders, such as are punished in Houses of Correction in Massachusetts, but not such as are generally punished in the Penitentiaries of other states. It is the County Prison for the city of New York, for minor offenders, *after trial*. It will accommodate, in the north and south wings of the principal building, which are connected by a centre building for the accommodation of the keeper, about five hundred prisoners. On the last visit of the secretary of this Society, about one year since, the south wing only was occupied and finished, and the number of prisoners was about three hundred, more than ninety of whom were colored persons. The centre building and the north wing were in a state of forwardness. The great defect, at that time, in this institution, appeared to be the want of systematic moral and religious instruction. This was in part occasioned by the unfinished state of the chapel, which is in one of the upper stories of the centre building; and there

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fore whatever religious service was performed, must be in the area in front of the cells. In this place, the obliging superintendent, Mr. Woodruffe, very cheerfully and promptly assembled the men, on the Sabbath, for public worship, although he had had no previous notice; and although the men were obliged to stand, and their officers with them, during the whole service, there was fixed attention from the beginning to the close. When this establishment shall be furnished with systematic moral and religious instruction, it will combine with these the advantages of a good location, construction, discipline, and employment, and will be an excellent place for the class of offenders for whom it is designed.

28. State Prison at Sing-Sing.

We are happy to learn, that this establishment, during the last year, has supported itself, and has received no appropriation from the legislature for current expenses. By many, this is thought to be a light thing; but it has never been so esteemed or represented by this Society. On the contrary, it has always been matter of congratulation, when any state, or any Prison in any state, has demonstrated, by actual experiment, the practicability of making that class of the people, within the walls of a Prison, defray the expenses, by their own labor, not only of their food and clothing, medical attendance, and moral and religious instruction; but better still, if they also pay, in the same way, the salary of the officers and guard, and the expenses of their own conviction and transportation. This appears to be most certainly just and proper; and if at any time more than this has been done, and the community has been in some degree remunerated for the depredations which have been made upon its property, by the industry of those whom it has become necessary to restrain by arrest and confinement, this Society has seen or felt no objection. In almost all the reformed Prisons, the latter ever has been in some small degree accomplished; and if Sing-Sing can now be added to the number of those which support themselves, we congratulate its officers and the state of New York on the result. It was expected and confidently predicted, that it would be so. And now, if it is correctly reported, it is done. And the inspectors say,

"that they have so much confidence in the assurances of the agent on this subject, that they forbear to ask of the legislature any appropriation for the support of the female convicts at Bellevue, or for aid in the construction of such buildings as may be necessary,"

because the Prison will not only support itself, but do these things, from its own resources.

On the 14th of March last, the agent and keeper of the Prison submitted a report to the legislature, which was printed, and makes an octavo pamphlet of forty-five pages, in which

"he gives a detailed statement of the government and discipline of that Prison, as now in practice (together with a brief view of the Penitentiary system in the United States), in order that the same may be fully known and understood by the legislature and the public."

The inspectors of the Prison, in their report to the legislature, state the pleasing fact, that the number of convicts received at the Prison

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during the last year, compared with the number received during the preceding year, shows a diminution from 289 to 219; i. e. of seventy.

The physician states the number of deaths to have been twenty-five, including two by suicide. The average number of prisoners having been eight hundred and twenty-one, it gives a mortality of a little less than three per cent., which does not materially vary from the mortality of former years, if we except the year when so great a number died of cholera.

We close this notice of the Sing-Sing Prison with the report of the chaplain to the legislature:—

"The moral department of the Prison, concerning which it is my business to report, as far as I am able to discern, is in about the same *general state* with that of the former year. Those who in time past evinced deep humiliation, and entertained the hope of divine forgiveness, have, in the progress of the last year, given additional and confirming evidence of the sincerity and reality of their reformation; while others, who have hitherto remained insensible and unmoved, seem to have had their eyes opened to behold their vileness and their guilt. As an example of this, out of several that might be mentioned, permit me briefly to state, that, about two years ago, I met with a man of *openly* and *strongly-avowed infidelity;* which, by the way, is, to my surprise, a rare occurrence here. He was a man of considerable intellect, and very well versed in the ordinary infidel arguments. He could travel from, what he supposed to be, one discrepancy in revelation to another, and show the unreasonableness of some of the doctrines and divine doings as there recorded, with great promptness and ease. I indulged him in a free and protracted conversation; and after making an appeal to his conscience, with some advisory remarks, I left him. Some five or six months after, I came in contact with him again; when I said but a few words to him, and passed on, as if to converse with him was a useless consumption of time. After about the same length of time, I met him again; dropped a few words, and passed on. Not quite a year ago, in passing along, I very unexpectedly came across the same man. Immediately recognizing him, I addressed him—'Well, sir, are you inclined to give any more credit to the Bible than formerly?' *He hesitated*, and expressed in his countenance the strongest emotion. Again, I asked him, if he *now* considered the Bible a precious gift of God to fallen sinners. 'O yes,' said he, with tears trickling down his cheeks, '*I never knew any thing about that book before.*' I stood and looked at him in silence. I asked his name. He told me the same as before. Melted down, from a *proud, conceited, stout-hearted* transgressor, to a weeping penitent, 'Ah,' said he, 'my mind was so full of Tom Paine, Voltaire, and such other writings, that I had no room when I first came here for this blessed book.'

"I have recommended to these men what is commonly called the 'verse system,' which contemplates the committing to memory a verse of Scripture every day, and every man learning the same verse on the same day, and making it a subject of reflection during the day. This, I have reason to think, is extensively observed. And on Sabbath evening, it has been my practice to make these *seven committed* and *studied verses* the subject of lecture. Since my connection with this institution, in the religious exercises of the week, I have attempted, in my feeble way, to expound in order or course every portion of the New Testament, and have now reached near the close; and if God has blessed any one religious effort more than another, I think it has been this.

"Our Sunday school never presented a more interesting and promising aspect than it does at the present time. It consists of about one hundred men, chiefly of those who were unable to read; and there is a very gratifying proficiency. Many have not only learned to read the Scriptures, but are now capable of making a selection from them in proof of some important doctrine, which they recite from memory as a part of the exercises of the school. Much commendation is due to the benevolence and fidelity of several of our citizens, for the important aid they have contributed in this work.

"The moral effect produced and brought to light in the future conduct and history of many of these men, on mingling again with the world, is a sufficient ground of encouragement to perseverance. From some I have heard. *Some I*

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have seen; and I have only again to express my regret that there are no better means to obtain a more accurate and extensive knowledge of the benefits resulting to the country at large, as the best test of the *efficiency* and *worth* of any of its institutions.

JONATHAN DICKERSON, *Chaplain.*

"*December* 1*st*, 1833."

29. Interesting Intelligence from the Prison at Auburn.

The chaplain says, in his report to the legislature, dated Dec. 31, 1833,—

"The general state of feeling among the convicts is gratifying in the highest degree. It is not merely that of humble acquiescence in the justness of their punishment, but of fervent gratitude that they have been arrested, and brought under a course of discipline and instruction, which has opened their eyes upon the infatuation of their former course of life. There are indeed exceptions, but they are few. Though I have never noted the number precisely, I have no hesitation in asserting as a fact, which I should be pleased to see put to the test, that, if you were to pass around from cell to cell, and put the question to every convict in Prison, the answer, in nine cases out of ten, would be, 'I am glad that I was ever locked up in this cell;' and in one half of these instances, the tone of expression would be that of the deepest emotion and emphasis. And yet nothing would be more erroneous than to ascribe this state of feeling, in the least degree, to any injudicious lenity in the management of the convicts, or to a single feature of the discipline, at all calculated, in itself considered, to reconcile them to their present lot. Every object, and every movement, is repulsive to their feelings. Their mental suffering is, in most cases, intense. I do not believe there are ten convicts in Prison, who would not gladly purchase a remission of one half their term of sentence, at the expense of every farthing of property they ever possessed. The benefit, they confess, is dearly bought; but after all, they esteem it more than equivalent to all their present sufferings. Whether the anticipated benefit be realized or not, this is evidently their present impression. They perceive that they have been, hitherto, in a most important sense, beside themselves. Their imprisonment has now afforded them, or rather forced upon them, an interval of calm and sober reflection, and they are themselves again. Three fourths of them were victims of intemperance. The strong arm of the law has wrested them from the grasp of that relentless tyrant; and they speak of their present bondage as comparative freedom. They were perhaps ignorant of letters; they seem to themselves to have taken a higher rank in the scale of being. Having been unable or indisposed to examine the Bible for themselves, they had imbibed the notion that it was a fiction of the priests, worthy of the regard of none but the credulous and superstitious. Bending over the sacred page, in their solitary cell, they have seen, in its accurate and startling reflection of their own image, the impress of an Omniscient Mind. They had been accustomed to ridicule a caricature which they called Religion. They have here learned to associate with that name the idea of a pure and spiritual form, descended from heaven, too sacred to be approached with levity, too benignant to be disesteemed, and too desirable an inmate of Prison solitude not to be anxiously sought. They had, perhaps, scarcely ever proposed to themselves a higher end of existence than, like the brutes, to eat, and drink, and sleep, and die. Now, in many instances, by the blessing of God upon the instructions of a Prison, their bosoms are thrilled with unwavering hopes of that pure and immortal life, which is brought to light by the gospel; and they will tell you, with tears of joy, that they would infinitely rather die in the darkest and most cheerless Prison cell, than to be drawn back into their former views and habits of life."

We subjoin to the above most interesting extract a valuable communication, since received from the chaplain, which cost him great labor, for which he has the sincere and hearty thanks of the Society:—

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Statistics of the Prison at Auburn for 10 *Years.*

Ten years.	Committed in all.	Committed second time.	Committed third time.	In Prison 31st Dec.	Pardoned.	Died of sickness.	Died by suicide.	Counterfeiters.	Colored persons.	Females.	Expenses exceeded earnings.	Earnings exceeded expenses.
											$ cts.	$ cts.
In 1824	120	6		349	64	2		16	15	3	8306 66	
1825	142	7	1	427	27	3		13	8	2	6879 25	
1826	133	3		427	86	7		6	10	3	7168 16	
1827	190	10		525	43	9		19	17	11	2609 12	
1828	174	8	1	571	76	9		11	16	8		4029 22
1829	170	13		639	27	5	1	6	18	5		1732 65
1830	114	8	1	620	38	18		5	12	9		4319 26
1831*	174	11	1	647	33	14	1	11	19	6		3333 08
1832*	192	6	1	683	29	12		6	32	5		3528 16
1833	193	15		679	57	11		12	17	9		8625 05

Colored persons in Prison 31st Dec. 1833.....63
Females " " " 24
On second conviction " " 65
On third " " " 3

There never has been a convict in this Prison on fourth conviction.

Of the convicts now in Prison, I have examined indiscriminately 206, upon the following points, among which you will find answers to all your inquiries, as far as I have gone :—

Education,
- Collegiate..... 1
- Academical 3
- Common 68
- Very poor 84
- None (could not read the Bible) 50

206

Intemperate,
- Grossly 75
- Moderately .....74—149

Temperate drinkers 54
Total abstinents..... 3

206

Had been drinking ardent spirits, more or less, at the time of committing crime 116
Had an intemperate father, or mother (or both), or guardian 85
Left parents, under 16 years of age 69
" " " 21 " " " 138
Had been in Sabbath school previous to conviction 10
Married.....122—Children 329
Lost wives 14
Left wives .....34—48
Living with wives when convicted 74
Had been accustomed to read the Bible daily 7
Had once committed the decalogue to memory 34
Had been strict observers of the Sabbath..... 4
Had been avowed disbelievers of the Bible..... 12

* In each of these years, sixty convicts were transferred from Mount Pleasant Prison to this, and along about the same time, several alterations were made in the extent of the Prison districts.

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"STATE PRISON, AUBURN, *May* 20, 1834

"My dear Friend,

"The task set for me in your letter of 29th ult. was more than I could accomplish in the time specified. Though I call it a *task*, I did not undertake it reluctantly. I had already made some progress in the same kind of investigation, for my own satisfaction; though my items of inquiry, while they were more numerous, did not embrace *all* of yours.

"Our Sunday school (suspended now for a few weeks) embraces at present three hundred.

"Yours truly, B. C. SMITH.'

30. COUNTY PRISONS AT AUBURN, ROCHESTER, AND GENESEO.

These Prisons are all adapted to the principle of solitary confinement at night, and the two former are on the general plan of the Prison at Auburn. The New Jail in Auburn was not quite finished in September last; but it was greatly needed, on account of the frequent escapes effected from the Old Jail, and the filth and disorder apparent in every part of the same. The Jail in Rochester, on the improved plan, has been finished and occupied some two or three years; and the good effects of it are not more apparent, upon the prisoners, in the separation to which they are subject, than in the effect it has had (being new and clean, well constructed and managed) in inviting Christians to visit it, to supply the inmates with Bibles, teach them in the Sabbath school, and conduct divine worship in their presence on the Sabbath. This is one of the very few County Prisons, of which this Society has any knowledge, where an efficient system of moral and religious instruction has been voluntarily introduced and sustained, for the benefit of the prisoners and the glory of God. It was delightful, on a visit to this Prison, during the last summer, to be present, and take a part in these services, and witness the mutual and reciprocal benefits which flow from them. There was but one drop of alloy in the happiness of that visit, viz.: when the prisoners who could read were asked to signify, by raising their hands, if they were not supplied with the Bible, several hands were raised. This proceeding, however, it is believed, occasioned an immediate supply.

31. STATE PRISON IN NEW JERSEY.

The state is making a noble effort to erect a New Penitentiary, about one hundred rods north of the Old Prison at Lamberton, and about one mile south of the city of Trenton, and about half a mile east of the Delaware river, and a few rods west of Delaware and Raritan canal. Thirty thousand dollars were appropriated by the legislature last year for the commencement, and fifty thousand this year, for the continuance, of the work, intending, if necessary, to expend one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for its accomplishment. This Prison, when finished, will contain three hundred separate cells, on the general plan of the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia. A criminal code, adapted to the new system of Prison discipline, has been prepared, and submitted to the legislature by Mr. Elmer, and by the legislature printed and distributed, that they may be prepared to act upon it at the next session.

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This code conforms, in its general character, to the mild criminal code of Pennsylvania.

32. New Penitentiary in Philadelphia.

This Prison has a good report from the governor of the state, from a committee of the legislature, from the inspectors, warden and physician of the Prison, and makes a very favorable impression upon many visitors, and is thought, by its zealous advocates and defenders, to be superior to all others; but, thus far, there are great objections to it:—

1. Its enormous first cost.
2. Its current expenses exceeding its income.
3. And its want of systematic and efficient moral and religious instruction, and the difficulty of introducing such instruction in buildings so constructed.
4. The difficulty of rendering evil communication physically impossible from cell to cell.
5. The effect, on the body and mind, of solitary confinement, day and night, for a term of years.

How far these objections may yet be obviated, it does not appear possible, at present, to determine.

33. New County Prison in Philadelphia.

This is an extensive establishment, now building, about two miles south of Philadelphia, intended as a substitute for the Arch Street Prison, described in another part of this Report, so far as the criminals are concerned, but not reaching, so far as the foundation is now laid, the debtors' apartment of the Prison on Arch Street; than which scarcely any thing in the history of Prisons in this country has appealed to our sympathies with more force. Whether a building will be erected for the solitary confinement of debtors near the New County Prison; whether some of the cells in said Prison will be used for this purpose; or whether a new Prison, on some other model, will be constructed for them; or whether they will be permitted to remain where they are; or whether imprisonment for debt will be abolished in Pennsylvania,—are points of consideration which we wish may speedily seize the mind of all the intelligent, humane and good in Pennsylvania. The New County Prison, now building, when finished and ready to be occupied, will relieve the criminal apartment of the Arch Street Prison; but what is to become of the debtors? Are they to remain there some half dozen more years? The plan of building adopted in the New County Prison is adapted to solitary confinement, day and night, with labor, and such instruction as can be communicated to the prisoners without leaving their cells. This is presumed to be a principle of Prison discipline which will never be applied to debtors in Pennsylvania; although it admits of a question, whether it is not more humane than the system under which they are now suffering in the Arch Street Prison.

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34. Penitentiary at Pittsburg.

This Prison, which has been built, at an immense expense, within a few years, and was intended for solitary confinement day and night, has been found not to answer the purpose, and an appropriation has been made by the legislature to take down and rebuild the interior, so far as may be needful to adapt it to the system of Prison discipline at present adopted in the New Penitentiary of Philadelphia. This work is now in progress, and fifty or sixty thousand dollars, we believe, have been appropriated for its accomplishment.

35. Penitentiary in Baltimore.

We are happy to perceive, by the last report of the directors of this institution, submitted to the legislature in December, 1833, that certain evils, which have been felt to be attributable, in part, to the confined and crowded work-shops, and partly to assigning tasks to the prisoners, and allowing them to work for themselves, after their tasks were done, and partly to the want of more systematic moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, have so far attracted the notice of the directors, as to cause them to propose such alterations in the establishment as they intend shall remedy these evils. They say,

"The erection of a building for the purpose of affording to each a separate apartment, and so constructed that every door might be always under the supervision of the guard, was an important movement towards effecting an individuality of the members of this miniature community, and preventing their vitiating influence upon each other. Still, although their nightly and more dangerous facilities of intercourse were abstracted, the evil was not entirely removed; but the opportunities of association afforded in the intervals of labor by day, continued to be productive of most mischievous effects. Convinced, by the frequency of recommitments, that the system was yet too mild to serve as an example to deter, and too defective to answer its legitimate object of reform, the board determined to appoint an additional number of keepers, for the purpose of maintaining a more rigid and constant surveillance, and to alter the whole economy of the institution, in a manner calculated to arrest the tendency of its inmates to further corruption, and the better to provide for their moral amelioration.

"A committee was appointed to inquire into the best means of attaining these ends, and attended, with zeal and assiduity, to the duty assigned. Having carefully investigated the whole detail of the Prison, and become acquainted with all the minutiæ of the improved plans of other states, they submitted a report, exposing the general imperfections of our own system, and an elaborate code of regulations, formed in great part after the government of the celebrated Prisons of New York; which, with slight amendments, have been adopted,—to take effect from the first of March next, either partially, or in the whole extent, as may be decided by the proceedings of the legislature in the interim. The discipline proposed by these regulations is based upon the two general principles of constant labor by day, and total, unintermitted silence on the part of the convicts towards each other. To the latter object every arrangement is rendered subservient, in whatsoever circumstances the convicts may be placed; whether in their sleeping apartments, the work-shops, at meals, or in the exercises of the Sabbath. The restriction applies equally to the relations of convicts and officers, except in so far as communications in regard to the labor may be necessary. In such a state of affairs, so well calculated to lend efficiency to moral and religious influences, it is believed that the instructions and advice of a chaplain, nightly administered to the convicts in the cells, would be productive of the happiest effects; and it is accordingly intended—the legislature concurring—that such an officer shall be appointed."

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"As so strict a policy could not be made to pervade the various departments of the institution as at present arranged,—the work-shops and other of the apartments having been originally planned only in reference to ordinary manufacturing purposes,—an entire change in their location and structure is necessary; and we respectfully suggest, whether a suitable remodeling of them ought not to be directed by the legislature. The propriety of this and other alterations would, we believe, be recognized in a personal examination of the premises by a committee of that body; and we therefore trust that such an appointment will be made."

With the alterations and improvements here proposed, we doubt not, the expectations of the directors, that they shall be able to raise the institution to a level, in point of discipline, with those at Auburn and Wethersfield, may be realized; but with their present work-shops, and overstint, and without a chaplain, it would probably be impossible to do it.

The pecuniary results of the institution, during the last year, have been less favorable than in former years; the excess of income above expenditures, during the year ending November 30, 1833, having been only $881 04, while in some former years this excess has amounted to several thousand dollars. It is true, however, that, during the last year, some old accounts, which have been considered doubtful many years, amounting to $1143 33, have been closed as desperate.

The deaths in the institution show a bill of mortality of sixteen out of three hundred and fifty-six, the average number of prisoners, or a little more than four per cent. This is not a very favorable result, although it does not show any prevailing and alarming sickness. Two, and two and a half, and three per cent., is the more common bill of mortality of the reformed Prisons.

The proportion of colored convicts received into this institution, during the last year, is a melancholy fact; the whole number of prisoners received being one hundred and twenty; of whom forty-six were white males, and four white females; fifty-two colored males, and eighteen colored females; i. e. fifty white, and seventy colored persons.

The number of prisoners at the commencement of the year was three hundred and fifty; at the close, three hundred and sixty-three; showing a small increase.

There have been, during the year, some efforts at insurrection, and some dangerous plots and combinations, and two escapes; so that, on the whole, the report of the condition of this institution is not as favorable as it has been in some former years.

36. Penitentiary in Washington.

No printed report has been received from this Prison, which, we hope, will never be true another year; because we believe, that every public institution of this kind ought to make and publish an annual report, as the best means of satisfying the public mind of its condition and prospects. The highly-esteemed and obliging keeper has sent us a communication, from which the pleasing fact is obtained, that he has had cases of reformation, during the last year, in which he has great confidence. There is a chaplain attached to this institution,

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who is supported by government; and the keeper himself is very much devoted to the moral and religious improvement of the prisoners. He is a host in himself. The Penitentiary is in prime order, in regard to construction, cleanliness and discipline; and we sincerely wish the inhabitants of the District, and the members of Congress, would compare it with the filthy Old Jail, and see illustrated, by making this comparison, a remark of the French commissioners, "in the United States we have the best and the worst Prisons"—the best for the tried, the worst for the untried.

37. Penitentiary of Virginia.

By the politeness of C. S. Morgan, keeper of the Virginia Penitentiary, we have received the last annual report of that institution, with a request for an exchange of reports, which request is most cheerfully complied with.

The system adopted in the Virginia Penitentiary is solitary confinement at night, labor in shops during the day in silence, with instruction allowed, but not provided; and one peculiarity in the system, which distinguishes it from any other in this country, so far as our knowledge extends. By the law of the 9th of March, 1833, it is provided, "that the solitary confinement of the convicts in the Penitentiary, constituting a part of the sentence of the court, shall not exceed one twelfth part of the whole term of imprisonment, and it shall be inflicted at intervals, not exceeding one month of solitude at a time." The keeper says he construes these laws to mean, that solitary confinement is fixed at one twelfth part of the whole term of imprisonment, and that no person shall be kept therein more than one month at a time. He has, therefore, adopted the plan of placing each convict in solitude one week in every three months, except in the last year of his term, and reserving, to be inflicted in that year, one month of solitude immediately preceding his discharge. At the same time, he says, he thinks it well worthy of consideration, whether solitary confinement, other than at night and on Sundays, and for offences committed in the Prison, is more beneficial or injurious to the institution. The proportion of time given to solitude, in this institution, under former laws, has been much greater than at present; and it has been, from time to time, reduced to its present limits.

To the system of solitary confinement, in part, as pursued, the keeper attributes the fact, that the institution has failed to support itself in the sum of $51 95 during the last year.

The number of prisoners in this institution, on the 30th of November, 1833, was one hundred and twenty-two. This was a diminution from the average number of the preceding year of forty-three; which is to be attributed, in part, to the prevalence of the cholera in the institution, which caused a frightful mortality. The keeper says, between the first and last days of October, 1832, the number of convicts was diminished, by deaths and discharges, from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and twenty-four. Twenty-eight died of cholera in the months of October and November. But, separate from the

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diminution in the number of convicts in the Penitentiary from this cause, there appears to have been a gradual diminution from other causes, for several years; i. e. from two hundred and twenty, in 1823, to one hundred and twenty-four, in 1833. Besides, the whole number of convicts is very small for so large a state as Virginia, containing more than a million of inhabitants. It is very difficult to assign the probable causes, either of the diminution or smallness of the number. There was a law of the state, in force from the 9th of March, 1824, to the 9th of March, 1826, requiring each person to be confined in his dark and solitary cell for six months after being received; and, from the 9th of March, 1826, to the 9th of March, 1829, that three months at the commencement, and three months at the close, should be in the same manner; and, from the 9th of March, 1829, to the 9th of March, 1833, that only the three last months should be spent in this manner. The punishment under this system was awful; and, call it by what name it may be called, there can be no satisfactory evidence that a large number of convicts were not, directly or indirectly, killed by the process. The mortality, in

1824,	out of	211	prisoners,	was	16;	in 1825,	out of	191,	was	23;
1826,	"	154	"	"	18;	" 1827,	"	149,	"	17;
1828,	"	143	"	"	17;	" 1829,	"	149,	"	21;
1830,	"	155	"	"	15;	" 1831,	"	168,	"	25;
1832,	"	165	"	"	51;	" 1833,	"	124,	"	9;

i. e. two hundred and three deaths in nine years, from 1824 to 1832, inclusive, or, in other words, twenty-two deaths annually, out of a average of one hundred and seventy-eight prisoners. On the 9th of March, 1833, the law requiring this horrible punishment was repealed, and the frightful mortality immediately ceased. The number of deaths, under the new system, from March to December, was only eight, and of these, three died of chronic diarrhœa of long standing, all of whom, also, had had the cholera severely. It seems highly probable, therefore, that a mode of execution was adopted in Virginia, unintentionally, which took the life of a great number of prisoners, under the mild and humane name of the Penitentiary system. The writer of this article has witnessed the sufferings of the men in these dark dungeons, into which he was shown by a torch-light, where, at the time, the cold and damp of winter was removed by no fire; and the light of the torch, which conducted him to them, was removed when he came out through the dark and cheerless passage, and the men were left not only in the cold, dark and damp dungeons, in the winter season, with insufficient covering, but, also, in chains. If this is not killing by inches, what is? A bill of mortality was occasioned by it, in a great measure, of twenty-two out of one hundred and seventy-eight, annually, for a period of nine years. This is one way of causing a gradual diminution, in the number of prisoners, and making the whole number of prisoners very small, in proportion to the population.

Separate, however, and apart from this, the number of persons committed to the Penitentiary in Virginia, for a course of years, in propor-

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tion to the population, is small, as is apparent from the following table:—

Time when.	No. of Com.	Time when.	No. of Com.	Time when.	No. of Com.	Time when.	No. of Com.
1800	21	1809	40	1818	60	1827	43
1801	33	1810	25	1819	80	1828	50
1802	44	1811	33	1820	93	1829	55
1803	55	1812	50	1821	81	1830	57
1804	41	1813	52	1822	103	1831	49
1805	50	1814	33	1823	83	1832	43
1806	40	1815	45	1824	62	1833	37
1807	54	1816	74	1825	34		
1808	37	1817	77	1826	52		

The population in 1830 was 1,211,405.

Should the question arise, how it ever came to pass, that such a system of punishment, as that above described, remained in execution for so long a time, unalleviated, the only answer which can be given, is probably this:—At the time the visit above described was made,—and it is supposed that the same was true afterwards,—it was not customary to let visitors see, except in extraordinary cases, the prisoners in the solitary cells. If it had been, and the public had thus become acquainted with the slow and consuming fires of these dungeons, it is not possible, that the people of the Old Dominion would have suffered them to burn and consume their living, dying victims, for nine years.

Should the question now arise, whether any evil remains unalleviated in the Virginia Penitentiary, that does now, or ever will, appear like the one above described, the answer is, that the one which comes nearest to it is this, that, while moral and religious instruction is allowed, but not provided, no more Christians and Christian ministers should be found, from Richmond, and Petersburgh, and Hampden Sidney, communicating such instruction from Sabbath to Sabbath, within the walls of the Penitentiary.

38. Reformation in the Penitentiary of Georgia.

See what Worcester, and Butler, and Colonel Mills, and their coadjutors, have done in the Penitentiary of Georgia!

"Milledgeville, *April* 9, 1834.

"*His Honor* Samuel T. Armstrong.

"Esteemed and dear Sir,

"Having had the opportunity, in my recent visit to this place, to ascertain, by personal observation, the salutary operation of the system of managing the inmates of the Penitentiary by an almost exclusive reference to their moral feelings; and knowing how deep an interest you personally take in every thing which tends to the alleviation of human misery, and the promotion of the virtue and happiness of your fellow creatures,—I take the liberty of addressing you this note. My object is not to enter into the details of the system, but to introduce to you the superintendent of the institution, Colonel Charles C. Mills, who is, I doubt not, already favorably known to you by character. He is a most estimable, enlightened, and humane gentleman, and an engaged Christian; and his efforts have been directed specially to the moral and religious improvement of the unhappy men intrusted to his care.

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"There is, at present, a very powerful work of grace in the Prison. One half or three fourths of the convicts are subjects of deep religious feeling, and more than twenty—perhaps I might say thirty—have been led to entertain a hope in Christ.

"As the anniversary of the Prison Discipline Society, over which you preside, is near, and as the details of this system have not heretofore been favorably presented to the public, I have requested Colonel Mills to forward to you a minute account of its features, that you may have it in your power to communicate it to the public as your discretion may prompt.

"With sincere and Christian regard, I remain, my dear sir,

"Your truly obliged,

"SAMUEL L. DAVIS."

"MILLEDGEVILLE, *May* 7, 1834.

"Dear Sir,

"You will be pleased to accept the enclosed letter of introduction from the Rev. S. L. Davis, of Augusta, whose friendly solicitation has induced me to address you. From the date of Mr. D.'s letter, you discover it has been written near a month; and the reason I have not sooner complied with his request, has been, that I wished to speak more advisedly in regard to the reformation in the Georgia Penitentiary, to which he alludes. I am now fully satisfied of the genuineness of the work, and, with heartfelt pleasure, can say to you, that there is not at this time a half dozen convicts in the institution (out of eighty-five) who are not deeply concerned, and anxiously inquiring, 'What must I do to be saved?'

"You are, no doubt, prepared to say, this is truly an interesting state of things in a *Penitentiary;* and the inquiry in regard to the means employed to produce such happy results, is well worthy of consideration. From Mr. Davis's letter, you discover that, in his opinion, those happy results are mainly attributable to my peculiar plan of *discipline* and *government:* the same opinion *now* obtains generally here, and it may not be arrogance in me to say it is my own.

"My plan of government is very simple, and needs not much detail to make it understood; and yet there might be much difficulty in carrying it into *practice*, by persons differing in views and feelings, or, in other words, not qualified for the task.

"Before entering farther on the merits of my plan, permit me to preface the subject with a few remarks, in regard to the former history of the institution. It was established in the year 1817, on the old plan, of confining many in the same apartments at night; and so entirely did it fail of answering public expectation, that the legislature of 1829 and '30 determined to alter the plan of building, so as to have separate cells, &c.; but the system had become so unpopular, that the legislature of 1830–31 abolished it by an overwhelming majority. And here I will remark, that the superintendents, up to the time spoken of, had pursued the same plan of government, with such modifications as resulted from difference of character only, viz. a *rigid discipline*—and punishment by the *cow-skin*, *slue-paddle*, *wooden horse*, and confinement in the *dungeon*. The result, so far, was, that nothing desirable had been effected, by way of reformation, in the convicts, and the institution was a *tax* of several thousand dollars to the state yearly.

"In January, 1832, I was requested by Governor Lumpkin (without my having sought the appointment) to take charge of the institution, confidently believing, with many of the most enlightened men of the state, that the system was in itself good, and that the institution might be made to answer the ends desired, by judicious management. I accordingly took charge of the institution in January, 1832, and found imprisoned eighty-eight convicts, mostly reduced to the lowest depths of degradation, and perfect *misanthropes*.

"My first object was to *convince* those unfortunate beings, that I sincerely *pitied* them, but did not *despise* them, on account of their condition; that I was disposed to be their friend and benefactor; disposed to raise them, from the *degraded* condition to which their crimes had plunged them, to a moral elevation, that would enable them to return to society, useful and respectable citizens; and above all, that they should so improve the circumstances in which they were placed, as to lead them to repentance of their past sins, and reconciliation with God, through his only Son; and at once give them to understand, that I expected to govern them mainly by *moral influences;* and at once abandoned the former modes of punishment, by resorting to milder means, combining a system of rewards and punishment,—rewards, by allowing such as merited it by their good conduct, the privilege of the yard on *Sabbath*, and the privilege of working for *themselves*

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during the time allowed them by law for their dinner (one hour and a half); and punishment, by denying the above and similar privileges, and by confinement in the stocks in their cells, and also by confining them to bread and water alone for such time as was necessary to humble them, being always careful *not to punish*, unless convinced that the individual was sensible of his crime, and then to stop short of what he himself thought to be his desert, thus leaving the offender under a strong sense of obligation for the mercy shown him. Those of the convicts whom I found in heavy iron clogs (not for any crime, but merely because they were considered desperate and brave) were released, and put on their good behavior; and, what is remarkable, out of seven found in this condition, I have never had occasion to punish one of them in a summary manner for misconduct.

"The missionaries (Mr. Worcester and Dr. Butler), who had been for some months in the Penitentiary previous to my coming into office, informed me that their efforts to do good in the institution had been in vain; that to all their entreaties the universal reply was, 'that this is no place to get religion.' I had the satisfaction, however, in a short time, to hear from them, that their former difficulties were removed, and that their access to the prisoners had been greatly facilitated; and I had, in a short time, the satisfaction to know, that a great reformation had taken place; that the convicts universally acknowledged their gratitude for my kindness, and were careful so to conduct themselves, in all matters, as to give no cause of complaint. The preaching of Mr. Worcester was attended to with interest, and, in a short time, he was enabled to form a respectable Bible class; and in less than one year, there were eleven hopeful conversions. The Bible, which had hardly been known before, now became a constant companion. Many, who had not professed religion before their discharge, have united with the church since; and most of those discharged since I came into office (about forty) are doing well. The business of the institution has been greatly augmented. Instead of a loss of several thousand dollars per annum, a net gain of $4,300, and upwards, has been realized in the last two years; and the institution has now been placed on a firmer basis by the legislature than it ever was.

"In the commencement of the present year, I organized the whole of the convicts into a Sabbath school, in which they take great interest. Having no regular chaplain, I have procured the services of the resident Presbyterian and Methodist ministers, in this place, to preach to them on every Saturday evening; and on Sabbath, it is my custom to read a sermon to them.

"It may not be improper to remark, that, in prosecuting my plan, I had much difficulty to encounter. The board of inspectors were opposed to my plan, and only a majority of them would consent for the experiment to be made; but I have had the great satisfaction to overcome all obstacles, and witness the almost universal approbation of all who have become acquainted with it. I know that it is the general opinion of wardens and inspectors of Penitentiaries, in the United States, that such abandoned wretches as are found imprisoned for their crimes, cannot be governed except by an *iron rod;* that the *lash* must be resorted to. An opinion deliberately formed, on an intimate acquaintance with human nature, obtained with me before I came into office, which opinion has been confirmed by more than two years' experience, that the superintendent of a Penitentiary should be a *monarch*, but not a TYRANT. It is an easy matter to drive men to *desperation* by undue severity; and from my knowledge of mankind, there are few, *very few*, that would bear the *lash*, without destroying that self-respect which is all important to moral reformation.

"Feelings of resentment, bordering on hatred and disgust, are but too common towards convicts confined in a Penitentiary: and for a warden to indulge in such feelings, would but destroy all hope of usefulness. I will venture the assertion, that four fifths of all the inmates of Prisons in this country have been brought to their condition by *intemperance*, either directly or indirectly; and it is a melancholy truth, that, in most cases, the misery has been entailed on them; they have been cradled with the destroyer's snare encompassing them; and, sir, let me ask, who of us might not be in their condition, raised under such circumstances? It is the business, then, of the philanthropist to *pity* such men, and *not despise* them; to extend to them the hand of charity, and *not to plunge them deeper into* degradation and despair, by a system of *tyranny*, having a little brief authority over them.

"My feelings and judgment constrain me to say, in conclusion, that I do hope that the time is not far distant, when all our Penitentiaries in this country will be

guarded by *legislation* against a system of oppression and tyranny, that is better calculated to make even good men demons than to reform the bad.

"I might say much more on this interesting subject, if time allowed. It only occurred to me to-day, that your anniversary meeting is held this month, and I hope this may yet reach you in time. A few statistical and other facts may not be uninteresting.

"In speaking of the business of the institution for the last two years, I will remark, that every expense in connection with the institution is met by the institution itself. Salary of officers, pay of guard, clothing and victualing the convicts, their transportation, &c., are all paid.

"There was no death, either among the officers, guard, or convicts, from the 10th April, 1831, to the 28th April, 1834, when one convict died, who was diseased when he came in from the low country in December last.

"There has been no escape since I have been in office. There have been 485 convicts received since the institution went into operation, in 1817, to 1st January, 1834, and only 16 recommitments.

"The number received in 1817 was 16; in 1818=24; in 1819=53; in 1820=52; in 1821=30; in 1822=32; in 1823=17; in 1824=17; in 1825=38; in 1826=39; in 1827=25; in 1828=38; in 1829=30; in 1830=22; in 1831=26; in 1832*=12; in 1833=14.

"Our Penitentiary code was revised by our last legislature, and the police of the institution regulated. I will do myself the pleasure to forward you the acts of the last assembly, if the governor has not done so.

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"CHARLES C. MILLS,

"*Keeper of the Penitentiary.*"

"*To his Honor* SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, *President of the P. D. S.*"

39. PENITENTIARY IN TENNESSEE.

Mr. McIntosh has obligingly furnished the following communication, in answer to inquiries made of him; and we refer the reader to the intelligence in answer to the fourth interrogatory, as most interesting and important, as confirming the usefulness of well-directed efforts for the moral and religious instruction of prisoners, and as containing, like the letters from Georgia, wholesome admonition and advice to our Christian friends in Virginia, and to all Christians and Christian ministers living in the vicinity of Prisons. And, if it should be supposed, that the letters from Georgia and Tennessee, concerning the Penitentiaries, contain facts which might be interwoven in an exhortation to Christians and Christian ministers to extend their visits, for purposes of moral and religious instruction, to County Prisons and Poor-Houses, it might not be injurious to the cause of Christian and ministerial duty, or of man's salvation.

"TENNESSEE PENITENTIARY, *Nashville, August*, 25th, 1833.

"Dear Sir,

"I received your letter of the 30th April, by due course of mail, and should have replied to it much sooner, but for the prevalence of the cholera, with which the convicts were attacked early in the month of June. I hope, however, that I am still in time to answer the purposes you desire.

"*Answer to the First Question.*—Our cell-houses are constructed on the plan of those in the Prison on Blackwell's Island, near New York. Two buildings, four stories high, contain two hundred cells, in which the convicts are confined separately during the night. The number of convicts, at this time, is sixty-five, one

* Law (Penitentiary Code) repealed December, 1831, and again enforced December, 1832.

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of whom is black; but I am pleased with the opportunity of saying that, since the Penitentiary has been ready to receive prisoners (now nearly three years), a single instance has not occurred of a female being found guilty of a criminal offence; nor, to my knowledge, has any one been brought to trial for a violation of the penal laws of this state during that period. The convicts retire to their cells at sundown, and are let out at sunrise in the morning. They are confined in their cells about half of each Sabbath day.

"*Answer to the Second Question.*—Each convict has the Old and New Testament, bound together, in his cell. The cells are sufficiently light to enable him to read in daylight. They take tolerably good care of their books; and some of them are engaged most of their leisure time in reading.

"*Answer to the Third Question.*—We have a Sabbath school, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Parrish, professor of languages in the Nashville University, who is assisted by four or five pious young gentlemen. All the convicts belong to the school; and about four hours, each Sabbath, is devoted to instruction.

"*Answer to the Fourth Question.*—We have no chaplain belonging to the Prison; but the clergymen of Nashville and its vicinity perform divine service in the Prison almost every Sabbath. The prisoners are sometimes allowed to spend a short time in the yard, on the Sabbath; but they have no clothes appropriated exclusively to that day.

"*Answer to the Fifth Question.*—We have had no escapes since the Prison went into operation; nor have we had any insurrections, or attempts at insurrection. Only two have been discharged by pardon, and nine by expiration of sentence. We have had no re-commitments since the Prison has been in operation. Within the last two years, near twenty of the convicts have manifested deep contrition for the errors of their past life, and, by permission, have become members of the church. The walk and conversation of some of them have been in strict conformity to their profession; but others, I fear, have little if any sincerity in their religious devotions.

"*Answer to the Sixth Question.*—During the months of June and July, we had twenty deaths by cholera, previous to which there was not a single death in the Prison. Not one escaped without an attack. No local cause can be assigned for the violence of the disease. A month before its appearance, the buildings and cells were all whitewashed; and other approved means were employed to prepare the Prison for the worst that might happen. The physicians were faithful in the discharge of their duty, and the guards and nurses, in the midst of death and desolation, encountered every difficulty without flinching. It is proper, however, to remark, with respect to the mortality that prevailed, that it was owing, in a great degree, to the imprudence of the convalescent, as more than half the deaths were cases of relapse. Previous to the attack of cholera, it could be scarcely said we had a hospital, the prisoners enjoying uniform good health. One of the guards is always in the hospital, and the well convicts act as nurses. The guard permits no communication among the sick or nurses, except what is absolutely necessary. We have no lunatic in the Prison, nor have we ever had one.

"*Answer to the Seventh Question.*—Refractory conduct is punished by solitary confinement, on bread and water, for a period not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the keeper, subject, however, to the supervision of the inspectors. I acted, for many years, as assistant keeper of the Kentucky Prison, where punishment by stripes was allowed; and I am fully persuaded that there are many convicts so refractory in their conduct, that nothing but the application of the lash will restrain them.

"*Answer to the Eighth Question.*—The rooms and cells are scrubbed and whitewashed as often as it is thought necessary for the complete preservation of the health of the convicts. The prisoners are furnished with soap and towels, and they are required to wash themselves daily, morning, noon, and night. The Prison dress is washed once a week, except the shirt, which is washed twice, in the summer. Heretofore we have not had a bath, but will shortly have one, which will be used as often as the health or cleanliness of the convicts requires. When a prisoner arrives, he is, if necessary, thoroughly cleansed, and a Prison-suit furnished him. His own clothing is safely kept until his discharge, when it is delivered to him, and money to pay his expenses to his former residence, or to the place where he was convicted. No provision has ever been made for the employment of convicts after their discharge.

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"*Answer to the Tenth Question.* The Prison was in an unfinished condition when the first convicts were admitted. A considerable number of them have been continually employed in labor on the Penitentiary; so that an accurate account cannot be given as to the profit or loss. I have no doubt, however, when the Prison is completely finished, that seventy or eighty convicts, well employed, will not only pay all expenses, but yield a profit to the state.

"I have thus answered, in a brief way, your questions, and shall be extremely happy if I have contributed, in the smallest degree, to the attainment of the great objects which your Society has in view. You have heretofore been kind enough to send me the Annual Report of your Society. I request that you will be pleased to continue the favor.

"I am, dear sir, respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN McINTOSH,
"*Agent and Keeper.*"

40. Penitentiary in Ohio.

A New Penitentiary, on the general plan of the Prison at Auburn, is building, about three quarters of a mile north of Columbus. It is to consist of a centre house, and two wings, on the east and west, facing the south, to contain, when finished, apartments for the keeper in the centre building, and two hundred and fifty cells in each wing; having a spacious yard in the rear, containing extensive ranges of commodious work-shops, enclosed with a yard wall thirty feet in height. The ground selected for the purpose has proved more valuable than was expected, by furnishing, on the premises, an abundant supply of water, sand and clay for building operations, and a large number of prisoners from the Old Prison were engaged the last season, and are engaged the present season, in building the New Prison. One of the directors, Mr. Anderson, has recently visited the Eastern States, for the purpose of seeing the institutions of a similar character here, and has made a very favorable impression concerning the prospects of the New Penitentiary in Ohio, and the character of the men into whose hands it has fallen to see it speedily prepared for the reception of convicts from the extremely defective and wretched Old Prison. It is probable that one wing of the new building will be ready for the reception of convicts before the close of the present year.

41. New Penitentiary at Kingston, Upper Canada.

We give at length the report of the commissioners, as exhibiting the location, plan of building, and prospects of the institution:—

"*To His Excellency* Sir John Colborne.

"The commissioners appointed by an act passed at the last session of the legislature, entitled, 'An Act granting to His Majesty a Sum of Money to defray the Expense of erecting a Penitentiary in this Province,' and for other purposes therein mentioned, beg leave most respectfully to report,—

"That, in pursuance of the act, their first object was to select a good site for the Prison. After examining, with great care, all the grounds in and near the town of Kingston, it was found that no situation, combining the advantages of perfect salubrity, ready access to the water, and abundant quarries of fine limestone, could be obtained nearer the town than lot Number Twenty, in the First Concession of the township of Kingston, which is about a mile west of the town.

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The west half of this lot, belonging to the heirs of the late Philip Pember, which contains one hundred acres of land, reaching from Hatter's Bay, on Lake Ontario, to the rear of the First Concession, was accordingly purchased for the sum of one thousand pounds. The space between the lake and the highway is about fifteen acres in extent, of which nine or ten acres will be enclosed by the walls of the Penitentiary; and on the west side is a fine harbor, where vessels may approach within a few feet of the shore. Nothing, indeed, can surpass the convenience and beauty of this site, on which is found a quarry of the best limestone, amply sufficient for the construction of all the buildings and walls of the proposed establishment. Twenty or twenty-five acres, on the front of this lot, would, perhaps, furnish all the room that is required for the buildings connected with the Penitentiary; and the legislature might, therefore (if they should see fit), direct the residue to be sold. The commissioners are, however, of opinion, that the land is worth the purchase money, and should be retained for public uses, especially as it appears to abound with quarries of the finest limestone, which it will, doubtless, be found profitable to open, when convicts are sentenced to hard labor at the Penitentiary. Probably it may become advisable to let a part of the lot on the rear, as soon as a system of Prison discipline has been organized for the establishment: but certainly it would not be desirable that any portion of it should be sold before the nature and value of the quarries had been fully and closely inquired into and understood. The deed of conveyance for this land, from the heirs of Mr. Pember, to the government, is submitted with this report. It has been drawn up by a professional gentleman of this place, and is supposed, by the commissioners, to be sufficient to secure the investment of the title to it, according to the terms of the act, in his majesty, his heirs and successors. After having determined on the site of the intended structure, the next step, on the part of the commissioners, was to select suitable assistants for building it; and with this view, two of their number proceeded, in the month of June, to Auburn, in the state of New York, where, after some inquiry and negotiation, they engaged Mr. William Powers, the deputy-keeper of the State Prison at that place, to superintend the building of the Penitentiary at Kingston, and agreed to allow him three hundred and fifty pounds per annum, for the space of two years. When it is recollected that this gentleman was the individual who furnished the plan which was submitted to the legislature during its last session, and which then received its approbation, the value of his services in the construction of a Prison, in conformity to that plan, will be readily perceived. The commissioners also engaged Mr. John Mills, of the same place, at the rate of two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, to act as master builder and general foreman of the works. They considered his assistance very important, on account of his experience in this particular branch of architecture; and they are satisfied that, as his general knowledge of every department of mechanical labor that is carried on at the Penitentiary will enable him to act as foreman in each of those departments, a considerable saving of expense will arise from employing him in his present capacity.

"And, in order that a correct account of labor performed might be faithfully kept, and the occasional absence or neglect of workmen be duly noted and checked, a clerk has been hired, at the rate of one hundred pounds per annum. The duty of this clerk, besides what has been already stated, is, to keep the general accounts of the board, draw up contracts, examine bills, pay the men, under the eye of the superintendent, and record, when requisite, the proceedings of the board. The total expense thus incurred, for salaries of officers, amounts to seven hundred pounds per annum; and the commissioners do not think it can be reduced, with due regard to the public advantage, or the effectual and really economical attainment of the object of the legislature.

"The amount appropriated by the act for the erection of the Penitentiary is twelve thousand five hundred pounds, payable in three equal sums of four thousand one hundred and sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, available on the first day of May in each year, commencing with the present one. The sum received this year, for the building of the Prison, has been reduced, by the purchase of the land, to three thousand one hundred and sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence; and the manner in which that amount has been applied will appear by the account current, abstract and vouchers, herewith respectfully submitted.

"In commencing the building, it was a matter of great and serious deliberation with the board, whether they should proceed to do the whole by contract, or

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by the employment of day laborers. They, at length, resolved that they ought not to build the Prison by contract, and for these reasons:—

"1st. The plan of the building was entirely novel; and no person in this country could safely be allowed to undertake it.

"2dly. It was very probable that alterations and improvements might suggest themselves to the mind of the superintendent while the building was in progress; in making which, the existence of a contract might be found embarrassing.

"3dly. It was most important that the whole of the work should be done in the most substantial and faithful manner.

"4thly. It was considered that the expense of superintendence by experienced persons was unavoidable; and that, when incurred, the profit that would be reaped by contractors might well be saved; for the vigilance and skill of the master builder, combined with the management and experience of the superintendent, ought to realize to the public all the benefits usually obtained by means of contracts.

"With such views, the commissioners, in all practicable cases, have had the mechanical work performed on the spot, by persons hired by the day; and, in order to explain in what respect savings are in this manner effected, of sums of money that would otherwise have been paid as profit to contractors, it may be stated, that, by the erection of a limekiln near the quarry, the article of lime is now provided at nearly half the cost at which it was formerly obtained by contract.

"The commissioners herewith beg leave to lay before your excellency a new plan of the Penitentiary, exhibiting the alterations and improvements that have been introduced by Mr. Powers, since the subject was last under the consideration of the legislature. It will be remarked, that, instead of placing the kitchen, hospital, &c, in a building contiguous to the south wing, as in the original plan, they are now allowed to occupy the north, or front wing, adjoining the keeper's hall, at the entrance of the Prison; and that seventy cells have been added to the three other wings (each being thus to contain two hundred and seventy cells), in order to preserve accommodation for the full number of convicts, for which the plan of the building, before the legislature, at its last session, undertook to provide. The advantage of this more methodical and compact arrangement of the Prison accommodation, will, it is thought, be so obvious as not to require a minute explanation: to the commissioners, at least, the alteration appears a very decided improvement. If the legislature should, however, entertain a different opinion, they may still direct, if they please, a return to the original plan, which may be again adopted without injury to the work already done. Another alteration is the addition of the attic story, which (though it will materially improve the appearance of the structure) was not designed strictly with that view, but intended chiefly for the accommodation of the sick, in the event of any epidemic assailing the convicts, and as spare room for other useful purposes when required. It is also proper to notice another deviation from the original plan, which respects the dimensions of the cells. Their present length inside is eight feet and four inches clear, which is eight inches less than those of the original plan; but they are considered sufficiently long, as there is a further space at the door of six inches. The opening for the door is six feet one inch by twenty inches in size. That for the grated window, in the rear of each cell, is three feet by twenty inches. The height of the stories is seven feet six inches each. No risk is hereby incurred of communication among the prisoners, because the grates are set well back from the outer face of the wall; and there will exist an admirable system of inspection by an invisible watch; at the same time, it is to be remarked, that this Prison, owing to the width of the areas on each side of the single ranges of cells, and the large openings for the doors and windows, will, doubtless, excel all others, yet built, as regards its ventilation and consequent salubrity.

"But it is not merely as it regards ventilation that the large size of the windows is important: they are also of use in assisting to warm the Prison during the winter. The greater the apertures at each end of the cell, the more free will be the circulation of air; and of course the air that is heated in the areas by the stoves will be the sooner communicated with the air of the cells, and an equality of temperature sooner produced. When the convicts are to be taken out of their cells in the morning, the outer windows must be raised to ventilate the whole interior of the building; which will render the air within as cold as the air without. The exterior windows must be closed a little before night, and, in cold

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weather, fire must be put into the stoves to warm the building before the convicts go to their cells. This is necessary, because convicts (the tailors and shoemakers, for instance), coming from their warm shops, would take cold in going immediately into an unwarmed cell. In the north wing of the Auburn Prison, and in most other Prisons, there is only a small grated window in the doors of the cells for the admission of air, light and heat, which is quite insufficient for the purpose, at least, as respects heat; the warm air in the area being, in a great measure, *shut out*, and the cold air enclosed within the cold walls of the cells *shut in*. Hence it is plain, that the larger the openings into the cells, the more readily and effectually are they heated, ventilated and lighted; and the superior advantages of the plan of the cells adopted in the 'Provincial Penitentiary,' over all others yet built, cannot fail to be appreciated. The commissioners have commenced upon the south or rear wing of the building, which is ninety feet and four inches in length, by sixty-four feet in breadth, and will, when completed, contain, as already stated, two hundred and seventy cells. The outer wall of this wing is, on an average, carried up about seven feet in height all round. The number of cells built is forty-one, which are complete, with the exception of the plastering, iron grated doors and locks. There are thirteen others well advanced. The middle inspection avenue is in a corresponding state, and is built entirely of brick, with apertures for the sight opposite every cell; from each of which, two cells may be looked into fully, and four others partially. The total expense of this wing, when completed, is estimated, in a paper which accompanies this report, at ten thousand pounds.

"In consequence of the addition of seventy more cells to this wing, and the additional building in the rotunda or centre part of the Prison (now thought advisable to be carried on), it will cost more than was stated by the report made last year, as requisite for the wing described on the incomplete plan, then adverted to in the estimate of Mr. Powers. It may be observed, that there is not so much to show for the money expended this year as will be exhibited by an equal disbursement in another year. Besides the cost of the land purchased, much expense has unavoidably been incurred in opening the quarry, purchasing iron, lumber, and other materials, and in building limekiln sheds, forges, and workshops, all of which are in readiness for next year's service. An inventory of materials, buildings, and other property, will be found among the documents hereunto appended.

"The manifest necessity of the constant presence of the superintendent and master builder at the works, induced the commissioners to construct a stone cottage on the north side of the highway, large enough for the use of two families, which is nearly finished, and will cost about three hundred and seventy-five pounds. It is their intention that this building shall be occupied by Colonel Powers and Mr. Mills, while they are employed in their present capacity. As soon as there is a law passed establishing a system of discipline for the Penitentiary, the cottage may serve for the accommodation of the warden and deputy-warden, until their proper residences within the walls, as designated on the plan, shall be erected: afterwards, it will furnish commodious quarters for two of the assistant keepers, from whom a suitable yearly rent may be exacted.

"The commissioners, being extremely desirous of ascertaining, as nearly as possible, the actual cost of the Penitentiary, when entirely completed according to the plan, have had estimates for every part of the establishment carefully drawn up by the superintendent and master builder, which they now have the honor of laying before your excellency. Of the south or rear wing, which has been commenced, a separate estimate in detail is furnished. The gross amount of the estimates for the other parts of the work is all that it has been thought necessary at present to submit. They amount, together, to the sum of fifty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds, currency—a total which may at first view be considered large. It is, however, to be observed, that the plan of the Prison contemplates the ultimate reception of eight hundred and ten male convicts, besides the female department; and that several years must elapse before space can be required in this province for the confinement of so large a number of convicted criminals. It is at present only intended to finish the north wing, containing two hundred and seventy cells, and the rotunda, containing one hundred and twenty more; leaving the east and west wings to be successively added by convict labor, as the increasing number of commitments shall require them. The commissioners consider that an appropriation from the public funds of some

twenty-five thousand pounds, is wanted to cover the three first items of the general estimate, and that the labor of the convicts may subsequently be applied to the completion of the remainder, and thus materially reduce the expense. It is not, probably, expected that the labor of the convicts will, during the first two or three years, be so productive as to relieve the public treasury from annual appropriations for the support of the establishment; which will be especially required while the convict labor is chiefly applied to the completion of the Prison: ultimately, however, a profit cannot fail to arise from the proceeds of the compelled labor of the prisoners, as in similar establishments in the neighboring States.

"In the estimates and statements now submitted, the commissioners have endeavored to place the whole matter, as fully and clearly as possible, under the view of the legislature.

"They beg respectfully to add, that it is, on the grounds of public economy and benefit, most desirable that such a modification of the law should be made as would supply the means of carrying on the works with greater expedition than is now warranted. The present unavoidable expense for salaries of the superintendent, master builder, and clerk, as will be seen, is seven hundred pounds per annum; and it cannot be wished that those officers should be left half their time without employment, which must, nevertheless, be the case while the commissioners are restricted to the disbursement of four thousand pounds a year. It is at this moment important that blacksmiths should be kept at work, without ceasing, upon the grates and locks, and that the quarry-men and stone-cutters should continue the preparation of building-stone, in order that the works may be prosecuted with vigor on the opening of the next season, and the south wing got in readiness before autumn for the reception of convicts, if the legislature should see fit, during the present session, to organize a system of Prison discipline, and provide for the government and maintenance of the Penitentiary.

"JOHN MACAULAY.
"H. C. THOMSON.
"H. SMITH.

"KINGSTON, *November* 25th, 1833."

42. CONTEMPLATED PENITENTIARY IN LOWER CANADA.

The Montreal Gazette, of the 30th of January last, contains the following notice of the movement in the parliament of Lower Canada on this subject.

"Among the legislative proceedings of our house of assembly, we are happy to perceive a notice, by Mr. Rodier, of his intentions of bringing under the consideration of the house the necessity of establishing in this province a Penitentiary. In referring recently to the report submitted to the Upper Canada parliament, by the commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Penitentiary at Kingston, we suggested the adoption of a similar institution in this province, and expressed the hope that the legislature would not separate without adopting the spirited example of Upper Canada: we are happy to find that the subject is now on the tapis. Mr. Rodier's design, we have no doubt, will be acquiesced in The last Kingston Chronicle contains copious extracts from the Eighth Report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, and other public documents, proving, by experience, the general utility of such institutions, and their beneficial influence in reforming the morals of the inmates. The following will be perused with much interest, and, we hope, may meet the eye of those who have it in their power to confer so great a blessing on society by supporting Mr. Rodier. We shall be extremely happy at all times to give our strenuous assistance to the members of the assembly, when we find them attending to the real interests of the province, by advocating the cause of the moral or physical improvement of the country.

"'Notwithstanding the various causes of crime, so much attention has been given to this department of benevolence, within a few years, that the recommittals are greatly diminished, and the *progress in crime* appears to be considerably checked. The proportion of recommittals, a few years ago, was, in many Prisons, one in two, one in three, and one in four; while, in the reformed Prisons, it is one in ten, one in fifteen, and one in twenty; and, taking the country at large, crime not only does not increase so fast as the population, but there does not appear, from the records of the criminal courts and Prisons, to be any positive increase of crime. Some of the principal Prisons in the country have fewer inmates than

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they had years ago. The chaplain of the Massachusetts State Prison confirms this fact by his report in October, 1832. He says—"It is now three years since the completion of the New Prison. As yet, sufficient time has hardly elapsed to test the results of the new, compared with the old system of confinement and discipline, on those who have left the institution. It cannot, however, be doubted for a moment what this result must be, if any thing can be known from the operation of moral causes, and the experience of other similar institutions. A goodly number of those who have left this Prison, within three years, are known to be doing well, and to maintain a fair standing in the communities in which they reside. Of those who have been committed for the first time, since the occupation of the New Prison, *ninety-two* have been discharged. *Two* only of this number have been recommitted."

"'The excellent and zealous chaplain of the Auburn Prison, also, in a recent report, adverting to the influence of Sabbath school instruction on convicts, says—"We have documents to show that a great number, who were once convicts in this Prison, are now useful and respectable citizens. It is known, also, that not a few of them, in various parts of the country, are consistent professors of religion, and that several are exemplary members of churches in our own village." Results like these cannot but prove gratifying to every correct and feeling mind; and surely no work can be more interesting and delightful, or more in accordance with the divine will, than one that aids in the redemption of a fellow-being from the lowest depths of moral degradation.

"'In the report of a committee of the house of assembly of New York, made last year, we found the following emphatic observations:—"Your committee have reflected on the prosperous results of the Penitentiary system, with a becoming interest in the subject committed to them. The history of the world has not, until within a very few years, presented so imposing a moral spectacle. A few years since, even in our own country, the idea of realizing, from the labor of those who had, by offending against the laws, been cut off from society, a sufficient amount to sustain the expense of their confinement, was regarded as a dream of the speculative visionary. It was left among other important discoveries, which can only emanate from the exalted spirit of free governments, to demonstrate the necessity, in all moral improvements, of addressing the mind by instruction and persuasion, instead of inflicting bodily chastisement. Reform is ten thousand times more certain, when you can correct the intellect of man, and give it a proper direction, than the effect of all the physical torture which can be imposed. Whilst the former is calculated to elevate the whole man, constantly stimulating him to a correct discharge of his duty towards his God and his fellow man, the latter is as eminently adapted to creating and cherishing the most vindictive passions of our nature."

"'The testimony of Messrs. Beaumont and Tocqueville, commissioners from France, recently published in a volume of 440 pages, is strongly in favor of the Penitentiary system of the United States."'

We suppose the gentlemen whose names are mentioned below, were appointed by the legislature of Lower Canada at the last session:—

"D. Mondeleit and John Nelson, Esq'rs, of the Canadian parliament, have been appointed a committee to visit the United States, to investigate our Penitentiary system."

43. Success of the Asylum at Worcester, Massachusetts, for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics.

This institution is original in its character. It was designed, and has been principally used, for the benefit of poor and imprisoned lunatics. The trustees say, in their first annual report, submitted to the legislature of Massachusetts in December, 1833,—

"The inmates at Worcester have been a more select class than were ever before assembled together; but, unfortunately for success in regard to cures, it has been a selection of the most deplorable cases in the whole community. Of the one hundred and sixty-four individuals received, considerably more than one half came from Jails, Alms-Houses and Houses of Correction; and about one third of the whole number had suffered confinement for periods varying from ten to thirty-two years. Many of these forsaken beings, during the dreadful period of their dungeon life, had been systematically subjected to almost every form of privation and suffering. By this treatment, every regular process of thought had been broken up; confusion had extended itself into every department of the intellect; all ideas were deformed, and had lost their true position, and relation to each other, while the vital energies of mind sent abroad tumults of passions, that raged without ob-

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ject and without end. No where in this chaos did the serenity of truth or the confidence of reason prevail."

"The time has been far too short to allow the various curative means, practised at the institution, to produce their full and natural effects in difficult or chronic cases of insanity. No art can suddenly restore to healthful and vigorous action even the functions of the animal system, after they have been impaired and deranged by wasting diseases or privations. But the mind is far more delicate in its organization than the body, and its sphere of possible aberration is infinitely more wide. Hence it is far more susceptible of deranged and eccentric movements; but the distance to which it may be driven from its true orbit is infinitely greater. When fatal diseases attack the body, the principle of vitality struggles for a season, and then our physical nature ceases to suffer, by ceasing to exist. But the mind finds no refuge in extinction. Its maladies arrive at no limit growing out of their own severity. As, by the law of its nature, its existence is perpetual, there is a natural possibility of its indefinite progression in wandering and in suffering. The crisis which, in bodily diseases, becomes fatal, only adds vehemence to those of the mind. While high degrees of actual violence will crush and overwhelm the body at once, suspending all its functions forever, the mind will survive even a dissevered consciousness, and, as it still lives on, will bring into alternate action its various capacities of pain. Hence it must be apparent that, during the few months since the institution was organized, scarcely sufficient time has yet elapsed, especially in cases of long continuance, and of an aggravated character, to begin the great work of reducing to order a chaotic intellect.

"Yet, notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, counteracting, with great force, all healthful and mind-restoring influences, *thirty-two* insane persons have, in this short period of time, been fully recovered.

"But, however deeply all our better feelings may be moved, by the reflection, that thirty-two of our fellow-beings, under these auspicious influences, have already been restored to reason, and returned to bless their families and friends, who, under the former coercive system of treatment, would have mourned their loss without hope, yet the ameliorated condition of such as have not been recovered the trustees regard as a subject for equal congratulation among men and gratitude to Heaven. No one, who has not actually seen, from time to time, the inmates of the hospital, can comprehend the extent of the change which has taken place in every external indication, that marks the physical and moral condition of a human being. Many, who, in their paroxysms, used formerly to lacerate and wound their own bodies to a degree that threatened life itself, now habitually exercise an ordinary degree of prudence in avoiding the common causes of annoyance or accident. Not less than one hundred of those brought to the hospital seemed to regard human beings as enemies; and their first impulse was to assail them with open or disguised force. Now, there are not more than twelve who offer violence. Of forty persons, who formerly divested themselves of clothing, even in the most inclement seasons of the year, only eight do it now. Through all the galleries, there is far less susceptibility to excitement, more quietude, more civility and kindness exercised towards each other. The wailings of the desponding and the ravings of the frantic are dispelled. The internal change is legible upon the countenance. With the insane, it is emphatically true, that the dark shadows of the mind are visibly projected upon the face. Hence, from the alteration which has, in many instances, occurred in the outward aspect, amounting almost to a change in identity, there may be inferred a corresponding alteration of the condition within. The deep lines of anguish have been obliterated or softened, whose sharp engravings were begun, many years ago, in despair. The wide circle, and heart-sickening variety of horrors, exhibited by the inmates, when first brought together, as though every region of the 'dark immense' of insanity had sent a representative of its terrors, have been greatly reduced in extent and mitigated in quality. If the erroneous action of the mind has not yet been rectified, the dreadful emotions that once accompanied and aggravated its movements, have been dispelled; and they are now succeeded by milder and more peaceful sentiments."

"The system of treatment from which the foregoing results have been realized, has been a continued endeavor to preserve or reëstablish the bodily health of the patients, by careful attention to cleanliness, exercise, air, and a suitable diet. It has been the law of all those engaged in administering the daily affairs of the institution, to exclude, as far as in any manner possible, all causes of mental dis-

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quietude, by substituting persuasion for force; by practising forbearance, mildness, and all the nameless offices of humanity, and by imbuing, in every practicable way, the minds of the patients with a new set of pleasing, cheerful, grateful, and benevolent emotions. In fine, the whole scheme of moral treatment is embraced in a single idea—humanity; the law of love; that sympathy which appropriates another's consciousness of pain, and makes it a personal relief from suffering whenever another's sufferings are relieved."

44. Contemplated Asylum for Lunatics in Maine.

The action of the legislature of Maine, during the last winter, on this subject, was nearly as follows:—A resolution or law was passed appropriating twenty thousand dollars for a Lunatic Asylum, provided twenty thousand more should be raised by subscription. One individual subscribed ten thousand; and, if the other ten thousand has not been subscribed, there is little doubt that it will be done; in which case we may expect soon to see a Lunatic Asylum in Maine.

45. Movement in New Hampshire in Behalf of Poor Lunatics.

That the people of the state may not sleep over this subject, we will do what we can to prevent it, by giving a permanent form to some official documents, that might otherwise be lost, among other pamphlets, as unimportant. We refer to that part of Governor Dinsmore's message, which relates to this subject, and the report of the select committee of ten, consisting of one from each county, viz. Messrs. Webster, of Plymouth; Coues, of Portsmouth; Scates, of Middleton; Sanborn, of Wentworth; Barnes, of Hooksett; Smith, of Dublin; Tibbets, of Wolfboro'; Clement, of Springfield; Bachelder, of Hampstead; and Harris, of Brooklyne, on so much of the governor's message as relates to the return of the number of insane persons in the state of New Hampshire. We mistake the character of the birth-place of Daniel Webster, if all this is to pass for nothing. Governor Dinsmore says, in his message,—

"By a resolution of the house of representatives of the 22d of June last, I was 'requested to take proper means to ascertain the number of deaf and dumb persons who are proper objects of assistance from this state, and also the number of insane persons in this state.' As the most direct, and least expensive method of complying with that request, I addressed letters of inquiry, containing copies of the resolution, to the selectmen of the several towns in the state, requesting them to furnish me, seasonably, with the information desired. In one hundred and forty-one towns, being all from which returns have been received, there appear to be of indigent deaf and dumb persons, between the ages of ten and thirty, exclusive of those who have been, and now are, at the American Asylum at Hartford, forty-five; under the age of ten years, twelve. The whole number of insane, reported to me from the same towns, is one hundred and eighty-nine; ninety males, and ninety-nine females, one hundred and three of whom are paupers. The whole number of those now in confinement is seventy-six, of whom twenty-five are in private houses, thirty-four in Poor-Houses, seven in cells and cages, six in chains and irons, and four in Jails. Of those not now in confinement, many are stated to have been, at times, secured in private houses, some have been hand-cuffed, others have been confined in cells, and some in chains and Jails.

"The sums ascertained to have been expended for the maintenance and security of a part only of those reported to me, amount, annually, to nine thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-eight cents. Estimating the expense of the remainder to have been in the same proportion, the aggregate annual cost of

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supporting and taking care of the whole number returned, is found to amount to the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

"The letters received, together with abstracts of their contents, presenting a more particular view of the claims of the deaf and dumb, and of the situation and sufferings of the insane, will, in due time, be communicated to the house of representatives.

"It may be expected that returns from the towns not yet heard from, will considerably increase the numbers of each of these classes."

"*The Committee, to which was referred 'so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Return of the Insane Persons in this State,' ask leave to report:—*

"Insanity is one of the most afflictive dispensations of Providence. Whatever be the form which this deplorable calamity assumes, to the maniac it is the end of all usefulness, and the closing of all the avenues of enjoyment; and to the family of the sufferer, it is but one continued scene of solicitude, if not of terror. The unfortunate being appears to exist only to suffer, and to excite, most painfully, the sympathies of those with whom he is connected. From the nature of the case, an examination into this subject must present to the house a melancholy account of suffering and distress. The committee were not, however, prepared for the result which the examination affords. They were not aware of the extent of the disease. They had formed no conception of the extremity of the wretchedness to which the insane are reduced. In the prosecution of the inquiry, by the returns made to the executive, and by the collection of facts, on this subject, from those professionally acquainted with the condition of the insane, their situation throughout this state is found to be deplorable in the extreme, for the mitigation of which the prompt attention of the legislature is imperatively demanded.

"The number of the insane, as returned to the governor, is two hundred and one, more than half of whom are supported as paupers. From many towns no returns have been received; from others the accounts are erroneous, there being cases known to the committee which escaped the notice of the selectmen. The actual number of insane is therefore much larger than appears by the documents submitted to the committee.

"Where are these insane? What is their condition? There are individual cases, which, by the kindness of friends able and willing to provide the means, are rendered as comfortable as their situation will admit. The number thus fortunate, the committee are constrained to believe, is comparatively small. Many, laboring under an inoffensive hallucination of mind, wander about, the sport of unthinking boys and unprincipled men. A large proportion—seventy-six—are reported to be in close confinement. Some of them in chains, or in cages made for their confinement; some are in the out-buildings, garrets, or cellars of private houses; some are in our County Jails, shut up with felons and criminals of every description; some are in Alms-Houses, in brick cells 'never warmed by fire or lighted by the rays of the sun.' The facts presented to the committee not only exhibit severe, unnecessary suffering, but utter neglect, and in many cases actual barbarity. To convince the house of the correctness of this general remark, they feel it to be their duty to report some of the instances to which they refer, however painful the account may be to every one not dead to all feelings of humanity. An insane woman, who had wandered from her friends, was confined in one of our Jails, in winter and without fire. From the severity of the cold and her fixed posture, her feet became so much diseased that is was considered necessary to amputate them at the ankle; which was accordingly done, and the woman afterwards restored to her friends in this mutilated condition. Another female was confined in a garret, where, from the lowness of the roof and her consequently constrained position, she grew double, and is now obliged to walk with her hands, as well as feet, on the floor. A man was confined for years in a cellar, nearly naked, with a bed of wet straw. Another is at this time chained to the floor in an out-building, 'glad to pick the bones thrown into his kennel, like a beast,'—one with sufficient property—once in every respect as active and happy as the best of us. It is admitted that these are extreme cases; but, let it be recollected, these are but a few of such cases known to the committee. The accounts submitted to them exhibit a mass of extreme, unmitigated suffering, from the details of which humanity revolts.

"This state of things has been permitted to exist merely because it was unknown. In the extremity of the disease, the maniac is withdrawn from observation. He is placed out of sight, and forgotten. The prosperous look not in upon

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the secrets of his prison-house. His voice, in his raving, grates not on the ear of the happy. They who have the custody of the wretched being are too prone to forget their duty and his claims upon them for kindness and forbearance. Their sympathy is exhausted, and their kindness becomes blunted by familiarity with misery. They often give up the feelings of the friend for the apathy of the jailer, and, after reducing the madman to the utmost degradation of which human nature is capable, so that he has lost almost the form and appearance of a man, they have in many cases utterly neglected even the appearance of ministering to his wants. There is, too, on this subject, a common error, that the maniac is insensible to suffering, and that the disease is incurable: thus the unfortunate subjects of this malady, as if they had lost their birthright as men—'as if they were fallen stars from the sphere of reason'—are consigned over to chains and imprisonment, and doomed to wear away a wretched existence, until death, like a kind angel, comes to their relief.

"We need something to supply this defect in private sympathy, for it is not true that the insane are insensible to suffering. Hunger, cold, confinement, neglect, and the privation of all the accustomed comforts of life, affect them as it would affect us. Besides, in many cases of insanity, there is a morbidly increased sensibility to physical suffering. They shrink from the least exposure, and, from the high excitement of the system, have not the ordinary power of endurance even of the common evils of life. Excepting in cases of complete idiocy, the disease is confined to a part or portion of the mind. Usually, the patient is sane on all subjects but the one hallucination which, to a superficial observer, appears to engross every faculty, and completely to enslave the intellect. The fear of some impending calamity—the dread of some unknown danger—is frequently the mark of the disease. This must certainly be increased by neglect and physical suffering; and if, on all other subjects, the mind judge correctly, no one, from this partial insanity, can be insensible to injurious treatment.

"The suffering of the insane, in their present situation, cannot be avoided. A very small proportion of them have friends able and willing to procure a watch by night and by day. Imprisonment or chains is the only resource for the necessary restraint. Nor have they the means to render this confinement tolerable. In many towns, there are no pauper establishments, and where there are, they are not adapted either for the comfort or recovery of the lunatic. The cage, the cell, the garret, the out-building, the Jail, and the brick cell of the Poor-House, are the only alternatives. This state of things is not peculiar to our community. A recent report to the legislature of Massachusetts observes, that there were more imprisonments for insanity than for debt; and that the lunatic was visited with a heavier doom than the felon. To quote the language of this report:—'They have been condemned as no criminal was ever condemned, and have suffered as no criminal ever suffered. The code by which they have been adjudged, denounces against them the penalties due only to crime, while it is unmitigated by any of those merciful provisions which, in the penal code, attemper justice with humanity.'

"The claims of the lunatic, in this age of benevolence, have not been entirely forgotten. The public attention is turned towards them. Recent disclosures render it certain that their situation will be improved and their abject sufferings will be mitigated. The time, we trust, is not far distant when the evils we have imperfectly described will be unknown. Hospitals for their recovery—retreats for their comfortable support—have multiplied around us. They have been established in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, and probably in many other of the more distant states. They are not mere experiments. Time has tested their value. They open their doors for the relief of these forlorn beings; they empty the cell and the Prison; they remove from the family the wo-worn maniac, whose presence would seem to blight every prospect of happiness; they strike from off his hands and feet the manacle and chain, furnishing a home, where he can be securely kept, and rendered as comfortable as his situation will permit: nay, more; they restore back to friends, to happiness, to usefulness, hundreds annually, who otherwise would have ever afterwards writhed in chains and imprisonment as incurable maniacs.

"In these establishments alone can the means of restoration be used with any assurance of success. As the insane are now situated, there is reason for the opinion that for them there is no hope but in death. The treatment to which they are so often subjected—treatment which would make the sane mad—gives strength and permanency to a slight attack of the disease. The most violent symptoms,

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requiring the closest confinement, are found to yield more easily to medical skill than the gradual and passive form of insanity. Yet the treatment of the former is such, from the necessity of the case, as to quench the faint spark of reason, and doom the victim to a lengthened night of mental darkness. It is this, not the nature of the malady, which places them out of the hope of a restoration. Even when the kindness of friends is exerted to the utmost—when all is done which humanity can prompt, and which wealth can execute—they have not at home the means of relief nor the professional skill which their case demands. The physician of a town, who sees but one or two cases of insanity in a year, cannot be a proficient in its treatment. He has not the experience which extensive practice alone can give. He cannot devote to the patient the time and attention which is required. He cannot use the moral means on which he must depend principally for success. The patient must be taken from his accustomed associations. The peculiarity of the disease—and there is every shade and species of insanity—must be known and understood. That part of the mind which is morbidly excited must be soothed and regulated. Indeed, the skill and attention thus required, the means and opportunity on which success depends, cannot be had without the walls of a hospital.

"The disease is far from being incurable. It has been stated to the committee by professional gentlemen,—and their statements are fully supported by reports from various hospitals,—that nine out of ten insane have been restored to reason, when placed under judicious treatment in the early stages of the disease. Cases of very long standing have been relieved, and instances often occur of a restoration after years of insanity.—The report of an asylum near Philadelphia gives the following result:—Admitted in five years, one hundred and fifty-eight patients; discharged in the same time, recovered, fifty-three; improved, seventeen; much improved, twenty-three; without change, nine. In the retreat at York, England, out of forty patients admitted within three months after the first attack, the whole number, forty, were restored to their friends recovered; of those admitted after three and within twelve months, the proportion of cures was as twenty-five to forty-five; but of those whose disease was of more than two years' standing, the proportion of cures was only as fourteen to seventy-nine. A report from the Connecticut Retreat shows the ratio of recovery in the old cases to be twenty-six to the hundred; and out of twenty-four recent cases, twenty-two were recovered. With these facts before the public—with the prospects these reports furnish—shall we withhold the means, and permit so many of our fellow-beings, suffering under this awful visitation, to remain like the beasts of the field on which the light of reason never dawned?

"If it were but to relieve their physical suffering, we need in this state the establishment of an insane hospital. The inmates of the cage and dungeon, from whom all the comforts of life are taken, whose existence is but one continued scene of abject suffering, claim relief from our hands as fellow-beings: this claim cannot, will not, be disregarded. They ask from us a retreat from their suffering; a home, where they can again be treated as men; where restraint, when necessary, can be rendered tolerable; where the ever-varying nature of insanity can be treated with discrimination and humanity; where they can, in some degree, be restored to the dignity of their nature.

"Even motives of economy urge upon us the establishment of a hospital for the insane. From an estimate made by his excellency the governor, the citizens of this state annually expend the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the support of lunatics. The committee do not consider it in their province to report a plan for the erection of a hospital, nor have they information to furnish an accurate estimate of the cost of suitable buildings. They are of opinion, however, that twenty thousand dollars—a sum but a little more than the present annual expenditure for the maintenance of the insane—would be sufficient for this purpose. The expenses of the clothing and board of the inmates might be borne by the friends of the insane, and, when paupers, by the town in which they have residence.

"An annual appropriation from the state would be required for the pay of the superintendents only, and the terms of admission be so low, as to enable all the subjects of insanity to avail themselves of the benefits of the asylum. It should, in their opinion, be located in a central part of the state, and be under the control and supervision of the executive. The time appears favorable for the enterprise, as the condition of the treasury will admit of this disbursement without a resort to

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a tax. A tax, however, for this object, if required, would be cheerfully paid by the citizens of the state.

"The committee, impressed with these considerations, unanimously recommend the establishment of an asylum for the insane. Their examination into the condition of these unfortunate beings, has resulted in the conviction of the necessity of an immediate attention to the subject. The suffering of those by the providence of God thus thrown upon the humanity of the public, is truly great, and no other means of relief, in the opinion of the committee, is adequate to remove the evil. They believe no legislative act is more loudly called for—that in no other way can the guardians of the public happiness in a greater degree subserve the cause of benevolence, than by making the necessary appropriation for this important object.

"The subject is highly interesting to every citizen of this state. It comes home to the feelings of every individual of this community. It cannot be known on whom this calamity may fall. No man has a warrant of exemption for himself or those who are necessary to his happiness. No one can say that he shall escape, or that there is a *shield held over his household* that the 'troubled spirit' may not enter there. The decrees of Providence are inscrutable. The happy and prosperous of this year are often the sick and distressed of the next. If insanity sometimes come as the curse of evil deeds, to chastise the wicked, it spares not the virtuous and the pure; if at times it be the consequence of unrestrained passions, or the excessive indulgence of appetite, it often arises from the keenness of those very feelings, and the strength of those very affections, which, when in subjection to reason, so highly adorn, and so strikingly elevate, the human character.

"Which, with the accompanying resolution, is respectfully submitted.

"S. E COUES, *for the Committee.*

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient that an Asylum for the Insane be established."

We are happy to find that his excellency the present governor of New Hampshire does not intend to let this subject sleep. He says, in his recent message,—

"There is another class of our fellow-beings, who have strong claims on the liberality of the government and sympathy of the community. I allude to the insane—a subject which has been ably portrayed before the legislature, at different times, by my worthy and immediate predecessor, with all the sympathy and feeling of which the subject is susceptible, and which supersedes the necessity of any comment from me, further than to refer you to his remarks on the subject, and the claim that suffering humanity has to your consideration.

"In connection with this subject, I would remark, that there are individuals, consisting of persons deprived of their reason, and, consequently, of their accountability, whose acts have been of such a character as to render it inconsistent with the public safety, that they should remain at large, who are now in confinement in our County Jails, under circumstances which may probably cause their detention during life. These individuals, who are entitled to all the charity and sympathy of their friends and the public, consistent with the circumstances of their case, are suffering a confinement dreaded by the worst of criminals. It would be far better for them that there should be a department for such persons in the institution in charge of the state, where an uniformity of treatment could be maintained, and where, as far as might be admissible, they could enjoy the means of labor and exercise, and be treated with that indulgence which is due to them as subjects of a misfortune to which all are liable, and not as persons convicted of a crime. At all events, it is better that the power of commitment, in these cases, should be defined by statute, and not rest on the authority of the common law, which has heretofore been sanctioned from the necessity of the case."

46. Effort of the Governor of New York in Behalf of Poor Lunatics.

His excellency William L. Marcy, after speaking of the deaf and dumb, says, in his last message to the legislature,—

"Interesting as is this class of persons to our humane feelings, and claiming, as they certainly do, your sympathy, and a liberal degree of your care and patron

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age, there is a larger class, larger in number, and still more unfortunate in condition, who have a rightful claim to a greater share of your compassion and an equally liberal measure of your assistance. I refer to the insane—and, more particularly, to the insane poor. We should be deaf to the most powerful appeal of suffering humanity, and wanting in gratitude to God, who has endowed us with the faculty of reason, and blessed us with abundant means of administering to the wants of others, if we did not use both, for the comfort, and, to every practicable extent, for the cure, of those who are deprived of these gifts. If, indeed, the diseases of the mind lay beyond the reach of human agency, it would still be our duty to afford these sufferers all the comfort and consolation which could be enjoyed in such a forlorn condition. But recent experience has proved, that in a few cases only is their doom irreversible. Medical science and mental philosophy have finally obtained an almost entire dominion over these maladies. There is, however, this peculiarity in the cases of insanity, that little hope of effecting a cure can be indulged, without the conveniences of proper institutions. The Asylum at Bloomingdale, under the management of the governors of the New York hospital, is the only establishment, affording accommodations for insane patients, which has received any assistance from the public treasury. The state has already paid, for founding and supporting it, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars; and has made provision for an annual payment towards its support, of ten thousand dollars, until the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. It is, however, inadequate to the public wants. Besides, this institution is, in effect, closed to that class of insane patients presenting the strongest claims for your bounty,—to those who are unable to contribute to their own maintenance. Poverty is sometimes the cause, and oftener the consequence, of mental derangement. For those who labor under this double affliction, nothing has been done specifically by the legislature. By the census of 1825, it appears that there were then in this state eight hundred and nineteen lunatics; and if the number has increased proportionably with the population, it cannot be less, at this time, than one thousand. Of these, seven hundred, at least, are paupers, and most of them utterly beyond all reasonable hope of recovery without legislative aid. If any thing were wanting to urge you to vigorous action on this subject, and call forth your patronage in behalf of these sufferers, it will be found in the well-authenticated fact, that, of recent cases, under the treatment of the best-regulated asylums, eighty, and sometimes ninety, patients in a hundred, have been restored; and even those who have been long neglected and cruelly misused are not in a hopeless state. If the victims of disordered intellects had not been deprived of the usual means of exciting public compassion, or if they could have come forth from the places of their confinement, to exhibit their deplorable condition to the public eye, I cannot believe that a provision for their relief would have been delayed to this late day. If the claims of humanity, in this respect, have been disregarded, you have now the power, and, I doubt not, will feel the disposition, to satisfy them."

The subject, thus introduced by the governor, was referred to a select committee, who submitted to the assembly, through their chairman, Mr. A. J. Parker, the following report:—

"In Assembly, *March* 29, 1834.

"*Report of the Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Insane Poor.*

"Mr. A. J. Parker, from the select committee to whom was referred so much of the message of his excellency the governor, as relates to the insane poor, and the several petitions of the State Medical Society, and of sundry inhabitants of the county of Oneida, praying for the erection, at the expense of the state, of an asylum for insane paupers, reported,—

"That the committee have given to the subject referred to them an attentive consideration, and concur unanimously in the opinion expressed in the governor's message, that the insane poor have a 'rightful claim' for a much greater portion of legislative patronage than has hitherto been bestowed upon them.

"Among all the different classes of the unfortunate, for whose support and comfort it is the duty of the public to provide, there are none whose claims are paramount to those of the insane poor. Subjected as they are to the double ills of poverty and mental derangement, and utterly incapable of providing for the

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removal of either of these afflictions, their helpless condition appeals irresistibly to our sense of justice, as well as to our sympathies, and demands that relief which the public owe to the destitute members of community.

"By the census of 1825, it appeared that there were at that time in this state 819 lunatics; and it is estimated by comparison with our increase of population, that the number at this time is not less than 1,000. About 700 of these are paupers. For these no adequate provision has been made for the purpose of affording them the advantages of proper medical treatment. They are generally supported at the expense of the different counties and towns to which they are chargeable, and confined in cells, or separate rooms, provided for that purpose either in County Poor-Houses or in private abodes. Their security, and the protection of those around them, against any attacks to be apprehended from such as labor under the fury of maniacal madness, seem to have been the principal, if not the governing objects in the accommodations provided for them. Placed beyond the reach of medical relief, and treated like the perpetrators of crime, rather than the children of misfortune, the mental disease gradually fastens more firmly upon its victim, till it becomes incurable. What was at first but the wandering of intellect, is succeeded by the fury of the maniac, or the sullen despondency of incurable mental alienation.

"It is now satisfactorily established, that diseases of the mind yield even more readily to medical treatment than those of the body, and that in at least nine tenths of the cases of insanity, the patient may be restored to the full enjoyment of his mental faculties by the early application of judicious medical treatment. But the physicians, who have been most successful in the cure of insanity, are those who have devoted most of their care and attention to that single branch of medical science; and it cannot be expected that all the advantages necessary to a successful application of curative means can be afforded to the insane, while they are scattered throughout every part of the state. It is only when they are collected at an asylum provided for that purpose, and classified according to the nature and extent of the mental disease, and attended by those whose skill and experience qualify them for the charge, that relief can be afforded. They should have the advantages of pure air, and healthy exercise, and constant medical attendance. Kind and judicious treatment should be substituted for the severity which has been so universally applied; and the medical attendants should have an opportunity of studying well the peculiar character and degree of the malady under which the patient is suffering, before he can successfully apply a remedy; and while, by comparing the different shades and peculiarities of the numerous cases of mental disease collected at an asylum, the physician will be able to afford more sure and ready relief to each patient, the comparison of cases will enable him to add much to the discoveries recently made in this interesting department of science.

"The Asylum at Bloomingdale, under the management of the governors of the New York Hospital, is the only institution for the reception of the insane which has received any aid from the state. In addition to the money expended in founding and supporting that establishment, the sum of ten thousand dollars per annum is provided for its support till the year 1857. But not more than two hundred and fifty patients can be accommodated at that institution, and those who are unable to contribute to their own maintenance are excluded from a participation in its benefits.

"Your committee deem it unnecessary to go into a full examination of the condition of this institution, as well as of the means generally employed for the cure of mental disease, but refer to the very able reports made on these subjects to the legislature, within a few years past, and particularly to the report made in 1831, by a committee appointed at a previous session.

"The Lunatic Asylum at Hudson, under the care of Doctor Samuel White, is also a private establishment, which has been conducted with great success by its enterprising and philanthropic proprietor, without the advantages of state patronage. The following statement, furnished to your committee by Doctor White, presents a highly gratifying view of the favorable results that have attended his efforts in the medical and moral treatment of the patients committed to his care:—

"'*Statement of Cases at the Hudson Lunatic Asylum.*

"'During the year 1833, sixty-six cases have been treated, to wit: chronic cases remaining at the commencement of the year, 17; recent cases, 5; total, 22.

"'Forty-four cases have been admitted in the course of the year, to wit: chronic cases, 24; recent cases, 13; intemperance, 6; opium-eater, 1; total, 44.

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"'The whole number of chronic cases, 41; recent cases, 18; intemperance, 6; opium-eater, 1; total, 66.

"'Forty-four cases have been removed during the year, to wit: chronic cases, recovered, 1; do. much improved, 4; do. improved, 9; do. stationary, 6; do. died, 2; total, 22.

"'Recent cases, recovered, 13; do. improved, 1; do. died of another disease, but was recovering from insanity, 1; total, 15.

"'Intemperate, reformed, 5; do. unreformed, 1; opium-eater, reformed, 1; total, 7.

"'Twenty-two cases remaining January 1st, 1834, to wit: chronic cases, recovered, 1; do. much improved, 2; do. improved, 11; do. stationary, 5; total, 19; recent cases, recovered, 3; total, 22.

"'*Summary.*

"'Recovered, 18; much improved, 6; improved, 21; stationary, 11; died, 3; intemperate, reformed, 5; do. unreformed, 1; opium-eater, reformed, 1; total, 66.

"'The whole number that have been admitted and treated, since the opening of the institution, July 1st, 1830, being a period of three years and a half, is one hundred and thirty-one. S. WHITE, M. D., *Proprietor.*

"'HUDSON, *January* 1st, 1834.'

"These institutions, though highly useful, and entitled to the favorable notice of the legislature, are by no means adequate to the public wants; nor do they afford any relief to that class of the insane to which the attention of your committee has been more particularly directed, viz. the insane poor. No asylum has been provided for them, nor have the legislature made any appropriation of money for their benefit, although the subject has been frequently recommended to their favorable consideration.

"Massachusetts is the only state in which ample provision has been made for insane paupers. A Lunatic Asylum has been recently erected at Worcester in that state, to which all the insane poor in that commonwealth have been removed; where they are now supported, and receive appropriate medical attendance, at the public expense. By the first annual report of the trustees of that asylum, which embraces the time from the admission of the first inmate, on the 19th of January, 1833, to the 30th of November of the same year,—a period of about eleven months,—it appears that one hundred and fifty-three patients had been received into that institution. The time had been too short to allow the various means which had been practised, to produce their full effects in chronic cases; and the peculiar condition of the patients was such as to render the cure of many extremely difficult, if not hopeless. Considerably more than one half of the whole number of patients came from Jails, Alms-Houses, and Houses of Correction, and about one third had suffered confinement for periods varying from *ten* to *thirty* years. 'Many of these forsaken beings, during the dreadful period of their dungeon life, had been systematically subjected to almost every form of privation and suffering. By this treatment, every regular process of thought had been broken up; confusion had extended itself into every department of intellect; all ideas were deformed, and had lost their true position and relation to each other, while the vital energies of the mind sent abroad tumults of passions, that raged without object and without end. No where in this chaos did the serenity of truth or the confidence of reason prevail.'

"Yet, notwithstanding all these obstacles, by the application of gentle and judicious means, *thirty-two* of this number had been discharged, fully recovered, and the condition of the others materially improved.

"By the reports of the trustees of the Connecticut Retreat at Hartford, in the state of Connecticut, it appears that the efforts of those who have the direction of that institution, in treating the various diseases of the mind, have been crowned with wonderful success. Of the *chronic* cases, about one half, and of the *recent* cases, not less than nine tenths, have been entirely restored. The success which has attended the providing of hospitals for the reception of the insane, in neighboring states, should stimulate us to action in this work of benevolence; and, while the 'empire state' is justly acknowledged to be foremost in the march of internal improvement, and in adopting measures best calculated to contribute to the wealth and prosperity of her citizens, let her not be exposed to the imputation of coldly neglecting the exercise of one of the most interesting and philanthropic of public charities.

"But if this subject is to be regarded merely as a question of economy, it is desirable that an asylum should be provided for the insane poor; for, at an extensive hospital provided for that purpose, a large number of patients can be supported, and supplied with medical attendance, at an expense much less than in County Poor-Houses or private families. The public would also be relieved from a heavy expense by the cure of the insane. By the report of the secretary of state, it appears

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that six hundred and two lunatics have been supported during the last year, in the several Poor-Houses alone. If we estimate the average expense per annum of supporting each one of this class of paupers at seventy dollars, it produces the amount of $42,140. From the experiments that have been made, it is confidently believed by your committee, that, with the superior advantages to be enjoyed at a public hospital, properly conducted, at least thirty-five out of a hundred of these insane paupers might be restored to the full enjoyment of their reason, and thus rendered capable of supporting themselves. This would save an annual expense of $14,749.

"After a full examination of the facts and circumstances within the knowledge of your committee, they have come unanimously to the conclusion to recommend the erection, at the expense of the state, of an asylum for the insane poor, at some central location, to be selected by commissioners, with the approbation of the governor, and upon such plan as they shall deem best adapted to the purposes of the institution.

"Your committee have, therefore, instructed their chairman to ask leave to bring in a bill for that purpose, which, with the report, is respectfully submitted."

47. Incipient Movement in New Jersey in Behalf of Poor Lunatics.

The New Jersey Howard Society say, in their second report,—

"There should be three state institutions—first, *a Lunatic Asylum, where the insane paupers of the state could have support and medical attendance gratis;*" "second, a Refuge School for convicted criminals, under eighteen years of age;" and "third, a State Penitentiary, such as is now in the process of building."

In the next report of the society, we hope to see the proof of the necessity of the institution first mentioned, which admits of proof so incontrovertible, from the number and condition of the insane in the state. Whether the knowledge of the facts is obtained by order of the legislature, as in New Hampshire, or by the personal observation and research of the secretary of the Howard Society, is not material, if that knowledge be obtained. With this knowledge, there can be little doubt that an asylum will be built: without it, there cannot be much hope of such a result.

48. Probable Number of Lunatics in the United States, and urgent Necessity of Asylums for them, like that at Worcester, Massachusetts, in every State in the Union.

Before the examination was made in New Hampshire, the following paragraph was contained in the Sixth Report of the Prison Discipline Society, page 13, under the New Hampshire head:—

"*Asylum for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics.*—There is none, though the number of those who are poor and friendless, in the state (i. e. in New Hampshire), probably exceeds two hundred."

When the examination was made, one year after, and from the official returns, the committee were prepared to submit their report. They make the following statement:—

"*The number of the insane, as returned to the governor, is two hundred and one; more than half of whom are supported as paupers. From many towns no returns have been received; from others, the accounts are erroneous, there being cases known to the committee, which escaped the notice of the selectmen. The actual number of insane, therefore, is much larger than appears by the documents submitted by the committee.*"

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If there had been no knowledge of facts which led to the supposition that there were two hundred lunatics in New Hampshire, the above statement is sufficient foundation for the estimate, that the lunatics in the United States are nearly as one to one thousand of the population, i. e. in

Maine 399	Delaware ...76	Indiana 139
N. H. 269	Maryland ...447	Illinois.....157
Vermont....280	Virginia ..1,211	Alabama....309
Mass. 610	N. Carolina .737	Missouri....140
R. Island 97	S. Carolina..516	Michigan ...31
Connecticut.297	Kentucky...687	Arkansas....30
N. York...1,918	Tennessee ..681	Florida.....35
N. Jersey ...320	Ohio.....935	D. C. 39
Penn. 1,348	Louisiana...215	Total, ..11,919

Now there are asylums, for those whose friends are able to support them, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and, we believe, in Kentucky: there may be in one or two other states. In all these asylums there may be one thousand lunatics, from the class who would suffer least if there were no asylums provided for them; because their friends, in many cases, are able to provide for them, in a comfortable manner, at home; while for the poor lunatics who fall into Prisons and Alms-Houses, or are found in the woods, in cages or in dens, there is no asylum, so far as we are informed, in the United States, designed expressly for such, except that at Worcester. We will suppose, then,—and surely there is nothing unreasonable in the supposition,—that, in all the other states, there are many lunatics in circumstances similar to the circumstances of those in Massachusetts, particularly described in the Second Report of this Society, or to the circumstances of those in New Hampshire, as described in the report of the select committee in New Hampshire. If so, in the wide range of human charity, where is there a class of human beings more urgently demanding succor and protection? And how important are the resolutions of Mr. Mann, offered at the annual meeting of this Society!

"*Resolved*, That the practice of confining insane persons in Jails and in Houses of Correction, with criminals and persons charged with the commission of crime, discards the distinction between *calamity* and *guilt*, and punishes the misfortune which it is the duty of society to relieve;—and further,

"*Resolved*, That, since the cheering fact has been demonstrated, that insanity is a disease easily cured, it has become one of the most imperative duties of every government to provide suitable institutions for the reception and remedial treatment of the insane."

49. House of Refuge in Boston.

Mr. Wells, whose name has been favorably associated with these institutions, has retired from the House of Reformation in Boston, and established at South Boston a private school for moral reform. An association of gentlemen of great respectability and wealth has purchased an island in Boston harbor, containing about one hundred and twenty acres of good land, and are now erecting upon it suitable buildings

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for the accommodation of a large number of destitute boys, which is to be called the *Farm School.* These circumstances have operated upon the House of Reformation to diminish its numbers, and, in some measure, the interest which it has held in the public mind. Besides, it became necessary, in preparing the east wing of the building formerly occupied as the House of Reformation, for a House of Correction, to remove the boys to some old barracks on an island in the harbor, where the accommodations for them were very poor, and, when the last winter season came on, and they could remain there no longer, to remove them again to the west wing of the House which they formerly occupied, where the accommodations, although the best which the city could furnish at the time, are inadequate. The directors of the institution, however, not discouraged by these circumstances, have recently appointed Mr. Francis C. Whiston superintendent, in the place of Mr. Wells, and seem disposed to do all in their power to provide a building suitable for the accommodation of the institution. Unless this is done, there can be nothing done which will give satisfaction to the reasonable expectations of the friends of the House. Should this be done, and should the gentleman, who has been appointed superintendent, be successful in discharging the duties devolving upon him, as those best acquainted with him think he will be, the institution may not only resume a character as valuable as it ever had, but gain even a better one; because it has never had the advantages of a well-constructed building for its accommodation. In this respect, the Houses of Refuge in New York and Philadelphia have always enjoyed decided advantages over the House of Reformation in Boston. To this circumstance, more than any other, is probably to be attributed whatever, in its present state, appears in any degree discouraging. We can scarcely doubt, therefore, that a new and suitable building will be provided for the accommodation of an institution which has been in operation almost eight years, and has received under its paternal care more than four hundred and fifty destitute children and youth, and provided for them, at an expense of fifty thousand dollars, till a very large proportion have been prepared for a useful and honorable apprenticeship. Boston has always done most noble deeds in the cause of God and humanity, and will again.

50. House of Refuge in New York.

The ninth annual report of this institution has been recently published, by which it appears, that the whole number of boys and girls, who have been rescued from poverty and vice, by more than their parents' love, since 1824, has been twelve hundred and sixty-two. Of this number, nine hundred and sixty-eight were sons, as Mr. Hart, the superintendent, always calls them, and two hundred and ninety-four daughters. During the same period, ten hundred and thirty-three have been indentured; leaving now in the House two hundred and twenty-nine, of whom forty-three are girls.

The average annual expense, which has been incurred in this great and good work, is about fourteen thousand dollars.

The directors, however, not satisfied with the good already accom-

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plished, are distinctly contemplating, not only the enlargement of their establishment, by increasing the number of white children, for which purpose they have room enough and to spare, but, also, the enlargement of their grounds, and the increase of their buildings, for the accommodation of colored children. How would the spirits of Clarkson, and Wilberforce, and Howard, hail such a proceeding! And how must the Saviour of the world look down from heaven, and smile upon such a design! May the Lord hasten its accomplishment.

The managers say, in their last report,—

"We have heretofore called the attention of the legislature and the public to the unprovided state of the delinquent colored children, found in great numbers in our city; the proportion of delinquent children among the blacks being much greater than in our white population. This disparity arises, in part, from the broad line of separation between the whites and the blacks being so strikingly drawn as often to deprive the latter of many employments which are open to the whites. And the number has also been increased by the policy of several of the Southern States, which forbids the free blacks from continuing to reside among them. Our Prisons and Alms-Houses, from this and other causes, are crowded with this description of persons. Their children, being, in numerous cases, left unprovided for, soon become delinquent, and proper subjects for the Refuge; but our arrangements have not enabled us to receive them, except by placing them with the white children, which, it is apprehended, would be injurious to our institution.

"Under such circumstances, we applied to the corporation of the city, which promptly tendered us the permanent use of a lot of ground, and also a donation of $5,000; which amount, with our other resources, and the expectation that the Manumission Society of the city of New York, would furnish us with from 5000 to 10,000 dollars, would have enabled us to have gone on with, and completed a building adjoining our present enclosure, sufficient to have accommodated from 150 to 200 colored children. The Manumission Society have the resources, and are enabled to transfer the same to us, having no longer to support their African schools; their schools having been received by the trustees of the Public School Society. It is believed that the gentlemen of the Manumission Society, are only waiting the consent and approbation of the legislature, to carry their wishes into effect; and we stand ready to commence building, the moment we are assured of these funds; and we cannot doubt the legislature will see great propriety in the application of these funds to the objects proposed."

51. House of Refuge in Philadelphia.

The cost of the establishment was $83,381 81. The institution was opened December 8, 1828. The whole number received, up to the 6th of January last, has been four hundred and thirty-one boys, and one hundred and fifty-eight girls. There have been discharged by indenture three hundred and thirty-nine; as improper subjects, thirty-four; as of age, fifty-seven; returned to their friends, sixty-eight; sent to the Alms-House, seven; to the Children's Asylum, two; to the Refuge in New York, one; escaped, twenty-three; died, four; remaining in the House, one hundred and fifty-four: total, six hundred and eighty-nine. Of those indentured, twenty-nine have not done well, and thirty-two have left their places; concerning nine of whom, favorable accounts have been since received.

The boys are employed at shoe-making, book-binding, making brass nails, umbrella furniture, cane chair seats and bonnet reeds. The girls are employed at sewing, knitting, and washing.

The library contains nearly sixteen hundred volumes.

The general health may be inferred from the fact, that there have

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been only four deaths, among so great a number of children and youth, in five years.

The managers, in their last report to the legislature,

"present, as a subject of sincere congratulation, that the numbers of individuals received into the House during the last year have been smaller than usual. They also state, with peculiar satisfaction, that more have been bound out than heretofore during a similar period; and that the ages of those who have been admitted are less advanced than those of their predecessors. From all these circumstances combined, conclusions are drawn highly favorable to the system and to the particular establishment. General causes of improper conduct are not reduced. Vice and ignorance exist; and crimes are the natural consequence of them. If fewer have been exhibited in the conduct of the young, the results may be imputed, partially at least, to the good effects which have been produced by a well-organized House of Refuge. In the early stages of error, individuals have been withdrawn by it from the sphere where they could most readily indulge in bad practices, and have been led into a better course of life. In removing the particular individual, the evil example which he afforded is also deprived of its effect. Confidence in the efficacy of the plan is daily gaining strength. Throughout many parts of the country, persons are now pursuing a course of honest industry, who were rescued from a career of idleness by the restraints and influences of this place."

52. Imprisonment for Debt in Maine.

No debtor can be imprisoned in Maine, on mesne process or execution, for debts contracted after the 1st of July, 1831, unless he is first brought before two justices of the peace or quorum, and it is there proved, to the satisfaction of said justices, that the debtor has property concealed, with which he might pay the debt, or that he is about to abscond.

This law is said, by those acquainted with the practical operation of it, effectually to abolish imprisonment for debt, in the case of all honest debtors. Perhaps they might find, however, by a more careful examination of the Prisons, that they are not correct in this view of the subject, and that cases of great oppression still exist, not through the imperfection of the law, but of its administration. The law itself, under which this order of things was established, was passed on the 30th of March, 1831.

53. Imprisonment for Debt in New Hampshire.

By the law of January 3, 1833, section 6, no female can be imprisoned for debt in New Hampshire.

The same provision was also contained in the third section of the law of July 2, 1831; but, as that law was repealed by the law of January 3, 1833, the section exempting females was retained. The law exempting females from imprisonment for debt has been in operation, therefore, in New Hampshire, since July 2, 1831.

By the law of January 2, 1829, section 1, no person is liable to be arrested or imprisoned, on any writ, mesne process, or execution, in any action founded on contract, made after the first day of January, 1819, unless the debt or damage, for the recovery of which such action may be brought, shall exceed the sum of $13 33. In such cases, the process shall not run against the body.

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54. Imprisonment for Debt in Vermont.

By the law of November 8, 1830, the debtor may appear before any court which renders judgment against him, and take the oath within two hours after judgment is rendered, provided the court is satisfied, on examination, that he ought to be admitted to the privileges of the oath, and have his body exempt from imprisonment; but we find nothing in the laws of Vermont exempting the body from imprisonment, on mesne process, which covers a class of cases in which there is more oppression than in any other class.

55. Imprisonment for Debt abolished, in certain Cases, in Massachusetts.

His excellency John Davis, in his first address as governor of Massachusetts, expressed his opinion as follows, on the subject of imprisonment for debt:—

"It is a duty which I owe to humanity to invite your attention to another subject. The laws which authorize a creditor to incarcerate his debtor under judicial process for the non-payment of debt, operate with oppressive hardship upon the poor and the unfortunate. It is no crime to be poor, or to owe money for debts honestly contracted; and yet the imprisonment of one who has no ability to pay, is often a heavy and grievous punishment, inflicted not on him alone, but also on a dependent and suffering family.

"This authority in the creditor is derived from the modification of ancient colonial laws, once tolerated, when public sentiment was less jealous of the power of restraining the person than at this day. These laws delivered over the delinquent debtor to be sold into service, as a bondman, to labor until the debt was cancelled.

"This humiliating service, so degrading to persons born to the rights of citizens, and so analogous to slavery, fell into discredit; and laws authorizing an imprisonment for a term of time were substituted.

"By this change, the debtor is released from the liability to an odious bond-service; but he is a prisoner, instead of a slave, and in some respects in a worse condition than before. As a bondman, he was put to laborious service; as a prisoner, he is often immured with felons. As a bondman, he discharged his debt; as a prisoner, his time is wasted, and his morals exposed to the influence of depravity.

"The right to deprive a free citizen of his liberty by imprisonment, when he has been guilty of no offence, and of no wrong, may well be questioned; but, however this may be, the power, it appears to me, is liable to abuses, which render it inexpedient to confide it to any one.

"It is believed often to occur, that helpless families are cast upon public or private charity because their natural protectors, on whose daily exertions they depend, are torn from them, under this process, by unfeeling creditors. When the poor man's time is most precious to him, when, by toiling under a burning sun, through a long day, he can earn a dollar, he is followed into the field by an execution, issued designedly, at this moment, upon some small claim, and presented with the alternative to pay the debt, now swelled to nearly double its amount by costs and fees, or to waste away his time, the great resource of his family, in Prison. To pay even a small debt surpasses his ability. To go to Jail is the ruin of his hopes; for this is the period of his little harvest. Perhaps, rather than submit to such a distressing alternative, he yields up to his importunate creditors the little property which the law protects for the benefit of his family, his cow or his bed, or compromises, by his employer's paying the cost and fees, and part of the debt, while he gives his note for the balance, and is fortunate, if he escapes a visit from it in the form of a new execution, with another bill of costs, the next summer.

"A bill of costs of a few dollars, or the loss of a month's time, may seem, to those who have ample resources, as matters of inconsiderable moment, as burdens which may be easily shaken from the shoulders; but, in the economy of a poor family,

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struggling to sustain itself, they are things of great consideration, a tax that cannot be borne without distress; and it is believed the number of persons is not small, who, under the complicated evils growing out of a repetition of this aggravating process, sit down, heart-broken, and in despair look to the Poor-House for relief.

"It seems to me incompatible with an enlightened view of civil liberty, with humanity itself, to authorize the imprisonment of a debtor who fails to pay, not because he fraudulently conceals his property, but because he has no means. It cannot be justified as a punishment, nor as a measure of coercion; for coercion in such a case must be unavailing. Laws were long since interposed to rescue from seizure those articles of property indispensable to the subsistence of a family; and it is difficult to assign any reason why one needing this protection should be liable to be imprisoned for debt; but it is still more difficult to understand why a debtor's tools of his trade are exempted from seizure, unless upon the supposition that the tools can work without him. It seems to me, therefore, to be a power which, in the hands of the vindictive or unfeeling creditors, may be, and probably is often, greatly abused; and I submit to your wisdom whether the laws, in this respect, ought not to be so modified as to exempt this unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens, who are made to feel, in other ways, enough of the miseries incident to human life, from liability to imprisonment. The act will be honorable to your humanity, and will be consecrated by the silent tears and grateful hearts of many."

Before the close of the session, the following acts were passed, which, after the 4th of July, 1834, will, probably, in the lapse of a single year, prevent the incarceration of seventeen or eighteen hundred persons in the state of Massachusetts. The first bill, which is nearly a total abolition of imprisonment for debt, was introduced by Mr. Robinson, of Marblehead, in the house of representatives, where it passed by an overwhelming majority, and was nobly sustained in the senate by Messrs. Adan, Blake, and Everett, of Boston.

"*An Act to abolish Imprisonment for Debt.*

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That from and after the fourth day of July next, no person shall be arrested, held to bail, or imprisoned on mesne process, for any debt or demand contracted subsequently to that day, unless the plaintiff, or some one of the plaintiffs, or his or their agent, shall make oath before some justice of the peace within the county, that he has a claim or claims against the debtor or debtors, which he believes to be justly due, and on which he expects to recover the sum of ten dollars or upwards, and that he has reasonable cause to believe that the defendant, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of a just demand, intends to leave and remain beyond the jurisdiction of the court having cognizance of the suit, so that he cannot be arrested on an execution which may issue on a judgment in said suit.

"SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That in any civil action founded on any debt contracted subsequently to said fourth day of July, the defendant may notify the plaintiff, or his attorney, in writing, at least seven days, if living more than fifty miles from such debtor, otherwise ten days before the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, where the action is brought, or if the suit is before a justice of the peace, or the justices of any Police Court, four days before the return day of the suit, that, at the trial of said action, he shall take the poor debtor's oath; or such notification in writing may be filed in the clerk's office, at least seven days, and if said office is within fifty miles of the residence of such debtor, then ten days before the sitting of the court, or with the justice, at least four days before the return day of the writ. And if, upon the trial of the action, it shall be found that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of ten dollars or more, exclusive of all costs, the court or the justice may, at his request, and after such examination as is now provided by law, administer to him the poor debtor's oath, in manner and form as is now required to be done before justices of the peace, or the defendant may acknowledge the demand in court, and immediately submit to the examination and administration of the oath: and, in such case, execution shall not run against the body of the defendant. Provided, however, that the plaintiff may, at any time before the administration of the oath, prove that the de-

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fendant has property not exempted by law from attachment and execution, and, in such case, if the court shall deem it reasonable, the defendant shall be entitled to one continuance, for the purpose of a further examination; and if, upon such further examination, the plaintiff shall prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant then has property not exempted by law from attachment and execution, execution shall be issued against the person and property of the defendant in the manner and form now provided by law, and he shall be liable to be taken and detained thereon until legally discharged by taking the poor debtor's oath or otherwise.

"SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

"Approved by the governor. March 31, 1834."

"*An Act for enlarging the Limits of the several Jail Yards in this Commonwealth.*

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passing of this act, the limits of the several Jail yards in this commonwealth shall be so extended as to comprehend all places within the actual boundaries of the city or town in which such Jails are situated. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect, in any manner, the rights of any person owning real estate within such limits; nor to affect any suit wherein final judgment has been rendered by the Supreme Judicial Court of this commonwealth.

"Approved by the governor. April 2, 1834."

56. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

By the law of November 4, 1831, females are exempt from imprisonment for debt, in Rhode Island, on all debts under fifty dollars, contracted after that date. We are not aware that any other important act, tending to abolish imprisonment for debt, has been passed in either state, within the last three or four years.

57. THE LAW ABOLISHING IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN NEW YORK ASSAILED, BUT NOT DESTROYED.

It was proposed, at the last session of the legislature of New York, to repeal so much of the law, passed April 26, 1831, as applies to cases under the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. So far as the poor are concerned, and in probably more than two thirds of all the cases of incarceration to which the whole law applies, this would be an effectual repeal. It is believed, that imprisonment for debt would be resumed, in the state of New York, if this modification of the law should take place, so as to incarcerate, in that one state, for trifling sums, more than six thousand persons annually. Such a repealing act was postponed, for further consideration, till the *4th of July next*, when the legislature will not be in session, and the representatives of the people will be otherwise occupied than in passing a law for the incarceration of six thousand poor people, in a single year; by a law, too, which would exempt persons who owed large debts, while it imprisoned those who owed small debts. We have heard before of laws exempting persons from imprisonment for trifling sums, as in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and South Carolina; but this is the

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first instance, within our knowledge, in which it has been proposed to pass or modify a law so as to imprison persons for small sums, while those indebted for larger sums are suffered to enjoy their liberty. The postponement of such a measure to the 4th of July next, was as appropriate as the proposal was unprecedented.

58. Imprisonment for Debt in New Jersey.

In the second report of the New Jersey Howard Society, submitted January 20, 1834, we find the following declaration :—

" The corresponding secretary and agent of this society has lately endeavored to collect the average number of prisoners in all the Jails in this state, and the annual cost of their support. During one or two years past, there have been, in the fourteen counties, an average number of about one hundred and twenty-four persons constantly in Prison, at an annual expense of about seven thousand dollars to the counties, beside the cost of prosecution, trial and transportation. *Near half of the one hundred and twenty-four* have been *debtors, for the support or employment of whom, while in Prison, no provision is made by those laws which deprive the poor, or, if you please, the fraudulent debtor, of the liberty and power of supporting himself.* In most of the counties, the freeholders provide for the support of imprisoned debtors; *but we are informed, that in some counties there is no such provision. Consequently, when the laws of the state shut these debtors up, the men thus imprisoned must die by starvation or be fed by charity.*" " *Shall the poor man, not convicted of guilt or indicted for crime, be sent to Prison? If so, shall he be deprived of those* NECESSARIES OF LIFE *which are freely granted to the most outrageously guilty criminal?* "

It was in view of facts like these, that the remark was made, in the Eighth and last Report of this Society, that the legislation of *New Jersey* is behind that of all the other states on the subject of imprisonment for debt, except that of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. A writer in the Trenton Emporium and True American, of the 18th of January, inserts an article under the editorial head, as follows :—

" Correction.—In the annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society for 1833, we have read with surprise the following sentences :—

" ' Public sentiment, so far as we have been able to obtain an expression of it, from an extensive correspondence, and a more general conversation, is, nine tenths of it, opposed to imprisonment for debt, as at present practised in Massachusetts, Connecticut, *New Jersey* and Pennsylvania, where the legislation is behind that of all the other states on this subject. The lawyers, and rum dealers, with some honorable exceptions among the lawyers, are, nine tenths of them, opposed to any modification of the laws in regard to imprisonment for debt.'

" So far as New Jersey is concerned, the above is erroneous. The legislature abolished imprisonment for debt in 1830. In the house of assembly, the bill to abolish was brought forward by a lawyer, advocated by lawyers, and finally passed both houses, every lawyer (there being eleven) voting in the affirmative. ' You should give even a *lawyer* his due.' "

We should like to know who wrote this article, and what could have been his motive in so doing. He declares, that the legislature abolished imprisonment for debt in 1830; while, on the very same month, and only eleven days after, the New Jersey Howard Society, which has enrolled among its patrons and friends the names of his excellency the governor, Peter D. Vroom, the chief justice, Joseph C. Hornblower, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Doctors Miller and Alexander,

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Doctors Janeway and Milldoller, says, *that, for one or two years past, nearly one half of the one hundred and twenty-four persons constantly in Prison are for debt, and, in some counties, no provision is made for their support, and consequently they must die by starvation, or be fed by charity.* If a law was passed in 1830, abolishing imprisonment for debt in New Jersey, and the operation of it has been as above stated, perhaps the lawyers would not wish their friend to make it known publicly, that it was brought forward by a lawyer, advocated by lawyers, and finally passed both houses, every lawyer (there being eleven) voting in its favor; because some might infer, that no other profession could have framed and advocated a law for such a purpose, which should have had such an operation.

The truth is, and it is due to the lawyer who framed the law, and to those lawyers who voted for it, to state, that it did not purport to be a law *abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in certain cases.* The section of the law touching the point in question was as follows:—

"*An Act abolishing Imprisonment for Debt, in certain Cases.*

"SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the fourth day of July next, any person or persons who may be arrested by any sheriff, constable, or other officer, in any civil action, upon mesne process or process of execution, shall be discharged from arrest by such officer. Provided such person or persons, so arrested and in custody, shall make out and deliver to the officer making the arrest a true and perfect inventory, under oath or affirmation, of all his or their goods and chattels, rights, credits, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate, and shall give bond to the plaintiff or plaintiffs at whose suit he or they are arrested, with sufficient security, being a freeholder or freeholders, and resident in the county, in double the sum for which he or they are arrested or taken in execution, with a condition that he or they will appear before the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in the county wherein such arrest is made, and petition said court for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state; and that the said defendant will in all things comply with the requirements of said insolvent laws, and will appear in person at every subsequent court, until he or they shall be duly discharged, as an insolvent debtor, and, if refused a discharge, surrender himself or themselves, immediately thereafter, to the sheriff or the keeper of the Jail of said county, there to remain until discharged by due course of law; and in case of the forfeiture of said bond, by breach of any condition therein, the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his or their executors or administrators, may bring an action thereon, and recover the debt, damage and costs due from the person or persons so arrested, and for which the arrest was made as aforesaid."

By the sixth section of the same act, soldiers of the revolution, seventy years old, and upwards, are exempt from imprisonment for debt.

Now, whatever might have been the expectation concerning the operation of this law, when it was framed, time enough has elapsed to show to those who look into the Prisons of New Jersey, that the great evil of imprisonment for debt remains, and hundreds, every year, are incarcerated, some of whom have no provision made for their support, while the law of 1830 may itself have produced a sleepy effect upon the public mind. And this very law, with its popular title, may be another item of evidence, that the legislation of New Jersey, in a very bad sense, is behind the legislation of most of the other states, on the subject of imprisonment for debt.

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59. Imprisonment for Debt in Pennsylvania.

It remains, so far as we are informed, in all its unparalleled and unmitigated horrors. We have not heard, that the report of Mr. Gibbon, chairman of a committee of that body, presented to the legislature of Pennsylvania, in March, 1833, concerning the debtors' apartment of the Arch Street Prison, in Philadelphia (than which, probably, no document ever published in this country has contained the detail of more misery, oppression and horror)—we have not heard, that it produced the slightest effect. How can these things be? Where are our friends of the Prison Society in Philadelphia, which has been in operation more than forty years?

60. Foreign Intelligence.

Imprisonment for debt, on mesne process, was abolished, in England, some years since, on all sums less than ten pounds; and, recently, the least sum, on which a debtor can be imprisoned, on mesne process, has been fixed at twenty pounds. If this law was executed, the greatest part of the evil of imprisonment for debt would be done away; but it is not. The London Society say, in their eighth report, "It is but a nominal limit, intrenched upon at every turn, and affording no security to the person of the debtor." They then mention a single Prison, in which more than eleven hundred debtors were imprisoned during the year 1831; and some of them for a single shilling. Judging from all which the society say on the subject, the legislation and the practice, in Great Britain, is behind that of New Jersey, on the subject of imprisonment for debt.

There is a kindred subject, viz. the imprisonment of poor lunatics, concerning which, the society say, it is painful to state, that no legislative measures have yet been adopted in England for the relief of this class of prisoners. In the Jails in Scotland, the practice, also, prevails of confining poor lunatics in Prison. In Ireland, the inspectors-general of Prisons have done much for this class of prisoners. In France, it appears by the report of Baron Courvoisier, that the number of lunatics, in 1822, was nine thousand. In ten houses or hospitals appropriated to them were received three thousand two hundred; leaving five thousand eight hundred in the military hospitals and Prisons. Since that period, twenty-five new establishments, nearly all maintained by the provincial departments, have been founded, independently of private asylums. Besides these, seven more new lunatic asylums have been projected, and probably built before this time.

There is still another class of persons connected with Prisons, who have received attention in Europe.

"An institution of great utility," says the London Society, "has been formed at Lyons. The condemned women in the department of the Rhone being generally in a destitute state on their liberation from Prison, a benevolent inhabitant has established a House of Refuge for their reception. More than fifty women are now received and employed in this asylum."

Mr. Crawford, the secretary of the London Society, who visited the United States during the last year, stated that there were two institu-

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tions in London, called *Refuges for the Destitute*, one for males and the other for females, containing together two hundred and thirty inmates, with which he had been several years connected as an officer, which were originally designed, and have always been used, for the reception and encouragement of those who are discharged from Prison; and that a very large proportion of all who had been thus received, employed for a time, encouraged, recommended, and assisted, had rewarded their benefactors with a life of usefulness. It may be recollected by many, that Mrs. More made a legacy to the Refuge for the Destitute; although it might not have been known by them, at the time of reading her will, that this Refuge for the Destitute was for those only, who voluntarily come to it for succor and kindness, on their discharge from Prison.

The general objects of the Prison Discipline Society, not including so particularly those already mentioned under the head of Foreign Intelligence, are receiving much attention in France, Germany, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, and Russia; so that the nations of the earth seem to be moving simultaneously in this as in the other objects of benevolence.

61. Motives to Perseverance.

To make the County Prisons what they ought to be, in regard to moral and religious instruction; solitary confinement, at least by night; constant and useful employment during the days of the week, to the exclusion of all games of chance; cleansing the Prisons from all filthiness; closing up all dungeons; tracing the connection between intemperance and crime, and between imprisonment for debt and the misery of families; seeing from the interior of Prisons, and from the records, that crime is checked; and, notwithstanding this, knowing how many of the kindred of prisoners are interested in the labors of this Society,—these are motives which present themselves to the Society with greater force than ever before, in consequence of the particular and minute examination which has been made of County Prisons during the last year.

And, again, what has been so well begun, and what remains to be done, and with so much certainty can be done, to make State Prisons what they ought to be, is another motive; and the intelligence contained in this Report from either Auburn, Milledgeville or Nashville, is enough to inspire the friends of God with courage, and cause them to give him the thanks which are most justly due to his holy name. The blessings of his grace have most signally accompanied the efforts of his people, in the reformation of the Penitentiaries in the United States. The change is exceedingly great; and great benefits flow from it, not only to the prisoners themselves, to their numerous friends and relatives, but to society at large, and particularly to the inspectors, officers, chaplains, Sabbath-school teachers, and Bible men, who have been engaged, with so much harmony, under God, in producing it. Here we find motives to perseverance.

And, moreover, if there were no Prisons in the land, except for poor lunatics, while *they* remain in such numbers in Prison, we could not dissolve this Society. Let any man, who has the heart of a man,

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read that part of the Second Report of this Society concerning the poor lunatics in Prison in Massachusetts, and then read the extracts from the First Report of the Asylum at Worcester, concerning the very same persons, who have been brought to that institution from their "dungeon life," and then set the object before his mind, distinctly, of extending the benefits, of precisely the same change, to all the poor lunatics in Prison in this free and happy land; and if he will draw back, in this cause, the soul of God can have no pleasure in him. Perhaps this declaration may seem profane to some, because it is applied, in the Scriptures, to the man who draws back from the work of repentance for sin. Be it so. Have not Christians begun to repent of their sin in suffering poor lunatics to remain in Prison in such numbers and condition for so long a time? And if they begin to draw back just now, when the duty of repentance is made so plain, and the fruits of repentance so pleasant, why does not the declaration apply? The Lord would not be God if his soul could have pleasure in such con duct.

Once more; if the only work that remained to be performed were to abolish imprisonment for debt, this Society could not be dissolved. It is a great thing to all the nations of the world, that imprisonment for debt is abolished in Kentucky, New York, and Massachusetts—three states containing more than one fourth part of the population in this Union. They are states not deficient in intelligence, commerce, wealth or credit. Whether they can have any religion, particularly any thing of the Christian religion, after having abolished imprisonment for debt,—this is a question for those who are learned in the law; but as they are, if they can prosper without imprisonment for debt, what is the lesson to other states and other nations? Twenty years will show; and a multitude of lawyers, who, like Mr. Wickliff of Kentucky, are decidedly opposed to abolishing imprisonment for debt, when it is proposed, in the legislature, like him may be writing letters, after it has been done and fairly tried nine or ten years, to prove, that a state or nation is in a better condition for collecting debts where imprisonment for debt is abolished than where it is allowed; that credit is on a better basis, and debts are collected with more certainty and ease.

Motives to perseverance cluster around us from County Prisons and Penitentiaries, from the Asylum for Poor Lunatics at Worcester, from Kentucky, New York and Massachusetts, where imprisonment for debt is abolished, and from Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where a poor debtor, at the will of the creditor, may be imprisoned for a cent.

The motives which arise from the Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents have not even been alluded to in this summary; but by many they are thought most of all important.

A single sentence, suggested by the view presented in this Report of the number and kindred of prisoners, is too true, not to find a place among other motives for perseverance:—

"No rank of life, no uprightness of heart, no prudence or circumspection of conduct, should tempt any man to conclude, that he may not, some time or other, be deeply interested in these researches."—*Sir Michael Foster.*

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To the Lord Jesus Christ this Report is inscribed with thanksgiving; for he says of himself, concerning his own office,—

ISAIAH LXI. 1.

The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the Prison to them that are bound.

PSALMS CII. 19, 20.

He hath looked down from the height of his sanctuary; from heaven did the Lord behold the earth;

To hear the groaning of the prisoner; to loose those that are appointed to death.

ISAIAH XLII. 3, 6, 7, 8.

A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax shall he not quench; he shall bring forth judgment unto truth.

I the Lord have called thee in righteousness,——

To open the blind eyes, to bring out the prisoners from the Prison, and them that SIT *in darkness* OUT *of the Prison-house.*

I AM THE LORD; THAT IS MY NAME; AND MY GLORY WILL I NOT GIVE TO ANOTHER.

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SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG.

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WILLIAM JAY,
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SAMUEL MILLER,
ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER,
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DANIEL NOYES,
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GEORGE W. BLAGDEN.

CHARLES CLEVELAND, TREASURER.
LOUIS DWIGHT, SECRETARY.

* Dead.

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Albany, N. Y.
Van Rensselaer, Stephen

Boston.
Appleton, Samuel
Armstrong, Samuel T.
Bussey, Benjamin
*Chamberlain, Richard
Cobb, Nathaniel R.
Coolidge, Joseph
Dwight, Edmund
Eliot, Samuel A.
Gray, Francis C.
Greenleaf, Jonathan, by a Friend
Homes, Henry
Hubbard, Samuel
Jackson, Charles
Jackson, James
Jackson, Patrick T.
Lawrence, Amos
Lowell, Charles
Lowell, John
Munson, Israel
*Phillips, William
Prescott, William
Shattuck, George C.
Shaw, Robert G.
Tappan, John
Ticknor, George
Tuckerman, Edward
Ward, Artemas
Wells, Charles
White, Stephen
Willis, Nathaniel

Dedham, Mass.
Burgess, Ebenezer

Geneva, N. Y.
Dwight, Henry

Norwich, Conn.
Greene, William P.

Peterboro', N. Y.
Smith, Peter

Rochester, N. Y.
*Bissell, Josiah

Salem, Mass.
Peabody, Joseph

Worcester, Mass.
Abbott, J. S. C.
Foster, Alfred Dwight
Salisbury, Stephen
Waldo, Daniel

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BY THE PAYMENT OF THIRTY DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.

Albany, N. Y.
Delavan, Edward C.
Hopkins, Samuel M.
Norton, John C.

Andover, Mass.
*Cornelius, Elias
Edwards, Justin
Porter, Ebenezer
Woods, Leonard

Auburn, N. Y.
Seymour, James S.
Smith, B. C., by Officers of the Prison

Baltimore, Md.
M'Kim, W. D.

Bath, N. H.
Sutherland, David, by Ira Goodale

Bedford, N. Y.
*Jay, John
Jay, William

Beverly.
Oliphant, David

Boston.
Amory, John
Beecher, Edward
Beecher, Lyman
*Bowdoin, James
Brooks, Peter C.
Clapp, Joshua
Cobb, Richard
*Codman, Catharine
Codman, Elizabeth
Codman, Charles R.
Codman, Henry
Cushing, John P.
Dana, Nathaniel
Dorr, Samuel
*Eliot, William H.
Gray, John C.
Green, Samuel
*Greene, Gardiner
Greenwood, F. W. P.
Hill, Henry
Homer, George J.
*Jones, John Coffin
Lawrence, Abbot
Lawrence, William
Marvin, T. R.
M'Lean, Ann
Munroe, Edmund
Otis, Harrison Gray
Parker, Daniel P.
Parker, Ebenezer
Parker, John
Parkman, Francis
Potter, Alonzo
Rand, Asa
Randall, John
Reed, Benjamin T.
Rice, Henry
Ropes, William
Safford, Daniel
Vose, Thomas
Warren, John C.
Wigglesworth, Thomas
Williams, John D.
Winthrop, Thomas L.
Wisner, Benjamin B.
Worthington, William

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carrol, D. L.

Cambridge, Mass.
Adams, Nehemiah
Holland, Frederic West
Quincy, Josiah

Canandaigua, N. Y.
Eddy, Ansel G.

Catskill, N. Y.
Cooke, Thomas B.
Day, Orrin

Charleston, S. C.
Bethune, G. W.
Corning, Jasper

Charlestown, Mass.
Curtis, Jared

Coxackie, N. Y.
Van Dyck, Abraham

Danvers, Mass.
Braman, Milton P.
Cowles, George
*Oakes, Caleb

Dorchester, Mass.
Codman, John

Edinburgh, Scotland.
Dunlop, John

Geneva, N. Y.
*Axtell, Henry

Gloucester, Mass.
Jewett, David, by a Lady

Hampton, N. H.
Harris, Roswell

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Hartford, Conn.
Hawes, Joel
Spring, Samuel

Haverhill, Mass.
Keeley, George
Phelps, Dudley

Ipswich, Mass.
Kimball, David

Jamaica, L. I.
Crane, Elias W.

Marblehead, Mass.
Hooper, Nathaniel
Reed, William

Middletown, Conn.
Crane, John B.

Milton, Mass.
Tucker, Nathaniel

Newark, N. J.
Hamilton, W. T.

Newbury, Mass.
Wright, Henry C.

Newburyport, Mass.
Banister, William B.
Bartlett, William
*Brown, Moses
Dimmick, Luther F.
Proudfit, John
By a donation in books from Charles Whipple, to constitute the following persons Life Members:
Davis, Mary A.
Greenleaf, Mary C.
Hodge, Mary D.
Thompson, Sarah

New Haven, Conn.
Bacon, Leonard
Brewster, James
Fitch, Eleazer T.

New York City.
Allen, Stephen
Averill, Heman
Boorman, J.
Brewster, Joseph
Broadhead, Dr.
*Chambers, William
Cox, Samuel H.
Crosby, W. B.
Eastborn, Manton
Falconer, Archibald
Hedges, Timothy
How, Fisher
Mason, Cyrus W.
Mathews, John M.
M'Auley, Thomas
Milnor, James
Patton, William
Perrit, Pelatiah
Post, Joel
*Rutgers, Henry
Schrœder, J. F.
Spring, Gardiner
Stephens, J. C.
Tappan, Arthur
Varick, Richard
Woolsey, William W.

Peterboro', N. Y.
Smith, Gerrit

Philadelphia, Penn.
Allen, Solomon
Carey, Matthew
Ely, Ezra Stiles
Henry, Alexander
Livingston, Gilbert R.
Skinner, Thomas H.

Pittsfield, Mass.
Newton, Edward A.

Plymouth, Mass.
Robbins, Josiah

Portland, Me.
Tyler, Bennett
Dwight, William

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Cuyler, Cornelius

Rahway, N. J.
Squier, Job

Salem, Mass.
Cleveland, J. P.
Emerson, Brown
Phillips, Stephen C.
Williams, William
Worcester, Zervia F.

Schenectady, N. Y.
Smith, Peter

Springfield, Mass.
Osgood, Samuel

Thomaston, Me.
*Rose, Daniel

Troy, N. Y.
Tucker, Mark

Utica, N. Y.
Lansing, D. C.
Stocking, Samuel
Varick, Abraham

West Haverhill, Mass.
Cross, Abijah

Wethersfield, Conn.
Barrett, Gerrish
Pilsbury, Amos

Williamstown, Mass.
Griffin, Edward D.

Wiscasset, Me.
Hooker, Edward W.

Worcester, Mass.
Foster, Alfred Dwight
Waldo, E. S. & R.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, *in account with* CHARLES CLEVELAND, Treasurer. **Cr.**

1834.			1834.	
May 27.—To cash paid B. C. Smith, chaplain of the Prison at Auburn, N. Y.		$116 68	May 27.—By balance of last year's account, due from Treasurer,	$240 13
" " " Gerrish Barrett, chaplain of the Prison at Wethersfield, Conn.		165 00	" Contribution at the last anniversary,	79 37
" " " Andrew Haskell, for folding, stitching, binding, &c.		40 00	" Subscriptions from Life Directors and Life Members,	305 00
" " " Lewis & Penniman, for printing,		50 00	" Cash for Reports sold,	471 80
" " " Nathaniel Willis, for printing,		42 00	" " from Annual Subscribers and Friends,	1,268 50
" " " Grant & Daniell, for paper,		156 85		
" " " American Engraving Company, for wood cuts,		15 00		
" " " Incidental expenses,		81 61		
" " " Secretary's salary, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c.		1,500 00		
		2,167 14		
" Balance—to new account,		197 66		
		$2,364 80		$2,364 80

Boston, May 27, 1834.

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CLEVELAND.

Boston, May 23, 1834.—*We have examined the foregoing account, which is correctly cast and properly vouched.*

JAMES MEANS, HENRY HILL, } Auditors.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

From May 27, 1833, to May 26, 1834.

Andover, Mass.

Cooper, Margaret	1 00

Bedford, West Chester Co., N. Y.

Jay, William	20 00

Boston.

Abbott, Jacob	2 00
Adams, Chester	2 00
Adams, Zabdiel	2 00
Adams, William	2 00
Adan, J. R.	2 00
Anderson, Rufus	2 00
Andrews, Ebenezer T.	2 00
Andrews, James, & Son	2 00
Atkinson & Rollins,	10 00
B——,	10 00
Bacon, J. V.	1 00
Bacon, J. V.	3 00
Bailey, Ebenezer	2 00
Baker, John	2 00
Baker, H. F.	2 00
Balch, Joseph	2 00
Bancroft, Jacob	2 00
Barrett, N. A.	2 00
Bartlett, Levi	2 00
Barnard, C.	5 00
Bates, William	1 00
Baylis, Edward	2 00
Bigelow, F. R.	2 00
Blanchard, Joshua P.	2 00
Boardman, W. H.	3 00
Bowditch, N.	5 00
Brewer, N. P.	1 00
Brewer, S. N.	2 00
Brewer, William A.	2 00
Brimmer, M., & Co.	10 00
Brooks, Peter C.	20 00
Brown, Charles	2 00
Brown, Charles	2 00
Bumstead, Josiah	6 00
Bumstead, Josiah F.	10 00
Burgess, Benj., & Sons	5 00
Carter, Hendee & Co.	5 00
Cash from Old Account	240 13
Cash	3 00
Cash	1 00
Chandler, Abiel	2 00
Children of Rev. Joel H. Linsley, 25 cts. each	1 00
Channing, Walter	2 00
Chapman, Henry	2 00
Clapp, Isaac P.	1 00
Clark, Isaac	2 00
Codman, Charles R.	5 00
Colby, Gardner	1 00
Codman, Elizabeth	50 00
Contribution at the Annual Meeting	79 37
Cogswell, William	10 00
Cordis, Thomas	10 00
Cotton, Joseph, Jun.	10 00
Cotton, J. H.	2 00
Crocker & Brewster	4 00
Crockett, (firm of C. & Seaver)	2 00
Curtis, C. P.	2 00
Cushing, J.	3 00
Cushing, T. P.	2 00
Dalton, John L.	2 00
Dalton, John L.	3 00
Dana, Ephraim	2 00
Dana, Nathaniel	5 00
Davis, Thomas A.	2 00
Dean, C. C.	1 00
Deshon, D.	2 00
Devens, Richard	2 00
Doane, John, Jun.	2 00
Doggett, John	10 00
Doggett, John, Jun.	2 00
Dunn, J. C.	2 00
Dwight, Louis,	18 00
Eaton, John	2 00
Edes, Robert	2 00
Edwards, Henry	15 00
Ela, David	2 00
Eliot, Samuel A.	10 00
Emerson, George B.	5 00
Eveleth, Moses	2 00
Fairbanks, Loring & Co.	4 00
Fairfield, John O.	2 00
Fearing, A. C.	2 00
Felt, O. S.	1 00
Fenner, J. P.	2 00
Fisk & Rice	5 00
Flagg, Josiah	5 00
Fletcher, Richard	2 00
Ford, John	2 00
Francis, David	2 00
French, Jonathan	5 00
Friend	3 00
Gates, James W.	2 00
Gilbert, John	2 00
Gilbert, Samuel	2 00
Gilbert, Timothy	2 00
Goodrich, Samuel	2 00
Gordon, G. W.	2 00
Grant & Daniell,	10 00
Grant & Daniell	4 00
Gray, Francis C.	20 00
Greele, P.	7 00
Greene, Charles	2 00
Greene, David	3 00
Greenough, William	5 00
Gurney, Nathaniel	2 00
Hale, Enoch	2 00
Hancock, William	1 00
Harris, James	5 00
Haskell, Edward	2 00
Head, Joseph	5 00
Hilliard, Gray & Co.	5 00
Hobart, Albert	2 00
Holman, Henry	2 00
Homer, George	2 00
Homer, George J.	10 00
Homes, Henry	20 00
Hooper, B. C.	2 00
Hosmer, Zelotes	2 00
How, H. J.	2 00
Howard, Abraham	2 00
Howard, Benjamin	2 00
Hubbard, Samuel	15 00
Hubbard, William J.	2 00
Hunt, Nathaniel P.	2 00
Jackson, Patrick T.	30 00
Jackson, Ward	2 00
Jackson, Miss	2 00
Jewett, J. H.	5 00
Johnson, Samuel	2 00
Jones, Eliphalet	2 00
Jones, John B.	5 00
Jones, Mrs. John C.	10 00
Kendall, A.	2 00
Kettelle, J.	3 00
Kimball, Eliphalet	2 00
Kuhn, George H.	2 00
Lambert, William G.	5 00
Lawrence, Samuel	5 00
Leach, James	2 00
Lee, Ann	15 00
Lee, Henry	10 00
Leed, Benjamin	2 00
Leeds, L. F.	2 00
Leeds, J. C.	2 00
Leland, Sherman	2 00
Lincoln, H. & W.	2 00
Lincoln, Heman	2 00
Lincoln, Oliver	2 00
Linsley, Joel H.	1 00
Livermore, Isaac	2 00
Lobdell, T. J.	2 00
Lombard, A. C.	2 00
Longley, James	2 00
Loring Barnabas T.	2 00
Loring, C. G.	2 00
Low, Isaiah	2 00
Low, Isaiah	2 00
Lowell, Charles	25 00
Lowell, Charles	10 00
Lowell, F. C.	5 00
Lowell, John A	3 00
Lyman, Theodore	20 00
Mansfield, Isaac	5 00
Mason, James	2 00
McGaw, John	2 00
McGregor, J.	5 00
Means, James	5 00
Mears, Elijah	2 00
Mellege, James	2 00
Mellen, Moses	2 00
Merry, R. D. C.	2 00
Metcalf, Eliab W.	2 00
Munson, Israel	20 00
Newell, Montgomery	3 00
Newhall, Cheever	2 00
Noyes, Daniel	3 00
Oakes, James	2 00
Oliver, Henry J.	2 00
Osgood, Isaac	2 00
Otis, Harrison G.	10 00
Paige, J. W.	2 00
Palmer, A. C.	2 00
Palmer, Julius A.	2 00
Parker, Jonathan	20 00
Parker, M. S.	2 00
Parker, Isaac	3 00
Parker, Isaac	3 00
Park, T. B.	2 00
Park, Amasa	2 00
Parsons, C. & T.	5 00
Perkins, Benjamin	2 00
Peters, Edward D.	5 00
Pickering, John	2 00
Pierce, William	2 00
Pierpont, John	2 00
Poor, Benjamin	2 00
Proctor, John C.	10 00
Reed, Benjamin T.	5 00
Reed, Benjamin T.	30 00
Reynolds, William B.	5 00
Reports sold by Carter & Hendee,	3 20
Reports sold by R. P. & C. Williams,	60
Reports sold by William Pierce,	3 20

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Reports sold by Hilliard, Gray & Co.	4 80
Rich, Otis	50
Richardson, Alfred	3 00
Rogers, Warren A.	2 00
Ropes, Hardy	2 00
Safford, Daniel	10 00
Safford, Daniel	10 00
Salisbury, Abby	20 00
Salisbury, Samuel	2 00
Sargeant, Manlius	10 00
Savage, James	20 00
Sears, Joshua	5 00
Seaver, Charles	2 00
Scudder, Charles	2 00
Simpson, M. H.	5 00
Stoddard, R. H.	2 00
Stoddard, Charles	15 00
Stone, W. W.	5 00
Sturtevant, William	2 00
Sullivan, J. W.	2 00
Sullivan, John	2 00
Sumner, Bradford	2 00
Swett Samuel	2 00
T. R. D.	5 00
Tappan, Charles	10 00
Tarbell, Thomas	2 00
Tenney, Samuel	2 00
Tiffany, Lyman	2 00
Thacher, Peter O.	2 00
Thayer, George W.	2 00
Thaxter, Benjamin	2 00
Thurston, Lyman	2 00
Ticknor, George	10 00
Townsend, H. B.	2 00
Train, Enoch	5 00
Trott & Bumstead	10 00
True, Benjamin	2 00
Tuckerman, W. & G.	20 00
Tufts, James	2 00
Tufts, James	3 00
Twing, S. C.	3 00
Twombly, Alexander	2 00
Vinal, David	2 00
Vinal, Otis	2 00
W. J.	2 00
Walker, Amasa	1 00
Walker, Ezra	1 00
Walley, Samuel H.	3 00
Warren, Richard	2 00
Warren, J. C.	10 00
Waterston & Pray	4 00
Watson, Miss E.	2 00
Wheelwright, Lot, Jun.	3 00
White, Charles	2 00
Whittemore, George	5 00
Whiton & March	5 00
Whitwell, Samuel	10 00
Wigglesworth, Edward	2 00
Wigglesworth, Thomas	5 00
Willey, Newton	2 00
Williams, Eliphalet	2 00
Williams, John	5 00
Williams, Timothy	2 00
Williams, Willard	2 00
Winson, Henry	5 00
Woodman, George	2 00
Woods, G. A.	2 00
Cambridge, Mass.	
Hastings, E. T.	5 00
Holland, Frederic West	30 00
Palfrey, J. G.	2 00
Ware, Henry	2 00
Worcester, J. E.	2 00
Charlestown, Mass.	
Flint, Simeon	2 00
Lincoln, Charles	3 00
Lincoln, Charles	2 00
McIntire, Eliab P.	2 00
Skilton, Matthew	2 00
Tufts, Amos	2 00
Warren, Isaac	2 00
Danvers, Mass.	
Brown, James	1 00
Cowles, George	2 00
Frost, Caleb L.	2 00
Frothingham, Joseph	2 00
Sanger, Abner	2 00
Shillaber, Ebenezer	1 00
Upton, Elijah	2 00
Deerfield, Mass.	
Colman, Henry	2 00
Elizabethtown, N. J.	
Bryant, John J.	1 00
Crane, James	1 00
Day, Foster	2 00
Kellogg, Elijah	2 00
Prudden, K.	1 00
Lowell, Mass.	
Austin, William	5 00
Marblehead, Mass.	
Reed, William	10 00
Medford, Mass.	
Train, Samuel	10 00
Newbury, Mass.	
Adams, Daniel, 3d.	2 00
New York State.	
Assembly of New York, for 128 bound volumes, containing the series of Reports for eight years, at $2,50 per volume,	320 00
Senate of New York, for 56 bound volumes, containing the series of Reports for eight years, at $2,50 per volume,	140 00
New York City.	
Ackerman, C.	1 00
Baldwin, Micah	2 00
Belden, H.	1 00
Bethune, Isabella	2 00
Cash	5 00
Chester, W. W.	2 00
Ellsworth, H.	1 00
Folger, B. H.	2 00
Hallock, Gerard	2 00
Halsey, J. C.	2 00
Humphreys,	2 00
Nelson, J. S.	2 00
Nitchie, John	2 00
Robbins, G. S.	2 00
Wickham, J. D.	2 00
Wilbur, Marcus	2 00
Norwich, Conn.	
Gilman, William C.	10 00
Greene, William P.	100 00
Plymouth, Mass.	
Robbins, Josiah	10 00
Randolph, Mass.	
Hitchcock, Calvin	2 00
Reading, Mass.	
Damon, John	3 00
Read, Jared	2 00
Salem, Mass.	
Pickman, Benjamin	10 00
Schenectady, N. Y.	
Dwight, Joseph H.	5 00
Nott, Eliphalet	10 00
Suffield, Conn.	
Sherman, David A.	1 00
Wethersfield, Conn.	
Barrett, Gerrish	8 00
Worcester, Mass.	
Salisbury, Stephen	50 00

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APPENDIX.

PLAIN FACTS,

SHOWING THE

AMOUNT, EXPENSE AND PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF DELINQUENCY, VICE, CRIME AND PAUPERISM IN THE CITY OF BOSTON, FOR TEN YEARS.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Subjects for the House of Reformation, in the City of Boston, during seven Years and seven Months, the whole Period since the Establishment of the Institution.

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
1826—27	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	10	4	2	0	1	38
1827—28	4	10	6	9	10	8	5	7	3	10	12	15	100
1828—29	0	7	6	7	2	8	8	5	7	4	1	5	60
1829—30	3	4	5	5	6	6	4	5	3	2	4	1	48
1830—31	4	6	3	3	3	4	2	6	3	5	2	7	48
1831—32	7	14	4	5	5	3	1	3	1	4	7	4	58
1832—33	15	3	4	7	3	3	7	6	2	4	1	0	55
1833—34	4	15	3	2	3	2	3	3	4	2	1	1	43
7 y. 7 m.	37	59	31	38	32	46	39	45	27	33	28	34	450

Four hundred and fifty sent to the House of Reformation from the city of Boston, in seven years and seven months.

The subjects of this House, as is well known, are youth of both sexes, whom it is designed to arrest in early stages of delinquency, and save from paths of vice and crime, and prepare, by parental care and instruction, for a useful and honorable apprenticeship.

The annual expense, to the city of Boston, of the House of Reformation for Juvenile Delinquents, from its establishment, in September, 1826, to the 1st of April, 1834, as furnished by the city auditor, has been as follows:—

For 7 months, ending April 1,			1827,	$4,793 52
For one year,	"	"	1828,	5,500 00
"	"	"	1829,	5,966 02
"	"	"	1830,	6,342 00
"	"	"	1831,	6,223 18
"	"	"	1832,	6,498 37
"	"	"	1833,	6,203 11
"	"	"	1834,	8,496 77*

Total expense for 7 years 7 months, $50,022 97

Question.

What is the CAUSE of a large part of this expense for the reformation of juvenile delinquents?

"I have examined the catalogue of boys who were under my care at the House of Reformation, for the purpose of ascertaining how many were the sons of the intemperate. Some were orphans; many others were the sons of widows; the parents of others, though living, I never knew. But in the synopsis below, you have the result of this examination in regard to the fathers whom I knew. The number of these was more than one hundred and fifty, of whom one thirteenth were temperate; one fifth not decidedly intemperate; thirteen eighteenths, or a little over two thirds, were decidedly intemperate. E. M. P. WELLS.

"*April* 18, 1834."

"I regret that, in consequence of the infrequency of parents' visits to the House of Reformation, and the large number of boys who have no parents, it is impossible for me to form so exact an estimate as I hoped to have done, with respect to the proportion who *are*, or, when living, *were* addicted to habits of intemperance. But it is my firm belief, that, were such an estimate made, it would embrace at least one half, though I should not fear a contradiction were I to say two thirds.

"GEORGE F. HASKINS, *Chaplain.*

"*House of Reformation, April* 10, 1834.

"P. S. Mr. Nelson, the superintendent, concurs in the above statement."

* Including alteration of the building.

CRIMINAL JAIL.

Number of Commitments to the Boston Jail, for Crime, during ten Years, ending April 1, 1834.

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
1824—25	75	120	127	110	111	91	88	88	87	67	49	65	1085
1825—26	81	96	52	63	55	69	97	84	98	109	55	61	867
1826—27	95	86	63	92	54	95	60	91	74	75	71	74	941
1827—28	75	81	56	63	75	83	72	54	72	73	52	76	832
1828—29	71	81	62	80	62	81	91	115	91	86	67	49	975
1829—30	86	84	69	115	105	72	88	101	86	49	63	96	986
1830—31	95	109	126	65	74	102	81	60	121	69	63	57	1016
1831—32	61	72	51	69	63	55	56	53	64	55	49	63	704
1832—33	54	47	78	74	116	89	112	138	84	95	72	79	1042
1833—34	116	159	19	138	116	116	144	92	138	111	135	111	1475
10 years.	779	959	497	864	852	854	889	859	913	838	629	731	9826

Nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-six commitments to the Boston Jail in ten years.

Expense of the Criminal Jail, as furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Accounts.

Year ending April,			1825,	$3,648 18
"	"	"	1826,	1,894 95
"	"	"	1827,	1,329 90
"	"	"	1828,	2,125 74
"	"	"	1829,	1,571 30
"	"	"	1830,	2,245 25
"	"	"	1831,	2,110 76
"	"	"	1832,	1,447 62
"	"	"	1833,	2,462 55
"	"	"	1834,	1,961 24
Total expense in 10 years,				$20,797 49

"In regard to the Criminal Jail, I am induced to believe that more than half of the prisoners have been in the habit of indulging in the excessive use of ardent spirits, and probably more than half the commitments were caused by intemperance. STEPHEN BADLAM.
"*Boston, April* 10, 1834."

Mr. Badlam held the office of jailor in Boston more than thirteen years.

"Of those committed to the criminal department of our Jail, I have no doubt that more than three quarters are hard drinkers, and considerably more than half confirmed drunkards.
"JOSHUA B. FLINT, *Physician.*
"*Boston, April*, 9, 1834."

"I believe that about three fourths of the criminals, and that about half of the debtors, in all our Jails, are addicted to intemperance.
"*April* 24, 1834. C. P. SUMNER."

Mr. Sumner has been the sheriff of Suffolk county about seven years.

DEBTORS' JAIL.

Number of Commitments, for Debt, to the Boston Jail, during ten Years, ending April 1, 1834.

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
1824—25	43	57	67	76	61	86	69	64	46	43	34	53	699
1825—26	57	59	72	69	103	84	69	59	65	74	67	68	822
1826—27	75	91	107	121	120	119	83	116	90	96	92	116	1166
1827—28	55	109	94	93	94	85	134	85	86	76	56	84	1057
1828—29	65	114	96	100	107	95	93	74	80	74	73	67	1027
1829—30	91	104	140	111	122	127	121	130	89	72	48	94	1253
1830—31	100	100	105	116	102	106	94	56	69	69	45	90	1128
1831—32	65	69	72	95	57	91	64	55	46	19	27	47	738
1832—33	34	53	70	70	61	62	56	44	56	53	44	64	674
1833—34	57	36	69	60	26	54	71	55	54	44	50	58	722
10 years.	691	811	894	924	946	862	856	738	705	610	538	724	8300

Nine thousand three hundred and six commitments for debt, in the city of Boston, in ten years.

Estimated Expense of the Debtors' Jail, to Creditor and Debtor, including Costs of Suit, Citation of Creditor, Expense of Bail, Fee of Turnkey, Price of Board, Loss of Time, at fifty Cents per Day, and Fee for Oath, for ten Years.

Year ending April,			1825,	$11,050 50
"	"	"	1826,	12,512 97
"	"	"	1827,	16,841 03
"	"	"	1828,	15,188 22
"	"	"	1829,	14,950 42
"	"	"	1830,	17,637 56
"	"	"	1831,	14,150 31
"	"	"	1832,	11,514 21
"	"	"	1833,	10,753 25
"	"	"	1834,	11,322 97
Estimated expense for 10 years,				$137,921 44

"Among the debtors (a class of prisoners which I hope will soon be unknown in our state), a considerable portion of those in close confinement have been hard drinkers, and not a few positively intemperate,—a fact which I never could refrain from connecting with another, to wit, the earnest resistance to the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which has always been encountered from the dram-sellers, as a class. JOSHUA B. FLINT, *Physician.*
"*Boston, April* 9, 1834."

"During seven years of my connection with the House of Correction in Leverett Street, as overseer, I had constant opportunity of witnessing the state of things in the Debtors' Prison. It was then, for the first time, that my attention was called to this subject; and from what I witnessed, I am of opinion that from one half to three fourths of the commitments to the Debtors' Prison originated, directly or more remotely, from intemperance.
"*Boston, April* 24, 1834. MOSES GRANT."

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Cases of Conviction, to the House of Correction, in the City of Boston, during ten years, ending April 1, 1834.

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
1824—25	42	57	62	57	51	51	51	46	45	41	34	44	534
1825—26	55	60	52	41	45	63	52	47	46	46	34	41	582
1826—27	51	51	52	65	63	62	63	47	50	45	30	50	572
1827—28	52	52	61	54	50	46	41	53	50	44	34	34	565
1828—29	52	61	64	44	46	51	52	35	38	35	17	51	523
1829—30	45	69	59	71	62	71	63	62	63	65	51	50	569
1830—31	57	74	77	49	51	41	69	59	52	33	21	46	570
1831—32	55	45	35	35	49	40	47	33	35	32	30	28	474
1832—33	49	35	32	32	49	60	46	39	50	36	44	34	505
1833—34	41	19	26	26	49	60	60	19	39	45	46	42	421
10 years.	499	513	508	506	506	581	494	410	381	409	321	424	5511

Five thousand six hundred and eleven cases of conviction and sentence to the House of Correction, from the city of Boston, in ten years.

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Expense of the House of Correction, as furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Accounts, for ten Years.

Year ending	April,	1825,	$6,716	06
"	"	"	1826,	3,853	41
"	"	"	1827,	9,325	68
"	"	"	1828,	8,359	79
"	"	"	1829,	8,460	14
"	"	"	1830,	7,059	85
"	"	"	1831,	9,602	36
"	"	"	1832,	6,946	12
"	"	"	1833,	8,411	92
"	"	"	1834,	9,515	92
Total expense for 10 years,			$78,251	25

Question proposed to the Gentlemen who are now, or have been recently, connected with this Institution.

What is almost the only cause of this great number of convictions?

"*House of Correction, South Boston, April* 7, 1834.

"Since my first appointment as assistant master of the House of Correction, on the 6th of June, 1823, all the prisoners have been under my immediate observation.

"Of those committed by the Police Court, which are as 3083 to 228, nineteen out of twenty have *delirium tremens*. Of those committed by the Municipal Court, which are as 228 to 3083, I cannot judge from their appearance, as they are sometimes confined in Jail before trial. But, from careful inquiry and investigation, and many of them having been committed previously, for intemperance, I feel no hesitation in stating (with a very slight exception), that all who have been sentenced here for the various crimes and offences against the peace, originated from intemperance in the use of ardent spirits.

"CHARLES ROBBINS, *Master of H. C.*"

Mr. Robbins has held the office of master since June, 1833. Before that time, for ten years, he was assistant master.

"In answer to your inquiry,—What proportion of the prisoners in the House of Correction are, in my opinion, *habitual* drunkards?—I remark that three fourths of them are, in my judgment, of this character. Of the balance, a majority, I think, may be classed among the *intemperate!* CHARLES CLEVELAND,
Chaplain of H. C.

"*April* 9, 1834."

"In answer to your inquiries in regard to prisoners committed to the House of Correction, I am of opinion that almost all, both males and females, are persons of intemperate habits, and that *intemperance* has been the principal cause of their commitment. I do not now recollect a single exception.

"STEPHEN BADLAM.

"*Boston, April* 10, 1834."

Mr. Badlam was ten years master of the House of Correction, while Mr. Robbins was assistant master.

"Among the prisoners in the House of Correction, I cannot remember more than a dozen who were not hard drinkers, and not more than twenty or thirty who were not *confirmed*, and, in most cases, *notorious drunkards*.

"JOSHUA B. FLINT.

"*Boston, April* 9, 1834."

Dr. Flint has been physician of the House of Correction more than six years.

"The overseers of the House of Correction of the city of Boston, having been requested to make a statement of their opinion, how far the habit of intemperate drinking has been instrumental in producing the crimes for which the inmates of that House have been sentenced to confinement, have used their best judgment in the consideration of this interesting question, and have come to the result, by an average of their individual opinions, that seven eighths of all the sentences of imprisonment were occasioned, more or less directly, by the vice of intemperance.

LUTHER FAULKNER,
DANIEL HASTINGS,
WILLIAM T. ANDREWS,
GEORGE DARRACOTT,
BILLINGS BRIGGS,
} *Overseers of the House of Correction.*

"*Boston, April* 28, 1834."

Extracts from Judge Thacher's Address to the Grand Jury, at the March Term, 1833.

"I am deeply impressed with the evils and dangers of intemperance. How many have I seen at the bar of this court, who have been led by that destructive habit to commit enormous crimes! What individual degradation, what domestic misery, what desolation, follow in its train!

"*Rarely have I known one who was habitually temperate fall into the commission of any great crime.*"

"I certify that, of the many persons who have been subjects of criminal punishment within the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, since I have been judge of the same, three fourths, at least, have reason to impute their disgrace and ruin to the intemperate use of ardent spirits. P. O. THACHER.

"*Boston, April* 15, 1834."

Hon. P. O. Thacher has been Judge of the Municipal Court since May, 1823.

"I have been a justice of the Police Court for the city of Boston from its establishment to the present time, twelve years, and am of opinion that three quarters of the criminal conduct complained of in that court is to be attributed to the use of intoxicating liquor.

"WILLIAM SIMMONS.

"*Boston, April* 17, 1834."

"I concur in the foregoing opinion.

"JOHN GRAY ROGERS,
"*One of the Just. P. C.*

"*Boston, April* 17, 1834."

"During the short time in which I have acted as a justice of the Police Court, I have seen and heard enough to satisfy me that the above statement is substantially correct.

"JAMES C. MERRILL.

"*Boston, April* 17, 1834."

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Business of the Police Court, in the City of Boston, according to Judge Whitman.

Years.	Whole number of cases.	Cases tried by Judge Whitman.	Cases discharged by Judge W. for want of evidence.	Cases charged before Judge W. as common drunkards.	No. of weeks in which the court was held by Judge W.	No. cases examined before Judge W. as vagabonds, lewd and lascivious, assaults and batteries, &c.
1823	2349	872	243	105	15	524
1824	2279	764	178	90	14	496
1825	1964	944	210	179	18	555
1826	1895	908	165	155	18	588
1827	1769	924	137	155	21	632
1828	1907	852	128	139	17	585
1829	1917	875	129	136	18	610
1830	1855	811	123	137	19	551
1831	1598	925	132	184	23	609
1832	1904	862	109	216	17	537
1833	2197	924	108	165	18	651
	21634	9661	1662	1661	198	6338

"*Boston, April* 26, 1834.

"The establishment of the Police Court, in the city of Boston, went into operation in June, 1823. I continued on the bench in said court until about the middle of January, 1834; and, during that time, the distribution of the duties of said court assigned to me were, to hold said court every third, and, some part of the time, every second week, when I had to exercise the power of the court in the examination of all the offences against the laws, committed in the city of Boston, complained against in that court; and those embraced nearly all the offences, of every description, against the interests of society, which were committed in the city of Boston, or within the jurisdiction of our courts of justice. At the establishment of said Police Court, I commenced keeping an exact record of all cases that were examined before me, with the result of such examination, and my observations on the same at the time. I did this for my own satisfaction, as well as to be able to furnish the public with any information they might desire, as to the nature and progress of crime in the city of Boston." From that record the above table (except the second column, which is from the records of the court, kept by the clerk) is prepared.

"Thus it appears that, during the *one hundred and ninety-eight weeks* in the eleven years that I held the Police Court, there were examined by me *nine thousand six hundred and sixty-one cases*, and, of that number, *one thousand six hundred and sixty-one* were examined and tried on the direct charge of being *common drunkards*. And of all other charges in the complaints examined by me, such as vagabonds, assaults and batteries, lewd and lascivious conduct, and every other species of crime, during the said eleven years, I am satisfied that more than one half of the same were directly or indirectly caused by intemperance.

"BENJAMIN WHITMAN."

It appears, by comparing the closing remark with the table, that, in the opinion of Judge Whitman, seven tenths of all the crime brought before the Police Court, in eleven years, is to be attributed to intemperance; and, accordingly, that the number of cases which he tried himself, which were directly or indirectly to be attributed to this cause, was five thousand six hundred and sixty-one.

And if the experience of the other judges corresponded with that of Judge Whitman, there were *three thousand seven hundred and nineteen cases charged and tried as common drunkards*, and, including these, *twelve thousand six hundred and seventy-six cases whose crimes were caused by intemperance.*

Judge Whitman says, of those examined by him, who were charged as common drunkards, probably not three were acquitted.

STATE PRISON.

Cases of Conviction, and Sentence to the State Prison at Charlestown, from the City of Boston, during ten Years, ending April 1, 1834.

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
1824–25	5	3	1	2	10	3	4	8	1	5	5	4	49
1825–26	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	8	4	3	3	8	51
1826–27	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	3	3	3	4	52
1827–28	5	4	1	3	5	5	3	5	7	5	3	7	57
1828–29	5	5	3	3	5	5	3	5	3	3	3	3	43
1829–30	1	3	1	1	1	5	3	5	3	3	3	3	32
1830–31	3	5	3	3	3	5	3	5	3	3	3	3	37
1831–32	5	5	5	3	5	5	3	5	3	3	3	3	49
1832–33	3	3	5	1	3	5	1	1	3	5	3	3	34
1833–34	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60
1834–35	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	34
Total.	40	42	34	29	43	31	29	34	29	34	38	42	404

Four hundred and four to the State Prison, from the city of Boston, in ten years! The whole number committed from all the counties in the commonwealth, during the same period, was only nine hundred and twenty-five.

The expense to the state, of supporting the establishment, from 1827 to 1831 inclusive, was thirty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-four cents. Since that time, the Prison has been a source of income to the state. Boston's proportion of this expense was probably equal to the proportion of convicts furnished from the city, which would be fourteen thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars and three cents.

Question put to the Warden and Chaplain of the State Prison at Charlestown, April, 1834.

WHAT IS THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF ALL THIS CRIME?

"Having been an officer in the Massachusetts State Prison since June, 1828, I should not doubt that THREE FOURTHS of all the convicts committed to this institution, from the city of Boston, were persons who had been in the HABITUAL PRACTICE OF USING ARDENT SPIRITS TO EXCESS; and, from the appearance of the men, on their reception, it is probable that SEVEN EIGHTHS of those received were of the SAME CHARACTER.

"CHARLES LINCOLN, *Warden*."

"Having been connected with State Prisons ever since the autumn of 1825, and having

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given much attention to the amount of influence exerted by the use of ardent spirits in preparing men to become the inmates of such institutions, I think I can safely say that at least three fourths of all the prisoners with whom I have become acquainted, have been the victims of intemperance; and I think that half of the other fourth have been *habitual* drinkers to a greater or less extent.

"JARED CURTIS,
"*Chaplain of Mass. S. P.*"

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Admitted to the House of Industry, in the City of Boston, during ten Years, ending April 1, 1834.

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
1824—25	58	49	57	63	69	69	80	105	89	82	35	82	886
1825—26	50	44	54	59	75	80	80	92	67	83	50	61	777
1826—27	44	42	57	72	82	69	84	84	44	45	30	42	690
1827—28	38	50	50	50	58	41	50	44	64	61	45	45	640
1828—29	47	52	61	72	82	78	71	69	84	59	70	47	755
1829—30	50	45	40	47	63	71	69	61	89	64	46	63	675
1830—31	56	53	60	70	78	69	71	86	72	84	45	55	865
1831—32	56	63	66	73	83	72	80	80	135	64	71	71	967
1832—33	71	54	70	72	83	68	68	76	89	64	46	57	940
1833—34	58	58	64	71	86	71	74	74	96	84	61	57	1,088
10 years.	546	551	614	714	805	718	774	694	723	625	513	551	7,588

Seven thousand five hundred and eighty-eight to the House of Industry, in the city of Boston, in ten years.

The expense of supporting this pauperism, as furnished by the city auditor, above the earnings of the establishment, is as follows:—

Year ending April,			1825,	$8,398 31
"	"	"	1826,	22,183 97
"	"	"	1827,	29,791 97
"	"	"	1828,	16,190 15
"	"	"	1829,	17,996 12
"	"	"	1830,	17,997 22
"	"	"	1831,	19,476 12
"	"	"	1832,	19,999 91
"	"	"	1833,	23,048 61
"	"	"	1834,	18,605 29
				$194,087 67

Expense of out-door Poor, furnished by the City Auditor.

Year ending April,			1825,	$20,709 29
"	"	"	1826,	10,208 46
"	"	"	1827,	12,256 79
"	"	"	1828,	11,386 61
"	"	"	1829,	12,848 18
"	"	"	1830,	12,803 84
"	"	"	1831,	13,685 00
"	"	"	1832,	14,000 00
"	"	"	1833,	14,542 89
"	"	"	1834,	8,929 86
				$131,370 92

Question.

What is the GREAT CAUSE of this amount of pauperism, and expense for its support?

"The whole number of inmates of the House of Industry, or Alms-House, at South Boston, during the year 1833, was 1273, of whom 930 were adults, and 343 children.

"Of the adults, there have been intemperate, 670; supposed to be temperate, principally insane, idiotic and disabled, 101; unknown, probably a majority of them intemperate, 159.

"Of the 343 children, there are known to have had intemperate parents, 257; and of the remaining 86, not twenty are known to have been the offspring of temperate fathers and mothers.

"This statement concerning the proportion of intemperate in the House, was made to the secretary of state, in 1833. Since that period, I have ascertained that three of the 101 supposed to be temperate, were drunkards; and I have no doubt that at least three fourths of the 159, whose former habits are returned as unknown, have been drunkards.

"I have been superintendent of the House of Industry three years, and I think the cases of *delirium tremens*, and the proportion of drunkards, were more in 1831—2 than in 1833.

"ARTEMAS SIMONDS, *Superintendent.*
"*House of Industry, April* 8, 1834."

Mr. Simonds further states, that "it is not uncommon to have in the House, at the same time, three generations of drunkards from the same stock,—parents and children, and children's children." He adds, that "the public are not aware what they are supporting at so great expense."

"I was superintendent of the House of Industry at South Boston, from its establishment, in June, 1823, till April, 1831, when I resigned, and Mr. Artemas Simonds was appointed; and I am of opinion that seven eighths of the pauperism in that House is to be attributed to the intemperate use of spirituous liquors.

"I am also of opinion that one half of this intemperance is to be attributed to the licensed and unlicensed grog-shops.

"WILLIAM STONE.
"*Boston, April* 24, 1834."

"The undersigned, directors of the House of Industry, hereby certify, that, from their knowledge of the paupers supported in that institution, they are of opinion that at least three fourths are brought to pauperism, directly or indirectly, by the intemperate use of spirituous liquors.

"A. P. CLEVELAND,
"DANIEL HENCHMAN,
"ALVAN SIMONDS,
"RICHARDS CHILD,
"JOSEPH LEWIS.
"*Boston, April* 24, 1834."

"From the establishment of the House of Correction, in 1823, I was seven years one of the overseers of that institution. For several years, I have been connected with the House of Industry, and I have also been two years one of the overseers of the poor, which has led me to examine into the causes of the great amount of pauperism and crime in this city; and I have long since made up my mind, that, could ardent spirits be banished from society, three fourths of the expense attending the institutions referred to would be saved, and an immense amount of misery and wretchedness annihilated.

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"I am also of opinion, from personal observation, and actual inquiry of the intemperate, that a very large proportion of all the intemperance, which so severely taxes this community, owes its origin to DRAM-SHOPS.

"MOSES GRANT.

"*Boston, April* 24, 1834."

The proportion of out-door poor, who are intemperate, is probably less than of those confined in the House.

Licenses in Boston for 10 *Years, ending Jan.* 1, 1834.

1824,	630
1825,	642
1826,	572
1827,	502
1828,	593
1829,	590
1830,	506
1831,	690
1832,	410*
1833,	613

"Some of the inmates of the House of Correction are sufficiently intelligent to speak the truth when sober; and I have frequently made it a point to examine them very closely respecting the time, place and circumstances of their first intoxication; and, with surprising uniformity, I have found that the scenes of their earliest temptation and fall have been the licensed or unlicensed dram-shop; that, after making all due allowance for efforts at exculpation, a great proportion of them were really victims who could fairly lay a large part of their intolerable load of sin at the doors of men who were authorized by law to hold out temptations and administer draughts to their fellow men, which are too often fatal to their virtue and happiness.

"Again; I have often inquired of those who have been notorious drunkards for years, whether, during the short terms of time between their successive commitments to the House, they were ever refused strong drink when they applied for it, and could pay. Never but once, so far as I can now recollect, has this question been answered in the affirmative.

"JOSHUA B. FLINT,

"*Physician of the House of Correction.*"

Extract from the Law of March 24, 1832, *passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, for the due Regulation of Licensed Houses.*

"Whenever any person shall, by idleness or excessive drinking of spirituous liquors, so misspend, waste, or lessen his or her estate, as thereby to expose himself or herself, his or her family, to want or indigent circumstances, or the city, town or district to which he or she belongs, to a charge or expense for the maintenance of him or her, or his or her family, or shall so habitually indulge himself or herself in the use of spirituous liquors, as thereby to greatly injure his or her health, or endanger the loss thereof, *the city clerk, under the direction of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston*, and the selectmen of the towns or districts as aforesaid, SHALL, IN WRITING UNDER THEIR HANDS, FORBID ALL LICENSED INN-HOLDERS, RETAILERS, AND COMMON VICTUALLERS, TO SELL TO ANY OF THE PERSONS AFORESAID ANY SPIRITUOUS OR STRONG LIQUORS, IN THIS ACT MENTIONED OR REFERRED TO, FOR THE SPACE OF ONE YEAR."

* Owing to a defect in the license laws this year, great numbers sold without any license.

From the Records. Males more than once committed, remaining in the House of Correction 20*th of April,* 1834, *and for what Crimes and Offences.*

Names of Men.	Common Drunkard.	Vagabond.	Wanton and Lascivious	Night-Walker.	Pilferer.	Larceny	Theft.	Assault.	Total Commitments.
Samuel D. Joy,	1	1				1			3
Matth. Winneberger,	1					1			2
Robert Clues,	1	4							5
Barnabas Connor,	4	1	2		1				8
John Rodgers,	2	1			1				4
Palmer Scudder,	8	4							12
Martin Barnes,	2				1				3
Wilson Hallet,	4								4
Lewis Whiting,	3								3
Charles Colbourn,	7	2			5		2		16
George Lane,	1		1		1				3
John Hartshorn,	9								9
Solomon Shaw,	3	1			1				5
Charles I. Woodman,	4								4
John Rochford,	2		1						3
Thomas Falvy,	6								6
George Smith,	2	2							4
John Bowman,	4	2							6
Samuel Robinson,	2	1	1						4
Aaron Smith,	2	2							4
Edward Roach,	6	1							7
George Lewis,	2								2
John Ferguson,	3								3
Otis Willis,	3	1							4
Abijah Bemis,	3	6							9
Michael Early,	2								2
Thomas Garrety,	13								13
James Hennessey,	2	2	1						5
Henry Wright,	10								10
James Kearney,	2								2
Ephraim Skerry,	2								2
George Duffy,	6								6
Nathan Cooledge,	5								5
Thirty-three men.	127	31	6		9	2	2		180

From the Records. Females more than once committed, remaining in the House of Correction 20*th of April,* 1834, *and for what Crimes and Offences.*

Names of Women.	Common Drunkard.	Vagabond.	Wanton and Lascivious.	Night-Walker.	Pilferer.	Larceny.	Theft.	Assault.	Total Commitments.
Cecilia A. Jones,	2								2
Elizabeth Robbins,	2	1	2					1	6
Caroline Lewis,	1		6				1		8
Elizabeth Swaine,	2	2				1	1		6
Mary Ann McCabe,	2								2
Sophia De Wolf,	5	2	6						13
Harriet Harvey,	6	1	4	1	1		1		14
Rosanna Patterson,	4	2	2	2					10
Margaret McCarty,	6	3		4					13
Lucy Carr,	3	2	3	1					9
Catharine Perry,	3		2	1					6
Lucy Richardson,	12	13							25
Ann Gordon,	6	5							11

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Names of Women.	Common Drunkard.	Vagabond.	Wanton and Lascivious.	Night-Walker.	Pilferers.	Larceny.	Theft.	Assault.	Total Commitments.
Mary Belding,	2								2
Maria Clark,	6	3		2					11
Eliza Fletcher,	3								3
Sarah Humphries,	2	1	1	1					5
Rebecca Newcomb,	5	3	1	2	1				12
Eliza Harrington,	1		1						2
Lydia Rainey,	2	2	1	1					6
Phœbe Kelley,	2	2							4
Jane Johnson,	5	2							7
Caroline Smith,	5					1			6
Hannah Gardiner,	2	1	1		1		2	1	8
Harriet Fisher,	2	1	2	1					6
Mary Ann Jones,	3								3
Elizabeth Gray,	4		3						7
Mary Kyer,	2	1	1						4
Sophia Robb,	5	1	3						9
Eliz. Perkins or Dodd,	3								3
Mary Ann Duvall,	3		2						5
Catharine Boyle,	5								5
Hannah Lunnon,	4	2	2						8
Catharine Forrester,	2								2
Roxanna Reed,	3	1	3						7
Betsy Rallion,	2								2
Martha Cliff,	4		3						7
Sarah Payne,	4	3	2	1					10
Thirty-eight women.	135	54	51	17	3	2	5	2	267

It is made the duty of the mayor and aldermen to renew the prohibition annually against selling rum to common drunkards, if the person of intemperate habits does not reform; and the penalty for any violation is twenty dollars; one moiety of it to the complainant, and one moiety of it to the county where the offence was committed; the same to be recovered in an action of debt, in any court of competent jurisdiction to try the same.

"There is one view of the evils of the multitude of low licensed or unlicensed grog-shops, that I have not seen pressed according to its importance.

"Foreigners are constantly arriving in great numbers. They find every other door of the streets, most frequented by their countrymen, a grog-shop. They find intoxicating liquors, in kind, profusion and cheapness, altogether different from what they have been accustomed to. They get *crazy drunk*, and disturb the public peace. The husband and father is sent to the House of Correction as a common drunkard, and his family are thrown on the public for support. In many cases, the mother is sent to Prison for the same offence, and her children are admitted to the Alms-House. These foreigners are principally Irish. For three months previous to the 1st of April, 1834, the admissions to the House were of

American origin, ...	70
Foreign, ...	140
Total,	210

"Of 132 children under 12 years of age, who were inmates on the 1st of April, 1834, only 25 were the offspring of American parents.

"ARTEMAS SIMONDS,
"*Superintendent of the House of Industry.*
"*April* 18th, 1834."

Extract from the Presentment of the Grand Jury.

"The term of service of the present grand jury being about to expire, the jurors, in taking leave of the honorable court, would respectfully represent,

"That, during the discharge of their duty, it has become apparent to the grand jury, that the great source of most of the crime which has come under their observation, may be traced, directly or indirectly, to an excessive *use of ardent spirits*. They feel, therefore, constrained to present the present unlimited license system as a nuisance that should be abated. They find, on inquiry, that the number of licenses granted is very great; add to which, they believe that many persons set all law at defiance, and retail liquors without a license. *The jury believe that the public good requires but few if any licenses granted; much more to the great number of victualling houses, rooms, and cellars, now in active operation, many of which are kept by foreigners, who have little or no interest in the welfare of our country and its institutions.* They believe them rather as affording the greatest facility to pauperism and crime, and entailing such a curse upon the community; that, though the subject has been adverted to time and again, they yet feel it their duty to call attention to the subject by those in whose power it is to remedy the evil.

"GEORGE JACKSON, *Foreman.*
"*Grand Jury Room, Nov.* 5, 1833."

List of Persons who are now, or have been recently, in the House of Industry, numbered from 1 *to* 50.

No.	No. of times in the House.	Character.	Remarks.
1	11	Intemperate.	Out about one quarter of the time.
2	5	Intemperate.	Stays but a few weeks at a time.
3	5	Intemperate.	Usually stays in three or four months.
4	8	Intemperate.	Always elopes, and always returns bruised and filthy
5	7	Intemperate.	Sometimes elopes; always returns in a bad state.
6	5	Intemperate.	Always elopes, and returns in a bad state.
7	7	Intemperate.	Often elopes, and returns in a bad state.
8	9	*Temperate.*	Born in the Alms-House.
9	5	Intemperate.	Broken by intemperance.
10	6	Intemperate.	Out one third of the time; always returns in a bad state; from [State Prison.
11	6	Intemperate.	Out one half of the time for three years.
12	7	Intemperate.	Do. House of Correction.
13	4	Intemperate.	Has a fit of insanity after drunkenness.
14	6	Intemperate.	In the House about one half of the time.
15	6	Intemperate.	In the House about one third of the time.
16	7	Intemperate.	Deserts, and stays out but a few days.

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No.	No. of times in the House.	Character.	Remarks
17	6	Intemperate.	Always deserts; has been often in the House of Correction.
18	8	Intemperate.	In the House about one third of the time. House of Correction.
19	5	Intemperate.	Out but a short time; returns miserable.
20	8	Intemperate.	In the House one third of the time; many times in H. C.
21	7	Intemperate.	In the House two thirds of the time.
22	5	Intemperate.	In the House one half of the time.
23	22	Intemperate.	Alternates between this House and the House of Correction.
24	6	Intemperate.	Stays but a short time.
25	5	Nervous.	Has been in the House of Correction.
26	6	Intemperate.	In the House mostly, of late.
27	5	Intemperate.	Do. House of Correction.
28	7	Intemperate.	Repeatedly in the House of Correction.
29	5	Intemperate.	Do.
30	6	Intemperate.	Comes in a bad state.
31	6	Intemperate.	Children and grand-children have been with her.
32	7	Simple.	Now in Refuge.
33	5	Intemperate.	Always returns in a bad state.
34	4	Intemperate.	Do.
35	5	Intemperate.	Do.
36	8	Intemperate.	Do.
37	4	Intemperate.	Do.
38	5	Nervous.	Has been in other Alms-Houses.
39	7	Intemperate.	Alternates between this House and House of Correction
40	4	Intemperate.	Stays out but a short time.
41	8	Intemperate.	Always returns in a bad state.
42	15	Intemperate.	Do.
43	5	Intemperate.	Do.
44	4	Intemperate.	Do.
45	5	Intemperate.	Brothers. Generally come and go together.
46	5	Intemperate.	
47	4	Intemperate.	Always comes in a bad state.
48	6	Unknown.	A professional pauper.
49	4	Intemperate.	
50	6	Intemperate.	

These 50 persons have been committed 321 times, which averages near 6½ times to each individual.

The above list embraces only a part of the notorious drunkards, who are continually coming to, and going from the House of Industry.

An alphabetical list of inmates is kept at the House of Industry, showing the number of times each has been committed. The alphabet now in use was commenced August 1, 1833, not quite nine months ago, when the number of inmates was 468. Since that time, the admissions, including about twenty births, have been 566; making a total of 1034. An examination of the alphabet shows as follows:—

Admitted for the first time,	. . . .	709
" " second,	. . . . .	159
" " third,	. . . . .	76
" " fourth,	. . . . .	32
" " fifth,	. . . . .	27
" " sixth,	. . . . .	12
" " seventh,	. . . . .	9
" " eighth,	. . . . .	5
" " ninth,	. . . . .	2
" " eleventh,	. . . . .	1
" " fifteenth,	. . . . .	1
" " twenty-second,	. .	1
		1034

"*House of Industry, April* 19, 1834.

"The most unworthy and annoying class supported in this institution, are *occasional paupers*,—men and women, generally between the ages of twenty and forty years, who come in when temporarily sick, or disabled from their vicious and irregular course of life, covered with rags, filth, and vermin; who require much nursing and attention for a few days or weeks, till they recover tolerable health, and are refitted with clothing. Then they demand their discharge. If this be not immediately granted, it is common for them to elope, stealing clothing and other articles. They almost invariably return to their former haunts of intemperance and debauchery, and a[illegible] duced to their former state of w[illegible] Some are re-admitted here, humanity requir[illegible] that they should be; others are sent to the House of Correction, or other Prisons, for crimes, and some die sudden and horrible deaths. Many of these *occasional paupers* are abject beings, who wander about the country, in warm weather, and in winter stop in cities and populous towns, and who have tried nearly all the principal Alms-Houses in the country.

"Of 930 adults, who were inmates of this House in 1833, for longer or shorter periods, 359 I reckon as occasional paupers, who went out in the enjoyment of sufficient health and capacity for self-support. Their average age was 34 years, and the average period of their stay in the institution was six weeks.

"ARTEMAS SIMONDS, *Superintendent*."

CONCLUSION.

Fellow Citizens,

In discharge of official duties, the Council of the Massachusetts Temperance Society present you with the foregoing facts, and ask you to give them your deliberate and candid examination, and then say, in view of them, what is to be done. Is there no remedy for such enormous waste of property and life? Let the success of the temperance cause for a few years past give the answer. If that is persevered in, and the licensing the sale, as a drink, of the poison which destroys men, should wholly cease, may not the hope be cherished that most of the pauperism, crime and expenditure occasioned by intemperance, will be done away?

It is a subject deeply affecting the whole of our citizens, and we ask them to ponder upon the disclosures here made, and never lose sight of them, until *public opinion and practice* are changed, *thoroughly changed*.

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TENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY,

BOSTON, MAY 26, 1835.

Boston:
PERKINS, MARVIN, & CO., 114 WASHINGTON STREET.
STEREOTYPED AT THE
BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDERY.

1835.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Prison Discipline Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

ART. 2. It shall be the *object* of this Society to promote the improvement of Public Prisons.

ART. 3. It shall be the *duty* of this Society to take measures for effecting the formation of one or more Prison Discipline Societies in each of the United States, and to co-operate with all such Societies in accomplishing the object specified in the second article of this Constitution.

ART. 4. Any Society, having the same object in view, which shall become auxiliary to this, and shall contribute to its funds, shall thereby secure for the Prisons, in the State where such Society is located, special attention from this Society.

ART. 5. Each subscriber of two dollars, annually, shall be a Member.

ART. 6. Each subscriber of thirty dollars, at one time, shall be a Member for Life.

ART. 7. Each subscriber of ten dollars, annually, shall be a Director.

ART. 8. Each subscriber of one hundred dollars, or who shall by one additional payment increase his original subscription to one hundred dollars, shall be a Director for Life.

ART. 9. The officers of this Society shall be a President, as many Vice-Presidents as shall be deemed expedient, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, to be chosen annually, and a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the business of the Society. This Board shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen, of whom nine shall reside in the city of Boston, and five shall constitute a quorum.

Every Minister of the Gospel, who is a member of this Society, shall be entitled to meet and deliberate with the Board of Managers.

The Managers shall call special meetings of the Society, and fill such vacancies as may occur by death or otherwise, in their own Board.

ART. 10. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be, ex officio, Members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 11. Directors shall be entitled to meet and vote at all meetings of the Board of Managers.

ART. 12. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held in Boston, on the week of the General Election, when, besides choosing the officers as specified in the ninth article, the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

ART. 13. The Managers shall meet at such time and place, in the city of Boston, as they shall appoint.

ART. 14. At the meetings of the Society, and of the Managers, the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President first on the list then present, and in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, such Member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside.

ART. 15. The Secretary, in concurrence with two of the Managers, or, in the absence of the Secretary, any three of the Managers, may call special meetings of the Board.

ART. 16. The minutes of every meeting shall be signed by the Chairman or Secretary.

ART. 17. The Managers shall have the power of appointing such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society either Members for Life or Directors for Life.

ART. 18. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution except by the Society, at an annual meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Society for the choice of officers, was held in the upper vestry of Park Street Church, on Monday, May 25, 1835, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, and the Rev. Dr. FAY was chosen chairman, and opened the meeting with prayer.

The Treasurer's Account, audited by JAMES MEANS and HENRY HILL, was presented and accepted.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected, a list of whom will be found in the appendix.

The meeting, after prayer by Dr. JENKS, adjourned.

The Annual Meeting to hear the Report of the Board of Managers, and addresses, was held in Park Street Church, on Tuesday, May 26, at 11 o'clock. The Hon. WILLIAM REED took the chair. The Rev. RALPH EMERSON opened the meeting by reading the Scriptures, and prayer. The Secretary read the Report; and on motion of Rev. Dr. COGSWELL, seconded by Rev. Dr. EDWARDS,

Resolved, That the Report of the Prison Discipline Society be accepted, and printed under the direction of the Managers.

On motion of Rev. N. ADAMS, seconded by Rev. S. HOLMES,

Resolved, That the operations of the Prison Discipline Society deserve the attentive study of every minister and Christian, as affording sublime and interesting illustrations of some of the great principles of the Gospel.

Mr. ADAMS sustained this resolution in an address.

The following Resolutions were prepared, but not offered for want of time:

Resolved, That this Society will endeavor not to rest from its labor till a more adequate provision is made by the legislatures, and by the liberality of individuals, for poor and imprisoned lunatics.

The ratio of the insane to the whole population is about one to one thousand souls; of whom about one third are in Prisons and Alms-Houses; 14,000 or 15,000 insane in the United States; about 5,000 in Prisons and Alms-Houses.

Resolved, That the progress which has been made during the last year in ameliorating the laws in regard to imprisonment for debt, and the noble example of Kentucky, of several years' standing, now imitated by New York, Massachusetts, and Tennessee, in abolishing it, are a sure pledge of what will be done, and of what influence will be exerted by this country upon the whole world.

Resolved, That it is a source of encouragement and unfeigned gratitude to Almighty God, that a great moral discovery has been made in the United States, and tested by the experience of years, in different public institutions, showing how the most abandoned of our race, who are suffered by the laws to live, can not only support themselves by their labor in places of safety, but defray the expenses of officers to keep them, physicians to attend them in sickness, and chaplains to instruct them in morals and religion.

Resolved, That Houses of Reformation, Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, Farm Schools for Destitute Children and Orphans, and Schools for Moral Reform, are blessed means of diminishing crime—not by punishing, but by preventing it.

Resolved, That the subject of capital punishments merits the most grave and patient consideration of the Society, and that the light of Scripture, and of experience, ought to be constantly thrown upon it, in this Society's Reports.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Managers of the Prison Discipline Society, in presenting their Tenth Annual Report, record with sorrow the death, during the last year, of three of their friends and benefactors, and of one of their beneficiaries, viz. BENJAMIN B. WISNER, SAMUEL GREEN, ANN LEE, and THERON CHEENEY.

The names of Benjamin B. Wisner and Samuel Green are two of the fourteen names, attached to the original paper, under date Oct. 9, 1824, which sustained the preliminary efforts and laid the foundation of the Prison Discipline Society.

This paper was prepared, and subscribed with the names of Evarts and Porter, Wisner and Green, nearly one year before the Society was formed. The name of Mrs. Lee is found in her own hand, with a donation, the same month.

The Constitution of the Society was formed in the study of Benjamin B. Wisner; the Society was sustained by the countenance and prayers of Samuel Green; Mrs. Lee was annually, and twice a year, if necessary, contributing to its advancement, by liberal donations and cheerful benedictions; and Theron Cheeney became a good boy in the Massachusetts State Prison, lived an exemplary Christian life, after his discharge, and died in hope of a glorious immortality, as we believe, in consequence of this Society's labors. If we are correct in this belief, our other friends and benefactors, who have died, during the past and former years, if their spirits are in heaven, have indubitable evidence that this Society's labors have not been in vain in the Lord. One ransomed and redeemed soul is of more value than the world.*

* The case of Theron Cheeney was this:—He committed a robbery, with dangerous weapons, on the person of Cyrus Partridge, six or eight years since, when they were both mere boys, aged twelve or fourteen years. For this crime Cheeney was sentenced to suffer death. In consideration of his age, and other circumstances, his sentence was commuted by the executive of Massachusetts to imprisonment for life in the State Prison. While in the Prison, under the instruction of the Rev. Mr. Curtis, chaplain of the Prison, the influence of the Sabbath school, and the Bible in the solitary cell, he became, as was thought, a good boy. His health failed him, and he was apparently wearing away his life in the hospital of the Prison, when the mercy of the government was again extended to him, and he was discharged. His correspondence with the Society, from time to time, since his discharge, has indicated a pious mind, and he has had a good name, where he has lived, so far as we have been able to ascertain. The mother of Cheeney, in consequence of her affliction, in the crime and conviction of her son, became pious, and is now a member of the church of Christ, in good standing. The following letter, addressed to the Secretary, from the clergyman of Medfield,

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With this notice of our departed friends, and with most grateful acknowledgments for the favors of Providence, during the past year, we present the Tenth Report, under the following arrangement :—

1. *Provision for Poor Lunatics.*
2. *Progress of Reform in Regard to Imprisonment for Debt.*
3. *Condition of Penitentiaries.*
4. *County Prisons.*
5. *Houses of Refuge and Reformation.*
6. *Capital Punishment.*

1. Provision for Poor Lunatics.

Asylum for the Insane in Maine.—The legislature of Maine, by a resolve of March 8, 1834, appropriated $20,000 for an Insane Hospital, in that state, provided an equal sum should be given by individuals. These conditions were complied with by Benjamin Brown, of Vassalboro', and Ruel Williams, of Augusta, who promised, on the 4th of March last, to give $10,000 each for the purpose of securing the object contemplated in the resolve of the legislature.

Asylum for Poor Lunatics in New Hampshire.—There is none, and, notwithstanding the report made to the legislature of New Hampshire by a committee of one from each county, "*exhibiting a mass of extreme and unmitigated suffering, from the details of which humanity revolts,*" we do not *know* that there will be one; although we *believe*, from the well-known character of the state, that there will be a Hospital, for the more than "*two hundred and one lunatics in New Hampshire, more than half of whom are supported as paupers.*" *

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showing how the young man and his companion died, was received on the morning of the anniversary of this Society :—

"Boston, *May* 26, 1835

"Dear Sir,

"I received your letter on my return from New York, and regret that I have not given you an earlier answer. In relation to the young men (Theron Cheeney and Cyrus Partridge), concerning whom you inquire, both are in their graves, and, I hope, in heaven. Theron died early in March last. I saw him repeatedly during the last months of his illness. During the last summer and autumn, he manifested little interest about the concerns of eternity. There appeared, for a time, something averse to religious conversion, and a sort of stupor on his mind. Sinking, as he evidently was, towards the grave, I felt it my duty to deal faithfully and kindly with him. I endeavored to place before him his need of a Savior, his sinfulness and guilt, and the solemn scenes of eternity to which he was so rapidly hastening. At length the Spirit of God seemed to have softened his heart, and to revive in him those feelings and that hope of heaven which he had indulged, I believe, before he left the Prison. Towards the close of his life, he manifested deeper and still deeper feelings, as death and eternity drew near. He expressed strong confidence of his interest in Christ, and of his acceptance with God. His death was calm and peaceful, and his friends entertain the hope that he has exchanged this world of crime and sin for a world of purity and happiness.

"Concerning Cyrus Partridge, it will perhaps be sufficient to add, that he was, during most of his sickness, a striking monument of divine grace. His death-bed was visited by many, both old and young; and with all, so far as his strength would permit, he conversed with great familiarity about death and eternity, and urged all, with deep feeling, to seek at once an interest in Christ.

"He seemed full of faith and joy, and full of heaven. To him death had no terrors. Its sting was gone. These feelings were not the impulse of the moment; but, in general, uniform for two or three months. He died, I think, the 7th of April. It is a singular coincidence that these two youths, who, a few years since, were so near entering eternity almost together—the one by the hand of his companion, and the other by the hand of the law—should at length die so near each other, in possession of joy and hope.

"I should be happy to give other particulars, if you deem them necessary.

"In haste—your obedient servant,

"W. H. BIDWELL."

* See the report of the committee, republished in the Ninth Report of the Prison Discipline Society, page 78.

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It appears by the governor's message, from which the following is an extract, that the subject still lives in the mind of the government:—

"By a resolve of the legislature, it was made the duty of the selectmen of the several towns, to make seasonable returns to the secretary of state, to be submitted to the legislature, of the number of insane persons in each town. From the information thus derived, it will be in the power of the legislature to determine what measures, either independently or in conjunction with liberal and charitable-minded citizens throughout the state, it may be advisable to adopt, in behalf of this afflicted portion of community. By the inquiry thus ordered to be instituted, the subject is submitted to your attention by the last legislature, and it is to be hoped that such means of information will be furnished as to enable you readily to determine, whether the wants and sufferings of this portion of the community are such as to require your interposition."

Asylum for the Insane in Vermont.—Mrs. Anna Marsh, of Hinsdale, N. H., widow, left by will, in the fall of 1834, the sum of $10,000, to found an Asylum for the Insane, on the banks of the Connecticut, in Windham county, Vt. In pursuance of the intent of said bequest, by petition of sundry inhabitants of Brattleboro', Epaphroditus Seymour, John C. Holbrook, and John Holbrook, have been incorporated as trustees of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane. The General Assembly of Vermont have passed a resolution requiring the town-clerks of the several townships to make returns to the session of the legislature in the fall of 1835, of the number of insane paupers and lunatics, in the several towns. A letter from one of the trustees, dated April 4, 1835, says,

"We shall probably make an effort to get a grant from the legislature in October next. Previous to that time, we learn from conversation with one of the trustees, the site will probably be chosen; and surely few more beautiful can be found than on the banks of the Connecticut, in Windham county, Vermont."

Asylum for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics at Worcester, Mass.—The Insane Hospital at Worcester, for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics, says the last annual report of the trustees,

"has been in operation nearly two years. How far it was needed may be learned from the fact, that almost from the first moment of its being opened, the building has been filled with inmates. Two hundred and seventy-two patients, in all, have been received, and one hundred and fifty-four have been discharged; leaving, on the 30th of November, one hundred and eighteen."

"The Hospital is in a train of successful and benign operation."

"Of the forty-nine old cases discharged during the last year, *ten* have been cured, *sixteen* improved, fourteen are stationary, four have died, and one has eloped; the *cures* amounting to twenty and a half per cent.

"Of the sixty-six recent cases, fifty-four have been cured, six improved, two stationary, and four have died; the cures amounting to eighty-two and a quarter per cent.

"The average of recoveries in this Hospital, fifty-five and three fourths per cent, may very properly be contrasted with that of several foreign public Hospitals. In thirteen in Great Britain, the average is thirty-five per cent. In five French Hospitals, it is forty-three per cent. In four in Germany, it is thirty-one per cent."

The mortality in the Hospital at Worcester, during the last year, has been eight out of one hundred and seventeen, or six and four fifths per cent.

"In French Hospitals, where the tables have been examined, the average of deaths is twenty-two per cent.; and in those of England, twenty-four per cent."

In regard to the Hospital at Worcester, the trustees remark with great propriety, that

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"the peculiar character of the institution should always be borne in mind, in forming a judgment of what has been accomplished, and in running a contrast of its results with those of any other institution of the same general character. This Hospital is the receptacle of all persons arraigned as criminals, but found by the proper judicial tribunals to have committed the offences while in a state of insanity. It is the receptacle, also, of all lunatics, who are adjudged to be so furiously mad as to render their continuance at large manifestly dangerous to the peace and safety of the community; and of another class, a large one in all communities, that of pauper lunatics. These circumstances very essentially distinguish this institution, as a Lunatic Hospital, from other institutions of the same kind, both at home and abroad, and cannot be kept out of sight without injustice."

"The experiment of this institution has abundantly and happily shown, that there are very few cases of derangement or obliquity of intellect, which may not be ameliorated by the kindly influence of humane treatment. The result, in the opinion of the trustees, has entirely exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. And this alone is a consummation which can neither be weighed nor measured."

In consideration of the great good already accomplished by this Asylum for Poor and Imprisoned Lunatics, and the prospect of its increased usefulness with larger accommodations, the legislature appropriated $25,000, at the last session, for a new building.

Asylum for the Insane Poor in New York.—The legislature of New York has been two or three years engaged in examining the question concerning the expediency and necessity of such an institution. And the examination already made has disclosed a vast amount of unmitigated suffering among poor lunatics, in that great state, which neither the Asylum at Bloomingdale, nor Dr. White's private Asylum at Hudson, has been able to relieve. A most important and elaborate report was made, two or three years since, by Mr. Paige, chairman of a committee of the legislature, showing what ought to be done, and what might be done, for this large and neglected class of sufferers. That report, like all other reports of a similar kind, which are full of great and important facts, has been operating slowly but surely until there is every reason to believe such an Asylum as the one here named will sooner or later be established—with our whole souls, we wish we could say, *has been* established. The governor introduced the subject to the favorable notice of the legislature, last year, in his annual message, an extract from which was published in the last Report of this Society. A committee of the legislature reported favorably upon the subject; but nothing was done by the legislature. The governor, again, in his message to the legislature for the present year, introduced the subject, in the following manner :—

"The founding of such an Asylum (i. e. for the insane poor) was, and still is, regarded by me as an object deeply interesting humanity; and it was urged upon the last legislature, not merely for the purpose of furnishing this class of forlorn fellow-beings with a comfortable subsistence (for this is now done in an imperfect manner by the general provision for the support of paupers), but as the necessary, and, to many of them, the only means of restoring them to mental soundness. Their claim to legislative aid is certainly not impaired by delay; and I sincerely hope it will receive your favorable consideration."

Asylum for Poor Lunatics on Blackwell's Island, N. Y.—This establishment, now building, for the accommodation of several hundred pauper lunatics, on the northern extremity of Blackwell's Island, about three miles from the City Hall, near Hurl Gate, is a city institution. William Samuel Johnson, chairman of a committee of the city gov-

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ernment on the subject, merits the gratitude of the community for the attention which he has devoted, during the last year, to this institution, so imperiously demanded for the accommodation of the great number of poor lunatics in the city of New York. We wish him, and all associated with him, Heaven's richest blessing for thus considering the poor. If our young men, like Mr. Paige and Mr. Johnson, knew their power, and would select objects of public usefulness, and give their attention to them, they would know the happiness of blessing and being blessed. In the state of New York are about two thousand lunatics. For a very considerable proportion of these, especially the poor and friendless part, suitable provision is now, or, we verily believe, is soon to be made. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Paige surely cannot think of their agency in this work without heartfelt satisfaction.

2. Progress of Reform in Regard to Imprisonment for Debt.

Imprisonment for Debt abolished in Tennessee.—The chief justice of Tennessee, the Hon. John Catron, while on a visit to this city, during the last summer, made the following statement in substance,—That the Reports of the Prison Discipline Society had so far disclosed the inexpediency of imprisonment for debt, as to lead the legislature of Tennessee, three or four years since, to abolish it. We had not before been apprized of the fact or of the cause.

Imprisonment for Debt almost abolished in Maine and New Hampshire.—The laws of Maine and New Hampshire, in their practical operation, commit very few persons to Jail for debt; although they do not purport to be abolishing acts. But the effect of them, as shown by the records of the Prisons, approaches nearer to total abolition, than the acts of some states, which purport to abolish imprisonment for debt. We have received, within a few days, authentic information from several Prisons in both the states above mentioned; and there were but two persons in Jail for debt in the eight Prisons from which returns were received.*

Imprisonment for Debt in Vermont.—Although there is an act, which appears very mild upon the face of it, giving the debtor power to take the benefit of the poor debtor's oath in two hours after judgment, still it appears from the records of the Prisons, that imprisonment for debt goes on with a high hand in Vermont. There are modes of evading the law, by trick, according to the statement of the sheriff of one of the counties, which reflect no honor upon men capable of such things; but which as surely and effectually get the poor into Prison for debt, as if there was no ameliorating act in the statute-book. In Burlington, there were 487 persons imprisoned for debt in ten months, from July 4, 1833; † and only 13 committed for crime during the year 1834. There were almost as many committed for debt in Burlington, in 1833 and 1834, as in Boston. In Rutland and St. Albans, Montpelier and Woodstock, the matter goes on in a way to make it worth while

* Notes A. and B. † Note C.

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for the honest, and humane, and honorable, to search it out. A committee of the legislature should be raised, and clothed with authority to send for persons and papers, and ascertain from the sheriffs and justices how this thing is done. Notwithstanding the apparent mildness of the law in Vermont, there seems to be more imprisonment for debt, in Burlington alone, than in the two states of Maine and New Hampshire.* This may seem a mystery; but there are persons who can tell how it is done; and they are willing to tell, and they do tell, with an injunction that their names shall not be disclosed. They are men in public office, too, who are prevented from exposing the abuses which they witness, for fear of losing their office by the tricks of the men who promote their own purposes by getting the poor into Prison for debt. If, however, the governor or a committee of the legislature will call on the sheriffs and justices for this information, being clothed with power to do it, they will find out how it is done, without any hazard to any man's office.

Imprisonment for Debt abolished in Massachusetts.—The abolishing act in Massachusetts did not take effect till the 4th of July, 1834; nor then, except on back contracts. Notwithstanding this, it diminished the number of cases in Boston, in ten months, from 586 to 326; and, in the same time, in fourteen Prisons in the commonwealth, from 1370 to 949.†

Imprisonment for Debt abolished in New York.—The law of New York abolishing imprisonment for debt, passed April 26, 1831, remains unaltered, although there have been strenuous efforts made in the legislature, every year since, to repeal or alter it. Last year, the further consideration of the subject was postponed to the 4th of July next, and this year to November next.

Prospect of Michigan in Regard to Imprisonment for Debt.—The committee appointed by the convention to prepare the draught of a constitution for the state of Michigan, have reported the following, among other important articles, viz. that imprisonment for debt shall in no case be allowed.

Imprisonment for Debt unmitigated.—In Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, where the laws are barbarous in regard to imprisonment for debt, it being in the power of a man to imprison his fellow, at his will, for a cent, and where great numbers are imprisoned for a mere trifle, and not a few for less than one dollar, we hear of no mitigating acts. How is this possible, after the experience of a sister state, of ten years' standing, in favor of a total abolition of imprisonment for debt? Is Kentucky so elevated above these states as to admit a degree of humanity into the statutes which they cannot bear? or is it a matter of no consequence whether *men* are put in *Prison* or not? In Kentucky, the matter has been long settled beyond controversy; so that the original opposers and enemies of the act abolishing imprisonment for debt, do not wish it repealed; liberty and property being both more secure under the new system. Why do Connecticut,

* Notes A., B., and C. † Note D.

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and New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and Maryland, close their eyes against this experiment, any more than against the experiment of the state of New York in regard to internal improvement? Is it of less consequence to find out how *men* can be kept out of *Prison* consistently with the public good, than to find out how men and merchandise can be transported from place to place cheaper and quicker?

3. Condition of Penitentiaries.

State Prison in Maine.—Commissioners appointed by the legislature at a previous session to inquire into the pecuniary affairs of this institution, on which some darkness seemed to rest, have made a report, exonerating the superintendent from blame, and closing with the suggestion that the construction and location of the Prison are subjects worthy of great consideration. It will be recollected, that this Prison is on an original plan, having cells in the form of pits, entered through a trap-door, which consists of an open grate of iron, about two feet square, which answers the double purpose of a door and a window; that the mode of ventilation is through a crooked orifice in the side wall, about one and a half by five inches; and the mode of heating (if there can be said to be any mode of heating) is through a small hole, about one inch in diameter, in the bottom of the cell, intended for the admission of warm air. The truth is, the cells are neither lighted, aired, nor warmed, in a manner suitable for a human being, however fallen. Besides, they are inconvenient and expensive in opening, entering, and closing, as it is done by raising a trap-door, putting down a ladder, and taking it up again, and then closing the trap-door. The inconvenience and expense of the daily operation (if there was no inhumanity in the construction) would be a sufficient reason for abandoning the building. Let any citizen of Maine compare the operation of letting out the convicts, and of shutting them up at Thomaston and Charlestown, and he will be convinced. And then the location at Thomaston is neither central, convenient, nor adapted to favorable pecuniary results. The commissioners, therefore, if they shall succeed in convincing the state of the importance of building a New Prison, in a central and favorable location, will have accomplished a great good.

In many respects, the Prison is in a good condition; the number of convicts is small, being only sixty-four, in a population, according to the last census, of 399,437. And, moreover, the number is diminished from seventy-five to sixty-four since the last year; and from eighty-six since 1827.

The Sabbath school is in successful operation.

The bill of mortality shows but one death during the year, with an average number of seventy convicts.

And the accounts show a balance in favor of the state of $3,692 72.

State Prison in New Hampshire.—The affairs of this institution have been subject to a careful scrutiny during the last year. The former warden has been dismissed, and Mr. Jno. M'Daniel appointed. The number of prisoners is only ninety, and the number committed the last year only thirteen. Among those committed was no female or

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colored person. And of the whole number of convicts only one died. The governor, in his last message, thus notices the institution :—

"The board of directors of the State Prison, since the last session of the legislature, have caused a thorough examination of its concerns to be made. A report will be rendered of the present situation of the Prison by the warden, and the legislature will judge what measures it may be proper to take with regard to any past liabilities which may have been incurred. The directors of the Prison, from their examination of its past history, find that, with the exception of but a few years, it has been a heavy expense to the state; and such are the fluctuations in business, and the expenses incidental to its management, they have been satisfied that a different result could not be expected in future. They, therefore, have had no hesitation in embracing an opportunity to indemnify the state against future expense from this institution, by contracting for the labor of the prisoners, under the supervision of the warden, in such manner as fully to liquidate all expense of its management. It is believed the board have not mistaken the true interests of the state in this respect, and that the arrangement is a salutary one, and such as will meet your approbation. An additional inducement to this arrangement has been, that an opportunity might thus be afforded, to have the past concerns of this institution fully and completely settled, so that, if there should be a return to the former system, the institution might commence anew, freed from all embarrassment, and receive the benefit of any new invention or improvement the enterprising individuals who are now interested in the institution, upon experience, may find most productive."

State Prison in Vermont.—The following letter has been received from the warden concerning this institution, dated Windsor, May 29, 1835 :—

"Dear Sir,

"On my return from New York, I found your communication of the 8th inst., and hasten to answer it.

"1. Concerning the chapel. We use the square court of the New Prison for a chapel. Its size is forty-five feet by twenty-eight; but I am about erecting a new chapel, over the same floor. All the prisoners attend service on Sabbath forenoon and afternoon; and good attention is paid to the chaplain, and several, it is believed, within the last two years, have been different men and hopefully pious. They are clad, on the Sabbath, with their daily Prison garments, with clean shirts, and shaved twice a week.

"2. We have a Sabbath school, which, at the present time, looks encouraging, under the direction of the chaplain. Its numbers are from fifty to fifty-five convicts, and of late many of them are making rapid progress in the knowledge of the truth, and apparently with willing hearts.

"3. Concerning the reformatory effects of our new discipline. We have every reason to believe it has been salutary. There have been several cases where the convict has been brought to acknowledge his obligation for the improvement of his morals, and for religious instruction, and where they have left the Prison with a determination, by divine assistance, to pursue a different course of life.

"4. There are now confined in the Prison one hundred and twenty-five: the number committed the last year is thirty-five: of that number, four are recommitments, two of them on the second, and two on third sentence.

"There were two deaths last year; average number sick in hospital, two.

"Concerning the earnings of the Prison. They have been quite variant, owing to the prices of cotton goods in market. You know we have been engaged much in weaving. Of late years, it has been a poor business; and at the last session of the legislature, it was resolved to abandon the weaving business altogether; and the prospects are now better. Some years, particularly the last four or five, the balance has been against the state. The last year, the income did not meet the expenses by $ The great distance from our large market towns makes it disadvantageous, compared with the location of many of our State Prisons in the United States, but I am beginning to obtain contracts for some of our convicts, which promise something more profitable.

I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN H. COTTON, *Superintendent V. S. P.*

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"P. S. I have also ascertained, as nearly as statements from convicts will warrant, the following particulars:—that among our present number, 125, there are—

"Who had pious fathers only, ... 9
"Who had pious mothers, ... 39
"Who had pious fathers and mothers, ... 26
"Who had intemperate parents, ... 30
"Who were in intemperate habits when they came to Prison, ... 73

"And all of those 73 acknowledge (excepting five), directly or indirectly, that intemperance influenced them to commit the crimes for which they were committed.

"J. H. COTTON."

State Prison in Massachusetts.—The last has been a year of prosperity in this institution. In the business department, industry and order have been always apparent; and all expenses, not only for food, clothing, medical attendance, and salary of officers, but for transportation of convicts from the County Prisons, and fitting them out with a new suit of clothes, and from three to five dollars in money, on their discharge, have been defrayed from the labor of the convicts; and the sum of $7,296 28 besides has been earned, and passed to the credit of the state.

The medical department also exhibits favorable results. The deaths have been only four out of two hundred and seventy-seven, i. e. one in sixty-nine, or considerably less than two per cent.

The moral department is thus noticed by the inspectors:—

"The moral and religious instruction of the prisoners receives constant attention, in the morning and evening exercises, in the chapel, in the Sabbath school, and in the frequent visits of the Rev. Mr. Curtis. Indeed, such is the influence of the chaplain over the convicts, that we consider his office essential to their welfare, and to the good order and prosperity of the institution."

As some evidence of the value placed upon the services in this department by the state, it is gratifying to know that the legislature, at the last session, without a dissenting voice, refunded $1000, which the Prison Discipline Society had paid, some years since, for the support of the chaplain in the Prison at Charlestown, and thus set the seal of the state upon a resolve acknowledging its usefulness.

There is still another fact, in regard to this institution, of the greatest importance, viz. the perfect harmony among its officers. The reports of the inspectors, warden, physician, and chaplain, all breathe the spirit of good will. They appear, with the most perfect propriety, in a high degree gratified with favorable results, and grateful to each other, and to all associated with them in producing such results. This state of things appears the more important to those who recollect the troubles which formerly existed at Charlestown.

State Prison in Rhode Island.—The plan for this building has been furnished by Mr. Haviland of Philadelphia, for the accommodation of about one hundred convicts, on the principle of solitary confinement by day and by night. This is a plan of building, which, on the whole, we think not as good as the Auburn; and for some of the reasons for this opinion, we refer to what is said in another part of this Report concerning the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia.

State Prison in Connecticut.—We have a favorable report from this institution concerning its discipline, earnings, health, and moral improvement.

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The discipline appears to have been restored, in a good degree, from the relapse into which it had fallen about two and a half years since.

The earnings during the last year have exceeded the income in the sum of $5,268 83.

The deaths have been four out of one hundred and ninety-seven, or about two per cent.

The moral and religious instruction of the convicts appears to have been faithfully attended to by the chaplain, and much important information is contained in his last report, which is here published at length.

"*The Chaplain of the Connecticut State Prison respectfully reports—*

"That his routine of duty, during the past year, has been very similar to that of former years.

"The practice of meeting with the prisoners each day, morning and evening, for the purpose of reading and explaining to them the Scriptures, and of offering prayer in their hearing, and, what time they are in their cells or the hospital, of paying them visits for the purpose of teaching the ignorant, and conversing with all, has been continued. Some of the prisoners who have been discharged, and some who are now here, have heard read and explained at the morning and evening service, all the New, and a large part of the Old Testament. Religious services have been performed in the chapel each Sunday forenoon; and, on the afternoon of the same day, a circle of visitation has been continued, in which the aim has been to impress on each mind separately the truths which had previously been spoken in the hearing of all. Perhaps as close attention, as much apparent seriousness, and as frequent tears, may be witnessed during religious worship in the chapel, as are usually seen, during similar worship, in other congregations.

"Uncommon pains have been taken of late to trace the connection between crime and its cause. Careful inquiries to this end have been extended to two hundred individuals. The result shows that very few of this number have in early life been favored with either good example or proper instruction. One half of the whole number were deprived of parental home and care before they were ten years old; and more than a moiety of the other half suffered a similar deprivation before they were fifteen years old.

"A minute and humorous description of some deed of daring villany, which they have seen published in a newspaper, has given to some convicts their first thoughts of entering on a career of crime. Even an infamous notoriety seemed to them preferable to none.

"Lazy habits, a roving disposition, and violent shocks of mind, caused by disappointment in love, or losing largely at the gambling table, are the frequent preludes to a criminal course.

"Convicts especially hardened, and of a most desperate character, are generally such as have never had their stubborn wills subdued in their childhood; as have had their habits of feeling and action very much formed through the influence of bad books and corrupting companions; as despise the Bible, and as have views of futurity strangely extravagant and false.

"A close connection has been found to exist between crime, and the want, on the part of the criminal, of those pledges of good conduct, and of those links that bind man to his race, which are derived from the possession of such blessings as a fair character, property, parents, an affectionate wife, or dutiful children.

"Rarely does any convict say that his character stood entirely fair in the eyes of men, even before he committed the crime for which he was convicted.

"Only ten, in 200, have ever been owners of real estate; while a large proportion of the same number have been the inmates of Poor-houses.

"About one half of the whole number have no parents alive. One hundred and thirty-eight, out of 200, have never been married. One hundred and forty-one, out of 200, never stood in the relation of parents to legitimate children. Of the sixty-two, in 200, who had been married, but thirty-two were living with their wives at the time they committed their crimes, and not all of these were happy in the domestic relation.

"There is an obvious connection between crime and the habits which are liable to be formed, and the temptations which are to be met with, in cities. One hun-

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dred and six, out of 200 convicts, have had their habits more or less formed by a residence in cities. From those counties in the state that embrace cities within their limits, twice or thrice the number of convicts is usually sent to this Prison, in proportion to their population, that is sent from other counties in which there are no cities.

"More than three fourths of all the convicts who have been sent to this Prison have been persons of intemperate habits. Eighty-eight, out of the 200, committed the crimes for which they were convicted, while under the influence of ardent spirits; and nearly every crime involving an act of personal violence was committed under the same influence.

"No temperate and industrious follower of a trade; no temperate and industrious head of a family, nor any temperate and industrious owner of real estate, was found among the 200 convicts of whom inquiry was made.

"Ignorance and crime have been found to be closely connected. Patient and particular inquiry on this point seemed the more important, because some appear to have entertained mistaken views of the subject.

"It was said, not long ago, in public debate in the British house of lords,* that education had no tendency to cause a decrease of crime; and, in proof of the assertion, reference was made to the increase which had taken place in the number of convicts in the Connecticut State Prison, in connection with the means of education which was enjoyed in this state. It was claimed, that Connecticut, a New England state, enjoying, as she did, the avails of one of the largest school funds, in proportion to her population, to be found in the world, might be supposed to furnish, in the character of her inhabitants, a very fair specimen of what education, in its most liberal diffusion, and select influence, had a tendency to effect; and inasmuch as in this state the number of criminals had been constantly increasing, it was evident that education did not tend to the decrease of crime. Waiving all mention of what may have been the true causes of the increase in the number of criminals, let the following facts show what proportion of the convicts have probably been taught in the schools of this state, and what amount of education any of them, or all of them, possess:—

"1. One hundred and seven, out of 200 convicts, are not natives of Connecticut, and so, of course, should not be reckoned in the number of those who have been taught in the schools of this state.

"2. Forty-eight, in 200, are colored persons, most of whom are extremely ignorant; and all belong to a class whose education, in this country, is greatly neglected.

"3. Not one of the convicts ever confined in this Prison, has ever belonged to either of the liberal professions.

"4. Not one, of the 200, has received either a collegiate or classical education.

"5. Thirty-seven, in 200, could not read when sent to Prison, and several besides were too ignorant to take the sense of what they read.

"6. About one half of the whole number were unable to write.

"7. But seventeen, in 200, could read, write, and cipher so far as the Single Rule of Three.

"If education does *not* cause any decrease of crime, still, perhaps, such a declaration ought to have been proved by some more logical argument than the mere fact, that there is an increase of crime among those who are deplorably destitute of education.

"It may not be irrelevant here to state, that Dr. Lieber, of Philadelphia, in a letter lately published, addressed to the venerable Bishop White, has taken the liberty to call in question the truth of the statement made in the British house of lords, which has been referred to, and has shown, in a very clear and convincing manner, that education, properly conducted, does tend to the decrease of crime.

"The force of habit may be seen from the fact, that for several years no individual has been recommitted to this Prison, except for crime of the same nature as that for which he was originally convicted.

"Some who came here entirely ignorant, are now good readers; and several express the belief that that change has taken place in their feelings, which is certain to be connected with radical reformation. No special means have been used to learn the conduct and character of individuals after they have been discharged

* See speech of Lord Wharncliffe, where he quotes from the Report on the American Penitentiary system, made by Messrs. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville, commissioners appointed by the French government, in 1831, to visit the Prisons in this country.

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from Prison; but from information frequently incidentally received, there is reason to believe that, in a majority of instances, they are decidedly improved.

" G. BARRETT, *Chaplain.*

" STATE PRISON, *Wethersfield, March* 31, 1835."

State Prison at Auburn.—The report from Auburn, for the last year, surpasses all which has gone before it in regard especially to reformation. Several hundred letters of inquiry have been written concerning discharged convicts during the last year, and 288 answers received, which, together with letters before received, amount to 449. The chaplain, in his report to the legislature, says* he has examined all these letters, and classes them as follows :—

Unreformed	78
Deranged	3
Somewhat improved	63
Much improved	76
Decidedly reformed, and sustaining good characters	229
Total	449

More than fifty per cent. of cures;
More than seventy-five per cent. reformed and improved;
And not twenty per cent. unreformed.

We give the chaplain's report at length.

" *To the Inspectors of the State Prison at Auburn.*

" Gentlemen,

" I have had frequent occasion, since I became familiar with your Penitentiary system, to speak of its admirable adaptation to the highest end which it proposes—*the reformation of its subjects.*

" Regarded as a theory, merely, it bears such evident marks of fitness as to lead one to predict, almost infallibly, the happiest results from its operation.

" The description of it, in the report of the French commissioners, is, so far as it goes, as accurate as it is beautiful. 'It presents itself to us (say they) with all the advantages of an extreme simplicity. It is thought that two depraved beings, united, will mutually corrupt each other—they are therefore separated. The voice of their passions, or the tumult of the world, has bewildered and led them astray—they are isolated, and thus led to reflection. Intercourse with the world had perverted them—they are condemned to solitude and silence. Idleness had depraved them—they are made to labor. Want had led them to crime—they are taught a useful art. [Intemperance had enervated their bodily, mental, and moral powers—they are trained to habits of entire abstinence. Ignorance had held them in darkness—by instruction in the Sunday school they are enlightened. Inveterate habits of sin had almost obliterated their sense of moral obligation—they are brought under the redeeming influence of religious truth.] They have violated the laws of their country—they endure the punishment of this violation: their lives are protected, their bodies are kept sound and healthy; but their mental suffering is unequalled. They are miserable—they deserve to be so. Reformed, they will be happy in the society whose laws they will have been taught to respect.'

" Had the commissioners included, in this summary view of the system, what I have inserted in brackets, the description would have been perfect. And may I not say, it would have been the description of a perfect system? It is, to say the least, difficult to conceive of one more perfectly and philosophically calculated to secure the great end which it has in view.

" And what it promises in theory, I confidently affirm, it accomplishes in its practical operation. This I should maintain, with great confidence, had I no other evidence of it than what I find in its apparent effects within the Prison walls. It does appear to lead the thoughtless to reflection; the reckless, to circumspection; the vindictive, to a mild and forgiving temper; the lawless and refractory, to hab-

* Note E.

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its of cheerful obedience; the intemperate, to a sober determination to abandon a course which has led them to infamy and the Prison; the ignorant, to an ardent thirst for instruction; the irreligious, to a clearer view of the obligations, a more conscientious regard for the precepts, and a juster appreciation of the hopes and consolations, of our holy religion.

"These are confidently claimed to be the actual and legitimate effects of the system, as a whole. Without the checks and constraints of its admirable police organization, the religious instructions, I am fully aware, would be of little or no avail; and I am as thoroughly convinced, that, without the aid of religious influences, the other part of your system would fail to produce any radical or permanent changes in the character of its subjects. In the combination of both lies the secret of their power. The one, by coercion, suspends the operation of vicious influences upon their minds, and holds them in a favorable posture to be acted upon by moral motives; while the other pours in upon them the light of truth, and brings to bear the great and commanding motives of the Gospel, which never fail, when once they gain access, to affect and amend the heart.

"It is extremely interesting and gratifying to witness their power, when brought into united operation, in subduing some of the most obdurate and desperate of men. Many a man, who enters the Prison with a brow of brass, protesting his innocence, swearing revenge, and bracing himself up to go through his term with unflinching obstinacy, is soon found weeping in solitude over his folly, confessing his guilt, voluntarily disclosing his secret crimes, professing gratitude for his arrest, yielding quietly and cheerfully to a rigid course of discipline, and, on leaving the Prison, acknowledging with tears that his imprisonment has been his greatest blessing. Something like this is the evident effect upon the minds of the convicts, in a great majority of instances. The number of those who pass through their terms of imprisonment unaffected, without any similar changes of feeling and purpose, is comparatively small. Such, I repeat, are the apparent effects of the system here; and we have all the evidence of their reality, that the circumstances of the case will possibly admit.

"But it may be said that we may easily be deceived, and that all these promising appearances will probably prove fallacious. I am happy, therefore, to have it in my power to appeal to a kind of evidence which the most incredulous cannot gainsay, nor reasonably question—the evidence of well-attested facts.

"The agent, as your board is aware, has recently received a great number of letters, from gentlemen of the highest respectability in all parts of this Prison district, in answer to a circular containing inquiries respecting the character and conduct of discharged convicts; from which he has formed a table, as nearly as possible in the words of the writers, showing in one column the characters of the convicts before conviction, and in another their character since their discharge. From this table I select the following cases, as a specimen of many others which have been reported year after year:—

Former Character.	*Present Character.*
N. H.—Very wild young man, intemperate.	Conduct good; professor of religion.
J. G.—Thievish and intemperate.	A more honest, industrious, peaceable man we have not in our neighborhood.
P. I. K.—Bad; the reverse of what it is now.	Character good; civil, industrious, and temperate.
C. M. G.—A very intemperate man.	A sober and industrious citizen.
M. G.—Unsteady and intemperate.	Very industrious, temperate, and pious.
J. B.—Very unsteady, intemperate and dissolute.	Habits and conduct good.
D. D.—Debauched, dissolute, and degraded.	Steady and virtuous.
M. K.—A drunken, gambling vagabond.	Respectable man; deacon in Baptist church.
A. C.—Intemperate.	A very steady man; character good.
J. H. I.—A dissipated, dishonest, bad citizen.	A worthy man, and a good citizen; member of church.
D. R.—A drunkard, and vicious in the extreme.	Entire reformation; member of Methodist church.
E. D.—Conduct and character bad.	A steady, honest, respectable farmer.

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Former Character.	*Present Character.*
E. L.—Intemperate and irreligious.	Vastly improved; unblamable.
J. K.—Very intemperate and quarrelsome.	Fair, moral, Christian character.
P. P.—Dissipated.	Industrious, moral, and exemplary; professor of religion.
S. T—Intemperate, and of doubtful honesty.	The reverse of his former character.
B. T.—Malicious and ugly.	Conducts well and honestly.
S. H.—Idle and prodigal.	Conducts with decorum and propriety.
E. M.—Intemperate and quarrelsome.	Peaceable, industrious, temperate, good citizen.
J. M.—Intemperate.	Peaceable, humble, and penitent.
A. C.—Unsteady and roving habits.	Steady, industrious; professor of religion.
J. H.—Very intemperate.	Conduct, habits and character good.
D. C.—Very vicious and profane.	Much reformed; industrious, honest, and well-behaved.
R. T.—An intemperate, troublesome man; uniformly bad.	Remarkably sober, industrious, and temperate.
D. O. P.—Very exceptionable.	Correct and respectable; professor of religion.
E. B.—Much given to intemperate habits.	Conducts in every respect with propriety.
T. M.—A drunken gambler.	A sober, industrious man.
J. W.—Drunken, thieving fellow.	A pious, exemplary man.
J. H.—Great drunkard, and vicious.	Consistent professor of religion for years.

"This, as before stated, is a *selection* of cases; but does it not prove, beyond all question, that your Penitentiary system does, in fact, effect some very remarkable changes in the character of its subjects?

"I have also examined all the letters ever received at this Prison, in answer to inquiries respecting discharged convicts, and find the whole number reported is 449. These I class, according to the accounts given of them in the letters, as follows:—

Unreformed	78
Deranged	3
Somewhat improved	63
Much improved	76
Decidedly reformed, and sustaining good characters	229
	449

"We are thus driven to the alternative, either of supposing that gentlemen of integrity and standing in society, in almost every town in this district, have imposed upon the public, by representing too favorably the character of this despised and suspected class of men, or of admitting the fact that only about one sixth of them remain unimproved, and as bad as before, while *more than one half go out decidedly reformed, and become good citizens.*

"I have ascertained, moreover, without making any general inquiry, that forty-three men, who were once convicts in this Prison, are now consistent professors of religion.

"I submit these facts, with only this remark, that if they do not sustain the highest claim that has ever been made for the system, it could not be sustained by any amount of testimony.

"With respect to the ordinary affairs of the department assigned to me, I have nothing new to report. The Sabbath school, which now embraces two hundred of the convicts, is continued, with undiminished interest and usefulness.

"Early in the year, I made application to the American Bible Society, for a sufficient number of Bibles to place a copy in the hand of each convict to be discharged during the year, on his leaving the Prison, which were promptly and gratuitously furnished, with an intimation that the society would cheerfully continue to furnish them from year to year, indefinitely. For this truly benevolent act, the society has my cordial thanks, and the blessing of almost every poor outcast who leaves the Prison.

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"I am also much indebted to the American Tract Society, for two grants of 20,000 pages of select tracts, each, for distribution, under certain restrictions, among the convicts, which have proved to be a powerful auxiliary to my labors.

"I must again acknowledge my obligations to the Massachusetts Prison Discipline Society, for a part of my salary as resident chaplain of this Prison.

"I subjoin, as a matter of interest to the philanthropist and Christian, the following statistical facts, gained by an individual examination of 747 convicts, embracing the number in Prison on the first of August last, and all who have been committed since. Of these there were,

Of collegiate education	4
academical do.	8
common do.	221
very poor do.	311
Without any (could not read the Bible)	203
	747
Excessively intemperate	287
Moderately do.	274
Intemperate	561
Temperate drinkers	177
Total abstinents	9
	747
Under the influence of ardent spirits at the time of committing their crimes	448
Had intemperate parents or guardians	283
Left their parents, or were left orphans, under sixteen years of age	248
Had attended Sunday school previous to conviction	26
Had been habitual daily readers of the Bible	27
Had committed the decalogue to memory	88
Had been conscientious observers of the Sabbath	12
Married	392
Lost wives by death, previous to conviction 33	
Left wives previous to conviction 90	
	123
Living with wives when convicted	269
Unmarried	355
Lost or left wives	123
Living without wives when convicted	478
Number of children of the married	1046

"Very respectfully,

"B. C. SMITH, *Resident Chaplain.*

"STATE PRISON, *Auburn, January* 1, 1835."

The legislature, at the last session, showed its estimate of the value of moral and religious instruction in the State Prison, by providing that an additional allowance should be made to the chaplain by the government.

Besides the extraordinary information concerning reformed convicts, contained in the report of the chaplain, the report of the inspectors and warden shows a balance of profits in favor of the Prison for the last year, of $5,494 53; a bill of mortality of less than two per cent., i. e. 11 out of 679; and a diminution in the number of convicts from 679 to 649.

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State Prison at Sing-Sing.—The governor, in his message, makes the following communication concerning this institution:—"The income of the Mount Pleasant Prison for the period of one year, ending thirtieth of September, 1834, was $76,593 85; the expenditure for general support, during the same period, was $55,593 85;" by which it appears, that there was a balance of earnings above expenses of $21,000 00.

The following letter from the chaplain at Sing-Sing has been obligingly written in answer to inquiries proposed to him, concerning the system of moral and religious instruction in the Prison at Sing-Sing:—

"1. The chapel is about forty feet by eighty; the number of worshippers about 800; their attention better than that of ordinary congregations; the temporary visible effect in chapel evidently greater, and perhaps *saving effect* not less, than ordinary. There are not a few gratifying instances of a thorough change of heart. We have but one service in chapel, at ten o'clock; service in form of lecture in hospital, afternoon, and also in each hall of the Prison, in the evening. These are from Scriptures taken in course, in conformity with the verse system, which is daily observed by many of the men. We have no suit of clothes peculiar to the Sabbath, though we ought to have them.

"2. Our Sabbath school has consisted of about *a hundred*, and I think the present season it will be increased. We have eight or ten teachers from the village, and the effect has been to render many capable of reading the Scriptures at least, and in some instances, I trust more than this.

"3. The success of the Gospel in awakening deep, serious reflection, I have reason to think, has existed to a very great extent; and there are a number now in anxious concern for their salvation.

"4. The number of recommittals, during the last year, it is impossible for me to state. There are some who have proved themselves to be genuine cases of reformation, though the great mass of discharged convicts are lost to us in the world. I have made increased exertion to obtain information on this point, and intend still to do more. For this purpose I have had a large number of circulars printed, containing a number of inquiries on this subject.

"5. I have ascertained, however, that of the whole number of discharged convicts, since January, 1834, there have been fifteen recommittals; one only recommitted to this Prison, second time, that is known; two said to have been in the New Penitentiary, Philadelphia, though they deny it.

"6. The number of colored persons is 189; of females supported in New York, 20; of lunatics, not any.

"I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

"JONA. DICKERSON."

State Prisons for Female Convicts.—The legislature of New York has made provision, by a law of the last session, for the erection of two Prisons for female convicts, one in each of the Prison districts, in the immediate vicinity of the State Prisons. They will be built principally by the labor of convicts, under the supervision of the officers of the Prisons at Sing-Sing and Auburn, and, when built, managed principally by females. The propriety of having females to manage females in Prison is obvious.

State Prison in New Jersey.—It is expected that the New Prison will be so far finished as to admit the convicts from the Old Prison during the summer or autumn of 1835.

New Penitentiary in Philadelphia.—Another year's experience has been had of the system of solitary confinement day and night with labor in this institution.

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It does not appear, from the annual report of the inspectors, how much the convicts earned by their labor, nor how much was expended for their support. This Prison, unlike other public institutions of a similar kind in the United States, publishes nothing concerning its pecuniary affairs, in its annual reports. This does not satisfy the mind that wishes to know the results of solitary labor.

It has often been said, and generally believed, that all communication between the convicts is rendered physically impossible, in this Prison, by the construction. If persons investigating this subject for the public benefit, would be a little more thorough in their investigations, they would find that this is not *true*.

It has also been said, and much stress has been laid upon it by the friends of the solitary system day and night, as practised in the Eastern Penitentiary, that they had no recommitments. This was true when the Prison had been in operation but a very few years, and they had discharged but a small number of convicts; but now it is not true. The warden states in his last report, that three have been recommitted to that Penitentiary.

It has also been urged, that it is a very mild system, not requiring any severe system of punishment for the refractory in Prison; and yet it appears by a report of the joint committee of the legislature of Pennsylvania, which has held a protracted session, during the last year, to investigate the truth of certain alleged abuses in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, that "gentle means will not always subdue the passions of convicts, which must be done before the work of reformation can be commenced;" that the means used to effect this object in the Eastern Penitentiary are not stripes, "but diminished food, the dark cell, deprivation of work, and the use of the strait jacket and the gag." The gag, it appears elsewhere in the report, is an instrument of iron, to be placed in the mouth, for the purpose of setting the jaws open, so that the person subject to the punishment cannot make a noise with his mouth. Whether this is a milder application than stripes, is a matter concerning which there is room for some diversity of opinion. Be this as it may, it appears from the same report, that it was in proof before the committee, that an iron gag was placed on the convict Maccumsey, whose conduct, on that and on many former occasions, had been very outrageous. In a short time after it was put on, it was discovered that he was becoming insensible, and it was taken off; but every effort to revive him proved ineffectual, and he died. The committee had evidence, that the death was not probably occasioned by the gag; also, that it was not an "unusual punishment;" and they acquit the persons implicated from all criminal intention, on their part, in reference to it. They are, however, of opinion, that there was great propriety, on the part of the warden, in discontinuing the use of this instrument, which he did from the time of the death of Maccumsey. They say, "it had been frequently resorted to before, in the case of other prisoners, and in the case of Maccumsey himself." It appears, therefore, to us, that punishments have been resorted to, in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, which are more objectionable than stripes, to subdue the refractory convict, notwithstanding all that has been said about the mildness of the system.

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It has also been said, that the Pennsylvania system is not injurious to health. We have always felt distrustful of the system, on this ground; because we have not known, from the nature of man, how he could be confined day and night in solitude, for a term of years, to so narrow a space, and have his cell made his work-shop, his bed-room, his dining-hall, his water-closet, his chapel, &c., without getting the air and himself into a condition unfavorable to health. However, if facts should prove it possible, after a fair experiment, facts are stubborn things, and opinions will yield to them. How are the facts? The proportion of deaths in several Penitentiaries, for a term of years, has been as follows :—*

In the Prison at Charlestown, Mass., for eleven years last past, 1 in 45
In the Prison at Auburn, N. Y., for ten years last past, ... 1 in 56
In the Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., for seven years last past, 1 in 76
In the New Penitentiary, Philadelphia, for five years last past, 1 in 33
showing from facts, that it is not healthy compared with Prisons on the Auburn plan.

Besides, the experiment has been made in Philadelphia under most favorable circumstances, with a much smaller number of prisoners than there have been in the Prisons with which the comparison is here made. How will it be when the number of prisoners is increased to several hundreds, and the permanent water-closets, and vaults, and iron pipes conducting filthy fluids for a longer course of time, have had their full effect upon this important question of health? We apprehend a still greater difference, in the progress of the experiment; and this apprehension is not at all abated by the statement of the physician in the sixth and last report of the Eastern Penitentiary. He says, "The number of cases of disease occurring this year has been greater in proportion to the number of prisoners, than in any former year since the opening of the Penitentiary. The increase of disease was confined chiefly to the months of July and August, during which months, in consequence, probably, of the extreme heat of the weather, a large proportion of febrile cases occurred."

We have received a verbal statement concerning the sickness in the Eastern Penitentiary, during the last summer, from one of the directors, a most devoted friend of the system, which excites our apprehensions for the future much more than this language of the physician. We, therefore, believe the system to be unhealthy in time past, and likely to be still more so in time to come.

It has been said that the system is not injurious to the mind, and does not produce insanity. Of the forty-eight discharged the last year, however, two are represented as insane, and one as having a mind excited and incoherent. Of these three, it is also said, that one was insane on his admission; one was affected with cold in the head; and it is added in a note concerning this man, that it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that the prisoner behaved in an insane manner previous to his conviction: the third is said to have had an excited and incoherent mind on his admission.

Of the nineteen discharged last year, one was suffering under mental aberration on his discharge, whose health is stated to have been good on

* Note F.

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his admission. The physician, however, remarks, that there were no circumstances, in the case, which led the physician to believe that his mental disease was produced by causes peculiar to the mode of confinement.

Of the twenty discharged in the preceding year, according to the fourth report of the inspectors and physician, two were insane, and one idiotic; but these are said to have been two insane, and one idiotic, on their admission. And of the four that died in that year, the death of one was caused by mania; but he is said to have been predisposed to insanity; and another committed suicide, who is stated to have been insane on admission.—These matters of record do not look very favorable to the system, in regard to its effect on the mind. There is too much about insanity, in proportion to the number of prisoners.

There is still another objection to the Philadelphia system: there is no chapel, Sabbath school, or place of morning and evening prayers. These things are about half the whole in our view of a good system of Prison discipline. As a poor substitute for a chapel, in the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia, the preacher takes his station in the hall between the cells, and preaches to about thirty convicts at once, through the feed-hole doors. He can neither see them, nor they him. The system would require about seven different services for 210 convicts, or fourteen services for 420 the consequence will be, either that a number of chaplains must be employed, or one chaplain must soon destroy himself by attempting to do the whole; or a part of the convicts must be omitted in the services of the Sabbath. In regard to a Sabbath school, no attempt has been made to form one, because there is no place for it, and there is the same difficulty in having morning and evening prayers, as in having preaching for all the convicts.

On the whole, therefore, we are becoming more, rather than less distrustful, of the Philadelphia system of Prison discipline.

Penitentiary at Pittsburg.—Repairs and alterations are making, at a great expense, to adapt it to the system of solitary confinement with labor as practised in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Penitentiary in Baltimore.—A committee of the board of directors of this institution has recently visited similar institutions in the Northern and Eastern States, for the purpose of rendering the one under their care more perfect. The particular objects, which they have in view, are such improvements, in the new building containing the dormitories, and in the construction and arrangement of the work-shops, as to admit of a more perfect control; also, in the chapel, hospital, and west wing of the building, to adapt them to moral and religious instruction, proper care of the sick, and better provision for the female and youthful part of the convicts. The institution is susceptible of such changes as to make it as remarkably good, in other respects, as it has been, in years past, for its favorable pecuniary results. These changes are greatly needed; and this conviction has been forced upon the mind of its friends, for two or three years past, and a grant has been made of $20,000 by the legislature, to effect them; so that we may hope it will be done in the course of the coming year.

The institution has failed to defray its expenses, during the last year, in the sum of $2,780 38.

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And the deaths have been ten out of 369 prisoners, which is not a favorable bill of mortality.

The report of the directors contains nothing on the subject of moral and religious instruction.

Penitentiary in Washington City.—A very favorable report has been presented to the public, during the last year, concerning this institution.

The number of inmates, at the close of the year, was fifty-one. The same was the average number during the year. Of the whole number, not one had died; and during the year before, although the city was visited with scarlet fever, cholera, and small-pox, the institution escaped from all these epidemics, and there was but one death. In the two preceding years, while the number of convicts was about forty, *there was no death.* This is a very extraordinary degree of healthfulness—only one death in four years, among a number of convicts varying from forty to fifty-one. Much of this healthfulness may, undoubtedly, be ascribed to the fact, as stated by the directors in their last report, who say, "We feel pleasure in stating, that the warden and other officers have faithfully and efficiently discharged their duties; that the prisoners, in general, have been diligently, laboriously and profitably employed; and the Prison buildings, cells, furniture, clothing, and shops, have been remarkable for their cleanness, neatness, and good condition."

The moral and religious instruction of the institution, as well as its health, appears to have received similar attention, with similar results. The warden, Mr. Isaac Clark, says, in his report, which was laid before Congress by the president on the 12th of January, 1835, "Divine service is performed in the chapel, for the benefit of the prisoners, regularly every Sabbath, and, it gratifies me to be able to say, not without its due effect; as ten, during the last year, have manifested a religious disposition, and a deep regard for their eternal interests. I have no doubt of the sincerity of some, as indicated by a change of the general character and deportment. The Sabbath school has rapidly progressed in its sphere of usefulness, and crowned many with its blessed influences. No fewer than twenty of the scholars (who were ignorant of the alphabet) can now read with tolerable exactness; and others, less apt, by great exertion, have made some proficiency in spelling. This department has proved one of much interest."

The chaplain says, "Twenty-five or thirty prisoners have been under instruction in the art of spelling and reading. Several have left the Prison, who have been taught to read. Three men have been discharged this fall or winter, who, the keepers with whom I have conversed, as well as the warden and myself, have great hopes, are thoroughly reformed, and do now enjoy peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. There are eight remaining, that profess to have felt the power of truth, and express a desire to live under its benign influence."

The warden says in another place, "Of those discharged, ten had acquired trades. Several of them, to my knowledge, are now following their trades, with a declared resolution to continue in so doing."

And again, "There has been no reconviction during the last year."

The board of inspectors say, "from their own observation and experience, confirmed by the judgment and opinion of practical men, they

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decidedly prefer the Auburn plan, upon which the present buildings have been constructed."

Penitentiary in Virginia.—The small number of convicts in this Penitentiary, compared with the population, is one of the surprising things concerning it. The population of Virginia is 1,211,405: the number of convicts in the Penitentiary is only 130. It is the third state in the Union in regard to population; but there are many before it in regard to the number of convicts. This is the more remarkable, when it is known, that the crimes of burglary, robbery, and rape, which are in many of the states punished with death, are punished with confinement in the Penitentiary in Virginia, and the only crimes for which white men are punished with death are, treason, arson, and murder in the first degree. Why Virginia should have so few convicts in the Penitentiary, is not easily explained, and will not be here attempted.

The Penitentiary is in a greatly improved condition, in regard to health. The average number of deaths, for fifteen years, was eighteen; while the deaths, the last year, were only seven. This great change is easily explained by the changes which have been made in the buildings, in the discipline, and in the laws. The cells, where the men were formerly confined day and night, for months, according to law, were warmed by no fire in winter, and the men were put in heavy chains. The cells, and customs, and laws, under which such things were done, have been changed; and the change, as has been already seen, saves from death, and from dying by inches, some ten or a dozen of our fel low-men annually.

There has been, also, a very favorable change in regard to the pecuniary affairs of this institution. In the three first of the last five years, the balance was against the state for an amount diminishing as follows:—1830, $2,568 18; 1831, $699 47; 1832, $221 06;—and since that time the balance has been in favor of the institution—in 1833, $3,117 53; in 1834, $3,626 46.

Penitentiary in Nashville, Tennessee.—The Hon. John Catron, the chief justice of Tennessee, in his visit to the institutions of the Northern and Eastern States, during the last year, gave the most encouraging testimony concerning the New Penitentiary in Tennessee. After seeing many others, he said he had seen none which he considered, on the whole, superior to that in Nashville, Tennessee. We have received no printed report from this institution, and presume, therefore, that none has been published.

Penitentiary in Kentucky.—The average number of prisoners in this institution, during the last year, was eighty. No death occurred. The balance shown by the accounts in favor of the Penitentiary, is $10,473 71; but it does not appear how much of this sum was gained during the year. The Penitentiary of Kentucky has been conducted many years on an original plan. The keeper assumes the responsibility of supporting the institution, and receives as a consideration for so doing the proceeds of the labor of the convicts, promising to pay one half of the net proceeds into the state treasury. With this system, the institution has many years supported itself, and given an income of several thou sand dollars annually, to be divided between the keeper and the state.

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In regard to the intellectual and moral improvement of the convicts, during the last year, the keeper says,

"I feel sincerely gratified in saying that facts authorize the indulgence of encouraging and comfortable hopes; and the benevolent philanthropist will rejoice that the strong and blended lights of knowledge and religious truth are casting rays of brightness and warmth into their minds and hearts, dispelling much of the misery of their dark and cold abodes. Under a new arrangement of the schools on the Sabbath, which I have adopted, indications are decidedly apparent of an active spirit of mental improvement; and from the labors of the ministers of the Gospel of various denominations, who have kindly lent the aid of their pious exertions, manifestations have been given of an unquestionably reformatory tendency."

New Penitentiary in Ohio.—On the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth of October, 1834, the convicts, 189 in number, were removed from the Old to the New Prison, at Columbus, Ohio.

The convicts have been employed in building the New Prison.

Materials for building, in abundance, such as sand and clay, and an inexhaustible supply of the best water, are found on the premises.

The work appears to have been conducted with the greatest economy; only $47,552 25 having been drawn from the treasury, and $30,000 being called for the ensuing year. When these sums are expended, amounting to $77,552 25, it appears from the report, that Ohio will have a New Prison on the Auburn plan, for the accommodation of 350 convicts, with shops, hospital, chapel, and keeper's house, and inclosure; about as much as the annual average expenditure, for ten years, on the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia, for the accommodation of an equal number of convicts. The work in Ohio appears to have been undertaken and conducted with an excellent economy, and understanding of the whole subject. We are indebted to Mr. Anthony, one of the directors, for the annual reports of the board, which are drawn up with much ability, and a plain statement of facts. And if Mr. Medberry, who has been appointed warden of the Prison, shall answer the expectations of the board, and the legislature shall provide for the support of a chaplain, whose duty it shall be to devote all his time to the moral and religious instruction of the convicts, and the best interests of the Prison, we may expect to hear as interesting and important reports from this institution, as we are now receiving from many reformed Prisons. The views of the directors, as expressed in their last report, cannot be too highly appreciated, concerning the importance of the devoted services of a chaplain. At least one half of the whole is omitted and lost, without the systematic and devoted services of a chaplain. All authority on the subject is clear in this. And we are happy to find that the directors of the New Penitentiary in Ohio have the opinion, on this subject, so well expressed in the following extract from their report:—

"As the plan of the New Prison will enable the officers thereof to prevent that familiar intercourse among the prisoners which has been so demoralizing and corrupting in the Old Prison, and so effectually thwarted every attempt at the reformation of the convicts, it seems to this board, that a favorable opportunity is now presented for making a fair and full experiment with a reformatory system of discipline. To enable them to make this experiment, the board would respectfully urge upon the consideration of the legislature the propriety of providing, by law, for the appointment of a chaplain for the Penitentiary. Although the gratuitous services of a clergyman may be occasionally had upon the Sabbath, yet no *system* of moral or religious instruction can thus be pursued. Every clergyman having charge of a church or congregation, finds that he can do as much to advance the interests of his

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charge by his labors out of the desk as by his sermons in it. So a chaplain for the Prison, by visiting the prisoner in the solitude of his cell, making himself acquainted with the structure of his mind, his train of thought, his peculiar propensities, and the degree of moral culture he has heretofore received, would do more towards the reformation of the prisoner than by his sermons on the Sabbath. In this way, he would sometimes find a secret avenue to the heart, through which wholesome counsel and instruction could be conveyed to a prisoner, upon whom a sermon, addressed to the multitude, would take no effect. Besides this, a chaplain who should devote his whole time to the interests of the Prison, could organize and superintend a Sunday school at the Prison; in which those convicts who have no knowledge of letters could be taught to read. The Bible, which the law requires should be provided for each convict, is useless furniture in the cell of one who has never learned the alphabet."

Penitentiary in Lower Canada.—The commissioners of the Parliament of the Lower Province have visited the States, during the last year, and examined several Penitentiaries, and made a detailed report of their observations, and conclude by expressing a preference for the Philadelphia system. They procured a plan of building for the Lower Province adapted to the system of solitary labor.

4. County Prisons.

Jail and House of Correction in Boston.—A very able report has been made by Mr. Eliot, chairman of the committee in the board of aldermen, to the city government in Boston, comparing the Jail in Boston with the House of Correction at South Boston; showing the defects of the Jail, and the manifest improvements of the House of Correction, and recommending an alteration of the Jail, that it may be made to conform to the improvements in the House of Correction. The principal objection that has been urged to the adoption of the plan proposed, is the prospect of selling the whole establishment on Leverett Street, which by many is thought better than to attempt an alteration of it. All appear to admit, that Boston must not be held down, for a long time, by such a Jail, while all other improvements are going on with so much vigor.

Mr. Eliot's report is here given:—

"In Board of Aldermen, *December* 15, 1834.

"The committee on the Jail, and Houses of Industry, Correction, and Reformation, ask leave, at the close of the year for which they were appointed, to make a report on the condition of those Houses. There are certain facts which they deem it important to communicate to the board, and to the public generally, as there are evils in some of these establishments that can scarcely be removed but by the agency of public opinion; and some results are also obtained which are honorable to those who have effected them, and may be useful in stimulating others to similar efforts. A remark made by the French commissioners, who were recently in this country, that in the United States 'are the best and the worst Prisons,' is fully justified and confirmed by the condition of those within the territorial limits of this city. The House of Correction at South Boston is a model for similar establishments, both in point of construction and management, while the County Jail in Leverett Street presents a combination of evils, in regard to both subjects, which must be mortifying to all who reflect on it, and the fruitful source of misery and crime in the unfortunate objects of punishment within its walls. As this subject may not be generally familiar, a brief description of the differences existing between the two institutions will, perhaps, best effect the object of the committee.

"When a prisoner is received at the House of Correction, he is immediately taken to the wash-house, where his person is thoroughly cleansed, and he is dressed in a clean suit of the Prison clothes. If suffering from disease, he is placed in the

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hospital, under the care of a competent physician and nurses; if well, he is set to work, under the superintendence of an officer, who prevents all unnecessary intercourse between the prisoners, and takes care that the labor is uninterrupted. He is informed of the regulations of the Prison, and finds himself immediately and constantly under their influence. He is also put upon the same diet with the other prisoners, diet the wholesomeness and economy of which are proved by sufficient experience. It consists of the following materials, viz.—

18 oz. No. 1 beef, or 12 oz. pork, and 20 oz. bread, per diem.
1 pt. black tea for breakfast, and another for supper.*
2½ bushels potatoes per 100 rations.
1 qt. salt, " " "
2 oz. black pepper, " " "
Soup is occasionally given with beef and potatoes.

"This amount of food has been found unnecessarily large, and has been reduced more than 25 per cent.—the superintendent drawing, at the present time, but 165 rations for 233 prisoners. The cost is at the low rate of eight cents a day for each prisoner. The three meals of each day are taken in the solitude of the cell, and in perfect silence. Cleanliness is preserved with the greatest care, by ventilation, white-washing, and change of clothing; a clean shirt, clean socks, and clean sheets, being furnished to each one every Saturday afternoon. Frequent washing of the person is also duly provided for. The result of this combination of labor, cleanliness, and good and sufficient food, is the most remarkable and constant degree of health; the inmates of the hospital being almost exclusively new comers, and sufferers by accident. The health of the mind is attended to, as well as that of the body, several hours of every Sabbath being passed in suitable services in the chapel, and a Bible is placed in the cell of every convict.

"No change in this system occurs to the committee as desirable, and but two improvements in the practice under it. The first relates to the appointment and duties of the chaplain; the other to the practice of the Police Court, of sending persons convicted of slight offences to this institution for a few weeks. In the majority of instances, these persons become inmates of the hospital, from which they are often not removed till the expiration of their sentence. They are thus a mere burden upon the establishment, and if it be said that it is an act of mercy to the prisoner, as there is no other place so suitable for this class of offenders, this is a good argument for providing such a place, rather than for overburdening an institution better adapted to others.

"With regard to the chaplain, it ought to be observed, that his salary is inadequate to secure his attention and time to the extent that is desirable; that he cannot give that amount of instruction which would be, without doubt, exceedingly useful; and that it would, to say the least, be becoming in the city to provide the most ample means of moral and religious instruction which circumstances will permit.

"The system of discipline established, and successfully maintained, in the House of Correction, dispenses altogether with the use of the whip; and in this particular, as in so many others, does honor to the discretion, the knowledge, and the principles, both of the master and the directors.

"It is painful to turn from an institution so arranged and so managed, to consider the condition of the County Jail, which, in almost every respect, is the very reverse of the House of Correction. Here is neither employment, nor solitude, nor discipline, nor instruction, nor cleanliness, nor that scanty degree of comfort which even convicts have a right to expect at the hands of their fellow-men. The convicted, the accused, and those who are neither convicted nor accused, witnesses, and debtors, are here liable to the moral evils of idleness, and mutual contamination, as well as to the physical evils of cold, and heat, and foul air, which constitute no part of any legal punishment of the criminal, and which are an almost insupportable addition to the misery of the unfortunate. It is, unquestionably, more difficult to make the arrangements that are desirable for the separation and proper management of the different classes of persons confined in this Prison, than it would be to classify and employ them, were they all convicts, or all debtors, or of any other specific character. Much may, however, be done, to remedy the enor-

* A pint of rye coffee was formerly given, but, since the sickness of the last season, has been discontinued.

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mous evils arising from the present construction and discipline, or rather want of discipline, in the Jail.—In the first place, they may all be separated. To the innocent or well-disposed this would be a relief; to the guilty and profligate, a suitable restraint.—In the next place, cleanliness and order may be enforced, and employment may be given to convicts under sentence, and to all others who may desire it.—Thirdly, religious and moral instruction may be given regularly and constantly, and at least the Bible may be placed within reach of those who may be inclined to read it.—All this (and it is no trifle) may be effected without the addition of a cent to the tax-bill of any individual. Indeed, the probability is, that the labor of those who would wish for employment would, in some degree, diminish the expenses of the establishment. The experience of the Philadelphia Penitentiary permits the belief that solitary labor may be productive. But whether this labor would be valuable or not, confinement in separate cells would secure the public from that education in crime, and every species of iniquity, which is now constantly and actively proceeding in every place of confinement where two or three are gathered together. The cost of this education to the community is incalculable, and the mere saving in dollars and cents, which would result from stopping it, is equally inappreciable. At the present moment, there are, in Suffolk Jail, 35 prisoners (an unusually small number), and 27 apartments in use. The building in the north part of the inclosure is not used. It is manifest that two or more persons must be placed together in some rooms; and the mere statement of this fact will convey, to those acquainted with the interior economy of Prisons, and the practices of prisoners, a sufficiently alarming idea of the effect of the intercourse which cannot possibly be restrained. It is unnecessary to enlarge on this painful topic, which has been set in its true light in several of the Reports of the agent of the Prison Discipline Society, and in that of the commissioners of the commonwealth. It may suffice to say, that this, and some other of the principal existing evils, may be remedied by an easy and not costly alteration in the interior construction of the Jail,—an alteration implying a corresponding change in the discipline of the place. Let the present cells be taken down, and a range be constructed similar to those of the House of Correction and State Prison, except that there should be but a single instead of a double row of cells, which should be made larger and more commodious, as the prisoners must constantly remain in them. Let there be no more than one person in each. Let them be warmed and ventilated in a similar manner with those at South Boston, and let a sentinel be constantly on duty, day and night, to prevent communication from one apartment to another, to enforce silence, and to restrain intercourse with persons without. Let a uniform diet be prescribed. Let the Sabbath be passed as if the inmates were still members of a Christian community, and let the Bible be at the command of all; and then will this scene of frequent uproar, and this school of vice, become comparatively tranquil, and cease to be a foul blot on the reputation of this metropolis. Such language may appear too strong; but if any one will reflect for a moment on the enormities which may be committed with impunity in a building constructed and used as the Leverett Street Jail is, and on the tremendous exposure of the young,* he will be satisfied that no language can be too strong on the subject. The present Jail is a monstrous evil, and calls loudly on all good citizens for a thorough reform.

"The House of Reformation is in so temporary, and the House of Industry in so usual a condition, as to require no especial observation at the present time. The intelligent superintendent of the former has introduced some valuable improvements, in discipline and occupation, even in its present confined and insufficient quarters; and there is reason to hope, that, when removed to the building now begun for its accommodation, the institution will be all that could be desired.

"The present system, in regard to the House of Industry, is a wide subject, requiring more elaborate research than the committee can now bestow. They will content themselves, therefore, with the preceding comparison of the House of Cor-

* There is a lad of fourteen years of age in Jail, sentenced to two years and a half imprisonment, of which about eight months have expired. During this period, he has been without employment or instruction, and has had ten or twelve men, of different crimes and ages, shut up in the same room. But it is wrong to say he has had no instruction. He has probably had some of the worst possible. He has been furnished with books, too, which, according to his own account, contained little that was good. What can be expected of a boy in such a situation, but that he should become an outcast of the worst description?

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rection and the Jail, adding a few extracts from the semi-annual reports of the directors of the former, which will illustrate or confirm some of the foregoing statements.

"For the committee,

"SAMUEL A. ELIOT."

County Prison in Providence, R. I.—In Providence, R. I., an observing friend, in a letter dated May 15, 1835, says, "I had occasion to visit the Jail a few days since; and a portion of the windows in the Jail were glazed, but much broken; the broken parts mended with shingles, or stuffed with old rags, &c.; wainscots and ceiling much broken, and the whole establishment filthy in the extreme. The doors of the rooms were all open, and free communication was allowed between the inmates. Liquors can easily be obtained by drawing them up to the windows. There is no fence or any kind of inclosure around the Jail. Card-playing and other games were not prohibited."

County Prison in Hartford, Conn.—In Hartford, Conn., the city and county are, and have been some time, moving on the subject of a New County Prison.

House of Detention in New York City.—In the city of New York, the work has nobly commenced of building a House of Detention, to supersede the wretched Old Bridewell. The new establishment is to occupy the whole square, a few hundred feet east of Broadway, between Elm Street on the west, and Centre Street on the east, and between Franklin Street on the north, and Leonard Street on the south. The plan is furnished, the work is undertaken, and although two years may be necessary for its accomplishment, still it seems but a moment of time before the New York Bridewell will be demolished. In that time, however, it may breed Jail fever and cholera again and again, as it has done in years past.

New County Prison in Philadelphia.—In Philadelphia the New County Prison will be ready to be occupied on the 1st of July, 1835; when it is expected that the Old County Prison on Walnut Street will be broken up, by removing the inmates partly to the New County Prison, and partly to the Eastern Penitentiary.

New County Prison at Alleghany Town, Penn.—A New County Prison is also building at Alleghany town, near Pittsburg, which, together with the New County Prison in Philadelphia, will receive a very large proportion of all the prisoners in Pennsylvania, on their first commitment—we believe about seven tenths of the whole. Here, evil communication, which is the great mischief in County Prisons, will be in a good degree prevented.

County Prison in Middlebury, Vermont.—The only apartment used in September, 1834, and for seven years previous, for men, whether condemned or uncondemned, old or young, was the dungeon, ten feet by twelve. It has no window, and no orifice through the external wall, except one for the stove-pipe, and another about four inches by two. There were two men in this dungeon, on the 24th of September, 1834, who had been there, day and night, for months—one young man, aged 25, and one old man, aged 64, who had a wife and nine children living in Waltham, Vermont. Neither of them had had their

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trial; and one of them had been confined, in the same dungeon, several weeks, with four other men, three of whom were sent to the State Prison. They are allowed a lamp or a candle to eat their meals by, three times a day, which is handed in and taken out with their dishes. There are other particulars, concerning this Prison, which we do not wish to mention in detail, provided a new Prison is built, or the old one reformed. If nothing is done, it may be necessary to publish the whole, as the only means of correcting the evil. Suffice it to say, at this time, that the evils were such, that, if it were known to the good people in Middlebury, that a similar dark hole was in actual existence, and had been for a term of years, in Calcutta, and could probably be purified and enlightened by sending a missionary there for the purpose, his outfit might probably be immediately furnished, and his support secured, in that village, so well known for intelligent kindness and benevolence.

County Prison in Burlington, Vermont.—This Prison is a striking contrast to that in Middlebury; showing how much can be done in Prison for purification by a little benevolent care.

County Prisons in Canada.—The Old Jail in Montreal, last autumn, would well compare, in its crowded and filthy condition, with the Old Bridewell in the city of New York; but the people and government well knew its character, and liberally provided for a New Prison for the city and county, which, for its location, accommodation, and expense, is sufficient. Much attention has been given, in the construction, to separation, and moral and religious instruction, although the importance of facilities for supervision has not engaged so much attention. On the whole, however, the New Prison is so great an improvement on the Old Jail, that every benevolent mind must rejoice in it. The model for building appears to be from England, rather than from the States. In one respect, perhaps, it is not to be lamented; because in Kingston will be a Prison on a model from the States, and in Montreal a Prison on a model from England, so that the Provinces will have an opportunity of observation upon both, and be the better able to decide which is best.

The Jail at Three Rivers is sufficiently large, expensive, and airy, but badly managed and constructed. One tenth part of the expense, in building a small Jail, upon the Auburn plan, to be managed like the Jails in Burlington, Vermont, or Greenfield, Massachusetts, would be far better.

The Jail in Quebec, like the Old Prisons in Montreal and Three Rivers, is large enough, and sufficiently expensive; but it is built without reference to separation, supervision, or economy. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, a small voluntary association has been formed to look after it, and the consequence has been so great a change in its condition, that a person, on visiting it, immediately after visiting the Old Jail in Montreal, and seeing the filthy, neglected condition of the one, and the cleanly and in many respects good condition of the other, would ask, Why such a difference? The only answer is, A committee of the Jail Association visits the Prison in Quebec for friendly and

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benevolent purposes twice a week. Cleanliness, order, industry, and moral and religious instruction, have been greatly promoted, particularly in the female department, by this Association. Strange! that when so much can be done, under circumstances most disadvantageous, for the wretched inmates of Prisons, the benevolent and Christian people, living in the immediate vicinity of a Prison, should ever neglect it.

5. Houses of Refuge and Reformation.

House of Reformation, Farm School, and Mr. Wells's School, in Boston.—The House of Reformation is to have a new building erected for its accommodation, on the south side of the hill, within the inclosure of the House of Industry at South Boston. The foundation is already laid, and the work is progressing slowly. The building is to be of stone, two stories high above the basement, and 154 feet in length by 46 in breadth. The wood-work is done by the inmates of the House of Correction, with a great saving of expense to the city. The location of the building is beautiful, and it is expected that it may be occupied in the course of the summer of 1836, when the inmates of the House of Reformation will be removed from their very narrow and inconvenient quarters which they now occupy in the west wing of the House of Correction.

The Farm School, on Thompson's Island, has its buildings now erected :* the boys from the Boys' Orphan Asylum are removed to it: other destitute and orphan boys are here to be provided with a place of labor and a school: a superintendent has been appointed, who is expected to take charge of the establishment in the course of the season; and altogether the prospects of the Farm School are delightful.

Mr. Wells, too, after having done so much good in showing what can be done for the reformation of destitute and bad boys in public institutions, has established a private school; purchased a building and grounds admirably adapted to his purpose, near the Point at South Boston, opposite Fort Independence, where the city, Charlestown and Bunker Hill, the islands and fortifications in the harbor, Thompson's Island and the Farm School, South Boston and Dorchester Heights, and the environs of Boston generally, are in full view; and here, with his uncommon talents for making good boys, he seems to have brighter and happier prospects of usefulness than ever. His terms for tuition, board, clothing, &c., are three dollars per week; and the place is much sought after for boys of good character to make them better, as well as for boys who have been too much indulged, and need to be governed.

On the whole, Boston has now an organized system for the benefit of boys who need to be made better, which is as honorable and pleasant as many other pleasant things in this beautiful city.

House of Refuge in Philadelphia.—The number of inmates, January

* The principal building is of brick, three stories high, and 105 feet in length by 36 in breadth.

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1, 1835, was one hundred and sixty-five; of whom sixty-one were females. The number received the last year was one hundred and twenty-five; the number indentured, one hundred and six. The number of deaths since the commencement, in 1827, has been only eleven; the number of deaths the last year, seven; almost two thirds of all the fatal cases. In the opinion of the physicians, however, this uncommon mortality could be traced to no specific cause. The moral and religious instruction of the Refuge is thus noticed by the managers:—"The subjects are upon the Sabbath twice assembled in the chapel, engaging in the worship of God, and listening to the expounding of the truth of the Gospel. In the Sunday school, the exertions of gentlemen anxious for the spiritual welfare of the beings placed under our care, are continual, and improvement is evident, in attention, interest, and knowledge." The time devoted to instruction, during the week, is five hours per day for the boys, and about three and a half for the girls. The report does not state what proportion of those who have received the benefits of the institution, and been indentured, are doing well.

Berlin Penitentiary, or, as it would be called in the United States, House of Refuge.

Extract of a Letter to Dr. Julius on the Discipline of the Berlin Penitentiary, by D. T. Kopf, Superintendent of that Institution; translated from the German.

"Sir,

"In a former number of the Annals of Penitentiaries, you expressed a wish that I would communicate to the public, through your magazine, some information respecting the internal discipline of the Berlin Penitentiary.

"I feel the more disposed to gratify this wish, as the subject, for many reasons, lies near my heart.

"This institution is a work of Christian love; the riches of this love are its funds; Jesus Christ, the corner-stone on which it rests; and faith in God through Christ, the life by which it subsists. As such an institution, it will continue, yea, the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, so long as Christ remains the pivot of its movements. It will be annihilated so soon as the wisdom of this world, and ingenious subtilties, in their illusive forms, and with their dazzling *ignes fatui*, shall usurp the place of this belief.

"With that freedom which is allowed to every proved and established public teacher, I will now communicate, very briefly, some features of the internal discipline of the institution in which I labor, and, as long as it pleases God, will continue to labor, and shall confine myself to an account of the reception of my pupils, their studies, religious instruction, the results of this instruction, the dismission and further oversight of them.

"Previously to the admission of a pupil, permission to receive him must be granted me by the 'Society for the Education of Neglected Children.' When the boy has arrived, and the contract of reception is concluded with his parent or guardian, he is in the first place undressed, washed, and thoroughly purified. The clothes he has brought with him are frequently committed to the earth or the flames. After this, I talk with him privately, direct his attention to his former life, and the misery in which man is plunged by sin, and encourage him to a new mode of life, and one which will be well-pleasing to God. The more simple rules of the institution are then repeated to him, such as the following:—

"'Relate to none of your schoolmates any particulars of your former life, and ask none of them the reason of their admission here.'

"'Observe the behavior of the other boys: you will see that they never speak but in answer to a question; that they obey their instructers silently, manifest diligence and perseverance in labor, never leave their places without permission,

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never lie nor steal, confess their faults, receive every word of instruction with a childlike heart, and are uniformly neat and cheerful.' Let your conduct be the same.

"'Should any child teaze or question you, disturb you in singing or prayer, or attempt to influence you to do wrong, inform your teacher immediately.'

"'Think constantly of God, and make it your earnest object to become a pious child.'

"When this is done, and the boy has pledged himself, by giving me his hand, to obey the rules, I lead him into the midst of the best pupils, and appoint him his task.

"In the school hours immediately succeeding, especial reference is made to his admission, and he is commended with heartfelt prayer to the favor of God.

"From four to eight weeks afterwards, he is constantly watched; and I endeavor, if possible, to converse with him every day privately, to learn exactly the state of his heart, and to counteract his besetting sins.

"The instruction given in this institution embraces not only the usual studies pursued in elementary schools, but also many of the mechanic arts. I will pass over these now, and merely remark, in this connection, that we aim that the child should be familiarly acquainted with the objects daily presented to him. It is required that each pupil should learn to read, plainly, understandingly, and, as far as possible, with expression. He must have sufficient acquaintance with arithmetic to enable him to reckon in all cases of common life, must be able to express himself fluently, write a simple letter, make out bills, receipts, &c. By instruction in drawing and mathematics, he must be qualified to make sketches of different objects, and to calculate according to a given scale. He must be acquainted with the common natural phenomena, with the motions of the heavenly bodies, their relations to each other, and the changes arising from their various positions. He must take a general view of the people, countries and products of the earth, must know the distinguished men of each century, and the most remarkable events in the history of the human race. He must practise singing, especially church singing, and must be established in the knowledge of God, our Savior, Jesus Christ, through the power of the Holy Ghost. In order to this, he must not only be instructed in the doctrines and history of religion, but the common daily studies must have a religious tendency, No air must be sung, and nothing be read or related, which would cause a blush if an enlightened Christian were present. And while he is taught the geography and history of our father-land, the most important laws of the country, and those which especially concern the common citizen, must be communicated; and at the same time this truth must be constantly inculcated, that 'whosoever resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God, for there is no power but of God.'

"But above all, the duties arising from a living faith must be impressed on the hearts of the pupils, and they should be daily made to perceive, that not those who merely say, 'Lord! Lord!' shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but those who do the will of God, their heavenly Father in Christ.

"The books which are used in the different studies are the following:—

"In Religious Instruction—the Bible; Luther's Catechism.

"In Reading—Hempel's Friend to Common Schools; Zehme's Reader.

"In the History of Religion—Milner's Church History; Hempel's History of the Reformation.

"In Arithmetic—Kopf's Directions for Reckoning according to Natural Rules.

"In Drawing—

"In Grammar—Krug's Grammarian; Krause's Grammar.

"In Singing—Nageli's Singing Lessons; Hientzsche's Songs; Porst's Hymn Book.

"In Writing—Stein's Caligraphy; Kopf's Materials (manuscript).

"In ——— Henning's Geography; Melos's Natural Philosophy; Schubert's Natural History; Turck's Phenomena of Nature; Politz's History of the World; Kopf's Biographical Collections (manuscript); Schmaltz's Prussian Laws; Fisher's Botany.

"For evening entertainment, selections are sometimes read to the children from Hanel's Friendly Voice to the Hearts of Children; Melos's Lessons of Consolation and Warning; Scmidt's and Houwald's Letters to Children, and similar works.

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"The following plan will show how the hours of the day are occupied, from the first of May till the first of October.

Hours.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
From 5 to 7.	Rising, dressing, washing, and morning prayer; cleaning the house or Sunday dress; breakfast.	Between morning prayer and breakfast, work.	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
From 7 to 8.	Dressing in Sunday clothes.	Religion.	Grammar.	Religion.	Grammar.	Religion.	Religion.
From 8 to 9.	Report; second breakfast.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic	Singing.	Mathematics.	Geography	History.
From 9 to 12	Worship of God.	Work.	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
From 12 to ½ or 2.	Dinner and recess.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.
From ½ or 2 to 3.	Military exercises.	Writing.	—— and Drawing.	Writing.	Writing.	Writing.	Reading.
From 3 to 4.	Recess and afternoon service.	Reading.	Reading.	Natural history.	Reading.	Mental arithmetic.	Ciphering
From 4 to 7.	Either instruction or geography.	Work.	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
From 7 to 8.	Supper and recess.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Sunday; after supper, combing.	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	As Wednesday.
From 8 to 9.	Singing and evening prayer.	——— Review and evening prayer.	As Monday.	Washing, and evening prayer.	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Wednesday.

"The inquiry will undoubtedly arise from a review of this plan, How many persons are employed in this institution? I will answer this question by the following statement:—

"The Society for the Education of Neglected Children consists of men whom God has endowed not only with uncommon penetration, but also with singular love for the great object of the salvation of erring children. That they might neglect nothing which would conduce to the happy result of their difficult undertaking, the Society resolved to receive into our institution some young men, who wished to devote themselves to the office of teacher, and thus give them an excellent opportunity to prepare themselves for their weighty calling. This plan was communicated to the High Ministry for the department of medicine, education, and religion, who, accustomed, where any good object is proposed, to lend a helping hand, assented to it with their usual grace and benevolence. In consequence, three young men were received, one of whom, who had completed his college course, has accepted a situation as teacher which has been offered him elsewhere, while two yet labor among us, with cordial devotion and blissful results. These young men receive instruction here, make experiments in teaching under my superintendence, and oversee one division of the pupils in their mechanical labors, while the housekeeper attends to the other. In this way it has been in my power, not only to keep every thing under strict inspection in the Boys' Institution, but also to provide for the school in the Institution for Girls. Already the Lord of heaven and earth has stirred up two other young men, who have visited us daily for several weeks past, to become familiar with the usual routine, so that, should the Society continue the present advantageous plan, they may be qualified, when the present assistants leave, efficiently to supply their place.

"Thus our institution presents a copy of the excellent establishment at Bergen, which, while it seeks to educate neglected children for useful men, aims also to form housekeepers and teachers, of which there is always so great a deficiency.

"I will not pursue this subject further, but merely express my earnest wish, according to the command of my Savior, that the Lord of the vineyard would send forth laborers into his harvest.

"I come now to the especial care which is exercised over the souls of my pupils; yet this is a subject on which little can publicly be said, for it would too

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much resemble the Pharisees, who sounded with a trumpet before them their prayers, alms, and fastings. But this I may say, that many boys, after they have done wrong, driven by their consciences, will come to me, and talk with me freely of the state of their hearts. Others will be ashamed to confess their faults; and others still are obdurate, and will deny them, even when they are proved. Such children must be conversed with privately, and each be differently handled; yet no other means must be made use of than that Word which is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness. This Word is quick and powerful, sharper than a two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Such a method of restraint can never fail of its effect; but as the rain and snow fall from heaven, and return not thither, but water the earth, and make it to bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater, so is it with the Word of the Lord: it never returns empty, but accomplishes what the Lord pleases; for he hath said, 'It shall prosper in the thing whereto I send it.' Of this truth I have often convinced myself; and since, by the communication of my experience the glory of the Lord may be made manifest, I will, in humility, relate, to his honor, some instances of the fulfilment of this promise, in the instruction of my pupils.

"Two boys, in the first part of their residence here, could not bear each other; and though they were often urged to forbearance, yet it seemed as if their hearts became more and more estranged after every admonition, whether public or private. One day, the smaller of the two came to me, and lamented with much apparent sorrow the temper of his school-fellow. When asked why he was so troubled about the state of his comrade's heart, he answered, 'I have read in the Bible that "he who hateth his brother is a murderer, and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him:" now, I wish with all my heart, that my fellow-pupil may be an heir of everlasting life, and I beg you, sir, to direct his attention to this passage.'

"It was done: the boy read the verse through, and I told him, that his school-fellow, whom he had often injured, had besought me not to punish him, but to show him this passage, and entreat him not so foolishly and wantonly to trifle away the salvation of his soul, but to turn to Him who hath loved us even unto death. It made a blessed impression; and the boys love each other now like David and Jonathan.

"A boy, whose early life had been but a succession of crimes, and who, in the first months of his residence in the institution, in spite of the strictest oversight, did something almost every day, which could not be approved requested permission one morning, after morning prayers, which were held, according to our custom, in the sleeping-hall, to talk with me alone. I took him with me to my room, where, with many tears, he made the following confession: 'I have been so addicted to that sin which is destructive to health, that neither admonition nor punishment, want nor misery, have been able to terrify or restrain me. But since I heard your explanation of the passage, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," I have been troubled about the state of my heart. To-day, I dreamed that I was about to commit this disgraceful sin, when you, sir, appeared to me, and repeated this text, "If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy, for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are." These words terrified me so, that I awoke. It was two o'clock, and I could not sleep afterwards. Tell me, sir, what I shall do, when I am again enticed to commit this dreadful sin.' I encouraged him, in the hour of temptation, to pray thus to God—'Create in me a clean heart,' &c.; and earnestly to ponder on and follow what the Spirit of God had said to him in his dream, 'He that defileth the temple of God,' &c. From that hour he became cheerful, his health blooming, his memory sound, his pleasure in study and labor greater, his former obstinate temper pliable; in a word, it was manifest that the Holy Spirit would go on and complete the work of regeneration.

"Another boy, on whom this text, 'Be not a partaker in other men's sins,' had made a deep impression, came to me, and said, 'Now I will watch all the boys, and tell you every thing I hear and see.' When I reminded him, that in this way he would forget himself and his work, and be in danger of becoming an accuser and calumniator, which would please neither God nor man, he answered, 'But I will take heed to my own words and actions, and when the boys do any thing wrong, I will say to them, "Don't do so, else I must, tell of you."' 'Very well,' I answered, 'do so, and when you have spoken in vain three or four times, then come to me, and tell me about it; but first confess your own faults, and I will support you.'

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Contented and happy, he left me, and his pious conduct has since procured him much esteem among his school-fellows.

"Last Christmas, the following occurrence placed me in some embarrassment. A very pious and lovely man, whose constant meditations and prayers are directed to this one object,—to lead back all men to the Shepherd of their souls,—had sent me a number of highly interesting and instructive tracts, which I had sought to divide among my pupils, in such a manner as was best suited to the state of each individual's heart. Now, there is in our institution a law, which forbids all exchanges whatever; and a revision of the private property of the boys is occasionally made, either privately, or, when there is reason for it, in the presence of all. After the Christmas festivities, I had occasion to make such a public revision, in the course of which it was discovered that many of the tracts, such as 'Jesus the Children's Friend,' and the 'Love of the good Shepherd,' were missing. As I knew exactly to which of the boys these tracts had been given, I urged them to tell me what they had done with them.

"Then came numerous confessions to light. Some had hidden them: others said, 'We have read them through, and as we liked them very much, we sent them to our sisters: but they will be returned to us.' That these last had read them attentively, I satisfied myself by a close examination. Others still had given their tracts to boys who had received none, in exchange for apples and gingerbread. Thus I found that not one was lost, and many were in better hands than where I had originally placed them. What was to be done in such a case? The exchange must be condemned; yet, on the other hand, it was commendable that these boys had been willing to give up their gingerbread and apples to procure a higher feast for the mind.

"In institutions like ours, circumstances often occur, which, as apparent trifles, might be passed over; but such things should be looked at attentively; for the counsel of the heart is thus often made manifest, and the teacher receives a hint, to what particular inclination of a child he must give especial heed.

"Such and similar cases, which not seldom cheer me, but oft bow me deep to the dust, occur almost every week. The most important I have collected for the archives of the institution. Perhaps they will fall, some day, into the hands of one who can guide a pen with more grace and skill; and then may God add his blessing.

"When a boy has given sufficient evidence that it is his serious purpose to avoid sin, and lead a useful life; that the understanding, enlightened by God, has obtained the mastery over the senses, and the will is won for virtue; preparation is then made for his dismission, which takes place in the following manner:—I lead him first into the different work-shops, that he may become acquainted with the routine of things, and give him time to try what occupation he would prefer. When he has chosen, and I have succeeded in finding him a good master, I send his reports to the Society by whom I am employed, and request permission to release him on trial, and, should master and apprentice be reciprocally pleased, to conclude the contract of apprenticeship. If they give permission, and no objection is made by the parents, relatives or guardian of the boy, the contract is closed. The future oversight of the child is provided for by the sixth article, which runs thus:—'In order that a connection both desirable and necessary should subsist between the pupil and the institution, the master, Mr. ——, pledges himself to allow the boy to visit the Sabbath school regularly, from two to six o'clock in the afternoon, and also that he will make known to the superintendent, either verbally or in writing, any failings that he may discover in his apprentice, that the superintendent may, by counsel and assistance, instruction and admonition, supply the want, and confirm him in good purposes.' Many of the released pupils visit the school gladly, and increase in the fear of God and wisdom. Others would rather be wholly free from control, and pass the day in sensual pleasures. To such the Sabbath school is only a vexation. Some are prevented from visiting the school by their parents or guardians. Here and there a master is found, who will not consent to this arrangement. Thus our Sabbath school has to struggle with difficulties, and not all can be attained which is desirable for the further oversight of the pupils. As often as it is in my power, I visit the boys in their work-shops, and have thus been able, many times, to prevent relapses, and to incline master and journeymen to a milder and more conscientious behavior toward the apprentice. With those pupils who are placed out of Berlin, I maintain an intercourse in writing; and those also who have relapsed, and been placed in the work-house, I endeavor, either personally or in writing, to lead back to the fear of God. In this difficult task, the governor of the palace, Mr. Schmidt, who is among the members of our Society, has assisted me with perse-

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vering kindness and devotion On account of the pupils who are out of Berlin, I have been placed in close connection with many masters, in the towns where they reside, that I might obtain exact information respecting them. And although the exchange of letters with these good people, as well as with the pupils, is expensive, yet many of these letters give me so much joy, that I willingly forget both labor and expense. I will make but two extracts from such letters, lest I should become tedious: the first was written by a boy, who, after his release, had conducted uniformly well; the second by one who had relapsed, and had consequently been punished.

"'Your letter of the thirteenth of October caused me much joy. The intelligence that many of my former comrades are released, and behave well, was gratifying to my heart. They have, perhaps, easier apprenticeships than I; but I am glad that you have placed me here, for I should not have done well in Berlin. I will, if God spares my life, visit Berlin as a journeyman. The time of apprenticeship will then have been happily passed; for I will not cease daily to become better. I have vexed and troubled many people. I see *that* now, but it shall not be so again. I will meet all men with love, and I hope they will change their opinion of me. I felt sad, last Christmas, that I could not be with you: the joy, I know, was great in the institution, for its noble founders were undoubtedly in the midst of the happy children, and, by their kindness and condescension, increased the joy. May no pupil, on a future Easter day, ever grieve you as I have done in a former year. On Good Friday, I shall go to the holy supper. I hope I shall find forgiveness,' &c.

"'Your kind letter filled me with joy; and I will accept and follow the proposal you there made me. I entreat you, sir, earnestly to procure me a pious master, and, if possible, out of Berlin. You shall not have cause to repent that you have once more cared for me. I will never again wander from the path of virtue. I know it will be difficult to keep this resolution, which I consider as an oath, and to maintain the contest with sin; but I will pray to God to give me strength to accomplish it. I beg that you, and all whom I have injured, will forgive me; and I live in hope, that God will dispose every thing for my best good. I know that you will cheer soon, by a kind letter, yours,' &c.

"Thus daily alternate pleasing and painful tidings; and, though my heaven is often black, my eye tearful, and my heart sad, yet He, the true Comforter, Jesus Christ, who is, and was, and ever will be, God blessed forever, always at the right moment commands the raging storm to be still. He breaks asunder the clouds pregnant with misfortune, and his friendly sun throws again its beams of mercy into the heavy heart; from his lips resound once more those consoling words, 'Weep not; I am with thee; I will strengthen thee; I will uphold thee by the right hand of my righteousness.' Then returns new strength, new faith, new love, new hope: the reins, seemingly broken, are once more resumed, and every thing goes on far better than care and unbelief would have supposed.

"While many of our pupils hitherto have given us little pleasure, and several have caused us deep pain, still the consciousness remains, that we have done all, which, under present circumstances, was possible.

"As it is beyond the power of parents to guard from deceivers, and secure from error, those children who have left the paternal home, it is equally impossible for us to insure the future good behavior of our released pupils. There are no pious parents on earth who do not feel anxious for those children whom they are obliged to send away from them into the world; and none but a parent can realize the feelings which penetrate my heart when my pupils leave me.

"Not easily, in our father-land, can an institution be found, which can assert, that all there educated have remained in the path of virtue. Even among the twelve disciples of Christ, there was one who met a fearful end; and shall a man be found on God's earth, who can wonder, if, here and there, a pupil of our institution has relapsed after his release? But why do I say this? and why need I mention the fact, that the far greater part of the boys received here are such as have caused other institutions, magistrates, and even parents, to doubt if their reformation were possible? I have but one reason for it,—that I would thus induce every person, who reads this, fervently to call on God, that he would bless and prosper the difficult enterprise in which our Society is engaged; for it will ever remain true, as the Bible asserts, that 'Paul may plant, and Apollos water, but it is God alone who giveth the increase.'

"With these words I would conclude, had you, sir, not, in a former number of your magazine, expressed yourself thus: 'The released pupils, while with the masters to whom they are given up by contract, should never be lost sight of, though it would be better, in compliance with the freedom of trade allowed in the Prussian

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dominions, to establish masters within the limits of the institution, by whom those boys could be instructed, to whom a sudden freedom from restraint would be dangerous.' This plan deserves more than a passing consideration, for it is one of great importance. My own humble opinion is this: Every institution of this kind is incomplete without a secondary establishment, which should consist of master mechanics, with whom the pupils could exercise their trades during their residence here. The temptations which a boy must encounter in a five years' apprenticeship are very great, since all masters do not walk in the path which Christ has pointed out; but without the fear of God no successful education can be expected, for a blind man can show no one the way. But what shall we say when we look at the life of so many mechanics' apprentices, to whom no day is dearer than the so called 'blue Monday?' Is it strange if a boy who is daily accustomed to brandy and ———, and who is enticed to purchase by small presents from the sellers of these articles, should again become addicted to gluttony, drunkenness, and theft? These and a thousand other things he would escape if he could learn his trade from a Christian master, under the daily superintendence of the institution.

"Yet there are great obstacles in the way; and should our Father in heaven, who wishes that all men may be saved, raise up pious masters, who would devote themselves to this object, still large sums would be necessary for the erection of such an institution; nor would the masters remain, even then, unless sufficient employment could be procured. Both the importance of such an establishment, and the obstacles to its erection and continuance, have long since been laid before the members of our Society; and I cannot but believe, that it will yet be fully accomplished; for such men as Rother, Barensprung, Beclitz, Benecke, Hollman, Kaiser, Bust, Wollny, and Zander, whom God has gifted with such deep wisdom and overflowing hearts, will never stop at half measures; and our pious sovereign, whose elevated soul aims only that, in the far circle of his dominions, every where and universally, may resound the voice 'Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men;' with the departments of state, magistrates and judges, who collectively labor that we may 'lead a quiet and sober life in all godliness and honesty;' the inhabitants of Berlin also, ever unwearied in well-doing, yea, all Christendom, will extend the hand to the Society for the Education of Neglected Children, and assist in establishing an institution whose only aim is the salvation of immortal souls."*

We have given this account of the Berlin Penitentiary at length, that it might be seen how the Great Spirit presides over the nations, and moves the hearts of men at his pleasure, and that his pleasure is to reconcile the world to himself in his Son. We give another extract from the publication of Dr. Julius, showing how minute is the overruling providence of God in regard to those institutions which honor the Lord Jesus Christ.

"A circumstance which, as it were, compels me to worship the eternal providence of the invisible Father, is the agreement of the statutes, which serve for a basis to our institutions, and to those in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Differences, it is true, are found in minor matters; but in all important respects, such a harmony exists, that it might be supposed, that the founders of those institutions and of our own had met as friends, and consulted respecting them at the same table. The American societies assume a free posture, and exercise an independent government (control): the same is allowed to our own. Their Houses of Refuge are subject to the verdict of public opinion: ours share the same lot. There the expenses are paid without trouble and without opposition: here also

* "According to the last report of the institution, twelve boys, in the year 1828, were received into the Christian church and confirmed. In the course of the same year, fourteen were received into the institution, and fifteen released; so that the present number of pupils is forty-nine. The results of instruction there, from its establishment till the 1st of May the year following, are as follows:—

Of those who have done well, among whom 2 were not received as bad boys...38
———who yet give cause for much anxiety..... 9
———who give little of hope of persevering good behavior..... 7
———dead..... 2
The whole number of boys hitherto released.....56."

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has God inclined the hearts of men, like the rivers of waters, to kindness and beneficence, so that we have never suffered need. In America, the officers and servants of the institutions are chosen by, and only responsible to, a directory (board of overseers): the same is true of ours. There, young persons are received under twenty years of age, who have either been sentenced for some crime or offence, or are in such a situation as to excite anxiety for themselves and for society: such also is the case here. The American Houses of Refuge hold a medium between a School and a Prison: ours also receive pupils in order to give them an education which shall enable them to conduct uprightly in every situation in life. There the released pupils remain under the oversight of the directory (board of overseers): our children also are watched over long after their dismission, and not seldom strongly assisted. Those institutions share the time between instruction and labor: our children receive instruction four hours each day, and, during six or seven, are employed in regular and allotted tasks. I might draw out the parallel still farther, did I not fear becoming too prolix; but I think that these few points will suffice to convince every one of the noble agreement which subsists between the institutions of the two countries."

6. Capital Punishments.

Experience of England and Wales.

Convicted and sentenced to Death in England and Wales, as stated in the Eighth Report of the London Prison Discipline Society, p. 249.

In 1823,	1824,	1825,	1826,	1827,	1828,	1829,	in 7 years,
968;	1066;	1036;	1203;	1526;	1165;	1385;	8349.

Of whom were executed,

In 1823,	1824,	1825,	1826,	1827,	1828,	1829,	in 7 years,
54;	49;	50;	57;	70;	79;	74;	433.

Crimes for which Persons received Sentence of Death.

	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	In 7 years.
Arson and other burning,	6	6	7	3	3	2	8	35
Burglary,	201	302	276	311	368	171	108	1797
Breaking dwelling and larceny,	124	128	112	125	240	350	561	1640
Cattle-stealing,	24	19	24	21	31	28	25	172
Feloniously killing and maiming,		2			1		2	5
Coining,	1	2	1	7	14	6		31
Coin, uttering counterfeit,	1	2	2	1	1	4	9	20
Forgery and uttering forged paper,	29	22	18	23	46	42	37	217
Horse-stealing,	134	104	165	121	147	136	147	956
Larceny, grand, in dwelling or shop, &c.	146	191	186	223	223	74	81	1119
Murder,	12	17	12	13	12	20	13	99
Assault to murder,	14	21	17	14	35	20	65	186
Rape,	11	9	6	4	11	5	7	53
Robbery of the person,	113	124	93	144	201	155	147	977
Sacrilege,	4	4	1	4	8	7	11	39
Sheep-stealing, and killing with intent to steal,	79	105	104	127	153	120	155	843
Sodomy,	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	11
Transports being at large,	4	3	4	12	12	7	8	50
Assembling armed to assist smugglers,		1	2	1	16	11		31
	968	1066	1036	1203	1526	1165	1385	8349

Note.—Stealing letters containing money, 7; threatening, 2; riot and felony, 50; felony, 1; cutting down trees, 1.

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Crimes for which Persons were executed in England and Wales, showing, by Comparison with the former Table, how many were condemned to Death, and how few executed.

	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	Total
Arson and other wilful burning,		1	1	1			3	6
Burglary,	11	13	12	10	10	4	4	64
Breaking dwelling-house and larceny,	1					19	10	30
Coining,	1	1		1	4	4		11
Forgery, and uttering forged instruments,	2	3	1	1	4	6	7	24
Horse-stealing,	4	1	8	7	9	7	6	42
Larceny in a dwelling-house,	3	1	2	5	4	2	1	18
Stealing letters containing bank notes,			1		1			2
Murder,	11	15	10	10	11	18	13	88
Attempt to murder,	5	3	1	1	5	7	10	32
Rape,	8	3	3	2	2	3	3	24
Robbery of the Person,	5	6	6	15	17	8	12	69
Sheep-stealing,		1	3	3	3	1	5	16
Sodomy,	3	1	2	1				7
Total number,	54	49	50	57	70	79	74	433

(*Eighth Report of the London Prison Discipline Society, p. 255 of the Appendix.*)

Population of England	in 1831,	13,089,338;	ditto in 1821,	11,261,437.
Population of Wales	in 1831,	805,236;	ditto in 1821,	717,438.
Population of England and Wales	in 1831,	13,894,574;	ditto in 1821,	11,978,875.

In the English papers, a few weeks since, the following facts were stated :—The condemnations to death for twenty-one years, from 1813 to 1833, in England, were 23,700; executions, 933; giving 1128 average annual condemnations, and 44 executions—an enormous proportion when compared with those of France and Belgium.

The average number of executions in France, from 1825 to 1832, amounted to 67, or 1 for 477,000; in England, from 1827 to 1833, to 44, or 1 to 225,000 souls; in Belgium, from 1815 to 1820, to 4¼, or 1 to 680,000.*

"On Tuesday morning," says the Nottingham Review, "George Watts, aged 17, and William Winter, aged 21, were executed in front of Fisherton Jail; Watts, the former, for setting fire to premises, and the latter for setting fire to a hay-rick."

* In the United States, from the best information we have been able to obtain, the proportion does not exceed 1 to 1,000,000.

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Experience of England and Wales and several of the United States compared.

A Table comparing the Population of England and Wales with the Population of several of the United States, and showing the Number condemned to Death in England and Wales annually, for seven Years, from 1823 to 1829 inclusive, and the average Number condemned to several Penitentiaries in the United States for a Period of ten Years, from 1814 to 1823 inclusive; by which it appears that England and Wales condemn more than half as many to Death, according to the Population, as the States mentioned condemn to the Penitentiaries.

	England and Wales.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Virginia.	Pop. of the States.
Population.	13,894,574.	244,161.	235,764.	523,287.	1,372,812.	1,049,303.	1,065,366.	4,490,503.
Number condemned to Death in England and Wales, . .	1192							
Number condemned to Penitentiaries in the United States, ...		22	35	96	243	306	58	760

Experience of Pennsylvania.—No crime is punished with death, except murder in the first degree; while murder in the second degree, high treason, arson, rape, burglary, sodomy, robbery, are punished with imprisonment, mostly for a term of years, not exceeding 21 for second offence. Murder in the second degree, second offence, is punished with imprisonment for life.

Does this system deluge the land with crime? Eastern Penitentiary received, in 1833, seventy-six prisoners; of whom for horse-stealing, 17; larceny, 25; felony, 1; burglary, 14; passing counterfeit money, 4; manslaughter, 3; murder, 2; robbery, 4; forgery, 5; rape, 1; total, 76.

Of the above no one was sentenced for life; two only for a term equal to twelve years each; one for eight years; three for seven years; and all the others for a less term of years. The average sentence was two years, seven months and ten days.

The above is not a bloody list of crimes, compared with that in Massachusetts for the same time.

Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania received, in 1833, sixty-seven prisoners; of whom for larceny, 39; robbing the mail, 2; horse-stealing, 7; murder, 8; fraud, 1; attempt to kill, 1; assault to ravish, 1; manslaughter, 2; murder in second degree, 1; burglary, 1; passing counterfeit money, 2; rape, 1; accessary to rape, 1; total, 67.

Of the above no one was sentenced for life; two only for a term of years equal to twelve; two for ten years; one for nine years; three

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for eight years; two for seven years; and all the others for a less term of years. Average sentence three years, two months, and five sixths of a month, nearly.

Population of Pennsylvania in 1830, 1,348,233. Whole number of commitments to both the State Prisons, 143; commitments to the State Prison, one to 9,428 of the population.

This is a favorable result, more so than can be found in either of the New England States, except New Hampshire, except in regard to the cases of murder.

The secretary of the commonwealth has obligingly favored us with a certified copy from the records, of the cases of capital punishment in Pennsylvania for fifty-six years, by which it appears that the law abolishing them, except for murder in the first degree, took effect on the 22d of April, 1794; and from that period to the present time, the average number of cases of capital punishment is less than one annually. It will be seen, also, by examining the table, that the average number of cases, during the fourteen preceding years, was one annually for murder; so that it appears from the table, that capital punishments for murder did not increase in Pennsylvania after the change in the law, although the population greatly increased.

List of Criminals executed within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as taken from Executive Minutes of Record in Secretary's Office.

Year.	Murder.	High treason.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Rape.	Arson.	Uttering and passing Counterfeit Money.	Offence not stated.	Whole number executed.	Year.	Murder, first degree.	Whole number executed.*
1778	1	2	1	2					6			66
1779	6	1	4	2			3	2	18	1806	3	3
1780		2		5					7	1809	4	4
1781			1	5	1	1			8	1812	1	1
1783	2		1	2				2	7	1816	1	1
1784			1					1	2	1817	3	3
1785	1								1	1818	4	4
1786	2								2	1822	2	2
1788				1	1		1	2	5	1823	2	2
1789	1								1	1824	4†	3
1792	1				1				2	1826	1	1
1795									2	1828	1	1
1797									1	1829	2	1‡
1798									3	1830	2	2
1799									1	1832	3	3
								Carried up,	66	1834	1	1§
									Whole number executed,			98

* By act of the 22d of April, 1794, capital punishments were abolished in all cases except those of murder in the first degree.

† One reprieved, and died in Prison. ‡ One pardoned.

§ This execution took place in the Jail yard, agreeably to an act of the 10th of April, 1834. Previous executions were public.

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"SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Harrisburgh, May* 8, 1835.

"I hereby certify to all whom it may concern, that the foregoing are true extracts, taken from, and carefully compared with, the records of the proceedings of the governor and of the supreme executive council of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, now in my keeping. In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, and caused the seal of the said office to be hereunto affixed, the day and year aforesaid. JAMES FINDLAY,

"*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*"

Experience of New Hampshire.—No crime is punished with death except murder and treason. Such has been the law of New Hampshire for many years. The old and bloody law of February 8, 1791, was modified and ameliorated June 19, 1812, and the law of 1812 was revised and reënacted, in all its essential features of mildness, January 2, 1829. By these new and mild laws, burglary, robbery, rape, and arson, are punished with solitary confinement not more than six months, and hard labor for life; which were before punished with death.

Has this system deluged the land with crime? The following table answers the question, by showing the population of five of the New England States, and the number committed to their State Prisons respectively. The other New England States punish more crimes with death.*

	MAINE.		N. HAMPS.		VERMONT.		MASS.		CONN.	
Year.	Pris.	Population.	Pris.	Population.	Pris.	Population.	Pris.	Population.	Pris.	Population.
		399,437		269,328		280,657		610,408		297,675
1820	..	.....	18	.....	49	.....	71	.....	..	.....
1821	..	.....	23	.....	30	.....	84	.....	..	.....
1822	..	.....	16	.....	30	.....	91	.....	..	.....
1823	..	.....	26	.....	29	.....	107	.....	..	.....
1824	26	.....	19	.....	38	.....	86	.....	..	.....
1825	56	.....	24	.....	35	.....	96	.....	..	.....
1826	58	.....	13	.....	44	.....	81	.....	..	.....
1827	35	.....	12	.....	22	.....	80	.....	..	.....
1828	55	.....	20	.....	32	.....	104	.....	34	.....
1829	47	.....	11	.....	24	.....	79	.....	66	.....
	=		=		=		=			
1830	..	.....	31	.....	..	.....	115	.....	73	.....
1831	..	.....	24	.....	..	.....	71	.....	55	.....
1832	..	.....	19	.....	..	.....	76	.....	65	.....
1833	..	.....	16	.....	..	.....	119	.....	52	.....
									=	
1834	..	.....	13	.....	..	.....	...	.....	54	.....
	1 in 8,683.		1 in 16,208.		1 in 8,770.		1 in 7,016.		1 in 5,222.	

Although the sentence of death was in many cases taken away, was not a sentence of great severity given in the State Prison? And is not the small proportion of crime in New Hampshire to be attributed to this?

The average sentence in the State Prison for thirteen years, from November 23, 1812, to September, 1825, in the whole number of com-

* In Maine, treason, murder, arson, burglary, robbery, and rape, are punished with DEATH.
In Vermont, treason, murder, and arson, are punished with DEATH.
In Massachusetts, treason, murder, arson, burglary, robbery, and rape, are punished with DEATH.
In Connecticut, treason, murder, arson, and rape, are punished with DEATH.

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mitments, not including three who were sentenced for life, was two years ten months and twenty-six days.

Was not a large proportion of the sentence to solitary confinement? Of those received during the period of thirteen years above mentioned, one hundred and ninety-one had no term of solitary confinement at all: one had two months' solitary, and sixty-five had from one to thirty days' solitary.

Did not the crimes of those who were committed to the State Prison, after this amelioration of the criminal code, become of a very aggravated character; showing that those crimes which had been punished with death, and were now punished with imprisonment, such as arson, burglary, robbery, and rape, were now very common?

From the time of the reform in the criminal code, in 1812, for thirteen years, the crimes of those committed to the State Prison, including all committed, were as follows:—For stealing, 192; passing counterfeit money, 24; assault, 10; forgery, 8; burglary, 3; arson, 3; perjury, 1.

It is difficult to find in the history of Prisons ONE, where, for so long a time, and among an equal number of convicts, so few were sentenced for the crimes of arson, burglary, robbery, and rape.

Eight criminals (for crimes not punishable with death in New Hampshire) were punished with death in Massachusetts from 1812 to 1831.

Experience of Massachusetts.—Treason, murder, robbery with dangerous weapons, arson, or burning a dwelling-house in the night time, rape, carnally knowing a woman-child under ten years of age, and burglary when armed with a dangerous weapon, are punished with death.

The following list of persons have been condemned to death, and executed in Massachusetts, since 1794, under the jurisdiction of the state and United States courts; the name, crime, and time of execution, are given. The number under the jurisdiction of the state courts is twenty-six, of whom ten are for other crimes than murder. Those under the jurisdiction of the United States courts, but executed in Massachusetts, i. e. fourteen, are all for piracy and murder.

Names.	Crimes.	When executed.
Henry Pyner,	Rape,	Executed Nov. 5, 1813.
Ezra Hutchinson,	do.	" Nov. 18, 1813.
Jonathan Jewett, jr.,	Murder,	Committed suicide in Prison, Nov. 10, 1815.
Henry Phillips,	do.	Executed March 13, 1817.
Peter Johnson,	Rape,	" Nov. 25, 1819.
Michael Powers,	Murder,	" May 27, 1820.
Stephen M. Clark,	Arson,	" May 10, 1821.
Michael Martin,	Highway robbery,	" Dec. 20, 1821.
Samuel Clisby,	Robbery,	" March 7, 1822.
Gilbert Close,	do.	" do.
Samuel Green,	Murder,	" April 25, 1822.
Horace Carter,	Rape,	" Dec. 8, 1825.
John Halloran,	Murder,	" March 3, 1826.
Samuel P. Charles,	do.	" Nov. 22, 1826.
Robert Bush,	do.	Committed suicide in Prison, Nov. 14, 1828.

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Names.	Crimes.	When executed.
John Boies,	Murder,	Executed July 7, 1829.
John F. Knapp,	do.	" Sept. 28, 1830.
Joseph J. Knapp, jr.,	do.	" Dec. 31, 1830.

List of Criminals capitally executed, under Sentence of the U. S. Circuit Court for Massachusetts District, from the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, in 1789, *to June* 11, 1835.

Names.	Crimes.	When executed.
John Baptiste Collins,	Piracy and murder on the high seas,	July 30, 1794.
Manuel Furtado,	do.	do.
Augustus Poleski,	do.	do.
Samuel Tully,	Piracy on the high seas,	Dec. 10, 1812.
John Williams,	Piracy and murder on the high seas,	Feb. 18, 1819.
John P. Rog,	do.	do.
Francis Frederick,	do.	do
Nils Peterson,	do.	do.
William Holmes,	Murder on the high seas,	June 15, 1820.
Thomas Warrington,	do.	do.
Edward Rosewaine,	do.	do.
Perry Anthony,	do.	Dec. 21, 1824.
Winslow Curtis,	do.	Feb. 1, 1827.
John Duncan White,*	do.	
Josepn Gadett,	do.	July 1, 1831.
Thomas Collinette,	do.	do.
Henry Joseph,	do.	Dec. 2, 1834.
James Otis,	do.	Pardoned.
Pedro Gibert,	Piracy on the high seas,	June 11, 1835.
Manuel Boyga,	do.	do.
Manuel Castillo,	do.	do.
Angel Garcia,	do.	do.
Juan Montenegro,	do.	do.
Bernardo De Soto,†	do.	
Francisco Ruiz,†	do.	

Has this system of capital punishments diminished the number or aggravation of the offences for which persons have been sent to the State Prison? It does not thus appear, so far as an opinion can be formed by comparing the number and crimes in the Massachusetts Prison, as stated in the following tables, with the number and crimes of the Pennsylvania and New Hampshire Prisons, as stated previously.

The crimes of the 277 convicts in confinement in the State Prison at Charlestown on the 30th of September, 1834, were as follows:—

Larceny	184	Bestiality	1
Common and notorious thief	3	Burning barn	1
Passing and having in possession counterfeit money	19	Malicious burning	1
Assault, with intent to kill	7	Obtaining goods under false pretences	1
Felonious assault	2	Escaping from the House of Correction in Suffolk county	1
Assault and battery, with intent to murder	2	Assaulting, beating, and biting	1
Murder, sentence commuted	3	Burning a dwelling-house	1
Attempt to poison	1	Assault, with intent to rob	1
Attempt to rape	7	Manslaughter	2
Burglary	21	Felonious assault and battery	1
Forgery	10	Felonious assault, with intent to kill	1
Adultery	6		277

* J. D. W. committed suicide the night before the day of execution.

† Condemned to death; but not executed June 11, 1835; De Soto having received a reprieve for sixty, and Ruiz for thirty days.

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The crimes of the 119 convicts committed to the Prison at Charlestown, during the year ending September 30, 1834, were as follows:—

Larceny	87	Attempt to rape	2
Passing or having in possession counterfeit money	4	Assault with intent to rob	2
Forgery	6	Burning a dwelling	1
Burglary	4	Escaping from the House of Correction in Suffolk county	1
Assault with intent to kill	2	Manslaughter	2
Assaulting, beating, and biting	1		
Adultery	6	Making	119
Common and notorious thief	1		

The average length of sentence in Massachusetts of the above list, not including one life sentence, was three years, one month, and one third of a month.

It appears, therefore, by comparing the experience of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania, as here stated, that the number of crimes punished with death is greatest in Massachusetts; the number and aggravation of offences of the convicts, in the State Prison, except in regard to those committed for murder, in Pennsylvania, is little or no better; the average length of sentence is greater; and, therefore, if any thing can be inferred from this experience, that severity of punishment has not deterred from crime; that Massachusetts, where seven crimes are punished with Death, is no more secure in person and life, than Pennsylvania, where only one, and New Hampshire, where only two crimes are punished with Death.

The following letters have been received, from the secretaries of state in Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Indiana, and Mississippi, concerning the cases of capital punishment, which have occurred in those states; and although the information is not so full and satisfactory as might be desired, it is given as the best which could be obtained for this Report.

Cases of Capital Punishment and Execution, in the State of Maine, furnished by Roscoe G. Greene, Esq. Secretary of State.

Name.	Residence.	Crime.	Time and Place of Execution.
Seth Elliot,	Knox,	Murder,	Feb. 3, 1825.—Castine.
Joseph J. Sager,	Gardiner,	Murder,	Jan. 2, 1835.—Augusta.

"Dear Sir,

"The preceding are the only cases of capital punishment which have occurred within this state. I do not now recollect that any executions have been had in this state, under the jurisdiction of United States Court.

"Your obedient servant,
"R. G. GREENE."

"VT. SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Montpelier, April 27, 1835.

"Dear Sir,

"I know of no means of information in this office, on the subject of capital punishments.

"The Vermont Gazetteer mentions, as far as I can discover, all the cases.—I write you the following extract:—

"'Only three executions have taken place in this state, by sentence of law, since the assumption of government in 1777; first, Dean, who was executed at Burlington, in 1808; second, Godfrey, who was executed at Woodstock, in 1818; and Virginia, a man of color, executed at St. Albans in 1820. There was one exe-

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cution at Bennington before the organization of the present government; and there were several in the time of the war of the revolution, by sentence of court-martial.'

"Respectfully your obedient servant,
"TIMOTHY MERRILL."

Cases of Capital Punishment and Execution, in the State of Rhode Island, furnished by Henry Bowen, Esq. Secretary of State.

Name.	Residence.	Crime.	Time and Place of Execution.
David Comstock,	Gloucester,	Murder,	May 27, 1791.—Providence.
——— Hudson,	Cranston,	do.	1798. do.
Amos Miner,	Connecticut,	do.	Dec. 27, 1833. do.
Charles Brown,	Providence,	Robbery,	Dec. 27, 1833. do.
Amasa Wamsley,	Gloucester,	Murder,	1832. do.

From North Carolina.

"RALEIGH, 29th *April*, 1835.

"Dear Sir,

"Your favor of the 17th instant was received a few days past. I am sorry to inform you it is not in my power to give you the information you desire. It has never been required of any officer of the state to procure such information: it is not, therefore, to be obtained at this time. I applied to the governor, supposing he might be able to say how many executions had taken place in the state for a few years past, as he has the power to pardon, and very few, if any, fail petitioning him, when under sentence of death; but he could not. He says, the average number of executions per year are about four: the only mode is hanging. There has not been a case of execution under the jurisdiction of the United States since 1791.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"W. HILL."

Cases of Capital Punishment and Execution, in the State of Indiana, furnished by William Shuts, Esq.

Name.	Residence.	Crime.	Time and Place of Execution.
Criss,	Wayne county,	Murder,	Salisbury, Wayne county, 1816.
Fuller,	Dearborn do.	do.	Lawrenceburgh, 1820.
M'Kinney,	Knox do.	do.	Vincennes, 1821.
Damon,	Floyd do.	do.	New Albany, 1823.
Bridge, Sawyer, Hudson,	Madison do.	do. (of Indians),	Madison county, 1823.
Jones, Herrin,	Bartholomew do.	do.	Columbus, 1833.

"SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Indianapolis, May 20, 1835.

"Sir,

"There are no returns made to this department, from which I can give you, officially, the information you desire. The foregoing list I believe contains the names of all the persons punished capitally in our state since the commencement of the state government, as ascertained from conversing with intelligent gentlemen long resident in the state. The given names of the individuals I could not ascertain. I hope the information will be such as to answer your purpose.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,
"W. SHUTS.

"P. S. There have been no cases under the jurisdiction of the United States Court within this district."

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MISSISSIPPI,
Secretary's Office, Jackson, May 12, 1835.

"Sir,

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 17th ultimo.

"I regret that there are no data in this office whereby I can give the information you request; nor do I believe it practicable to obtain the necessary information with-

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out an examination into the *records* of every county in the state. No conviction has been had, nor has any prosecution ever been instituted in the District Court of the United States in this state for a capital offence.

"Homicide is but too common here, but very rarely punished.

"Very respectfully, your most obedient,

"DAVID DICKSON."

Inferences on the Subject of Capital Punishments.—From the facts here stated, on the subject of capital punishments, particularly from Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, it appears probable that they may be diminished with safety, in some degree, from the present number punished with death in Massachusetts.*

It appears still more probable, if not certain, by comparing the facts from Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, with those from England and Wales, that the number of crimes punished with death in England and Wales might be greatly diminished, without danger to the public peace.

It does not appear, however, from any of the facts stated, that the punishment of death for murder could be abolished with safety; because no state or nation, here mentioned, has done it.

On the contrary, every state in the Union, and nearly every nation on earth, punishes murder with death. And in view of the existence of such men on the earth as the one whose case will now be given, as a specimen of many, how can it be otherwise, consistently with the public welfare? The case is given, not because many others equally clear cannot be found, but because the murder for which this man will, in all probability, suffer death, according to law, has just been committed; and the case is given by one of the chaplains of this Society, in illustration of the point in question. The chaplain of the Prison at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in a letter dated May 30, 1835, thus writes:—

"I reached home a week ago last evening. [He had been absent a fortnight.] During my absence, an event occurred, which goes far to show the necessity of inflicting the punishment of death for murder. A convict by the name of Southwick was put into one of the new cells, built in the cellar under the warden's office, with another convict by the name of Squires, whom he murdered. Both were old men, troublesome and noisy when kept in the other cells. Southwick was a man who was allowed to have his own way when a boy. He was early and greatly given to lasciviousness, to which his thoughts were first directed by listening to the corrupting conversation of an old man, who used frequently to come and spend his evenings at his father's house; but in his latter days, he and his family joined the society of Shakers at Enfield in this state. Getting a dislike to the Shakers, he laid a plan for cutting them all off by poison, which he put in a pump from which water was generally used.

"For this attempt to poison, he was tried and sentenced to *imprisonment for life*. I have seldom met with a man who seemed to be more entirely past all hope of reformation. He believes what is false, and cherishes some of the worst feelings of the human heart. Not long since, he came near taking the life of the deputy-warden, by stabbing him with a knife, which he had to eat with, when he went to his cell in the night, to prevent his making a noise. The old man Squires he killed by beating his head with the night bucket. Southwick seems beyond the hope of reformation; is a troublesome and dangerous man; is now, and for some time past has been, under as severe punishment as he can endure, without the certain loss of health. Scores of the other prisoners are anxious to know, and have inquired of me, what will be done with Southwick, and may be greatly tempted to shape their own conduct by his fate.

"Here, I think, is a clear case, in which a most depraved wretch, after he has

* Note G.

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attempted to cut off a whole community by poison, may almost take the life of an officer of the Prison, and then murder one of his fellow-prisoners with entire impunity, and thus produce a very bad impression on the minds of others, unless the punishment of death be inflicted.

(Signed) GERRISH BARRETT."

In view of such cases (and there are many such), the law of God seems holy, just, and good :—" WHOSO SHEDDETH MAN'S BLOOD, BY MAN SHALL HIS BLOOD BE SHED."

Conclusion.

We have now finished the Tenth Report of this Society. We are glad that the subject of imprisoning poor lunatics has attracted so much public attention; that imprisonment for debt is greatly diminished; that the Penitentiaries have become, in no small degree, what their name imports; that the County Prisons are falling into the general system of Penitentiary reform; that Houses of Refuge are extending their benign influence to destitute children and youth; and that so strong a disposition is manifest to make the criminal code, particularly in regard to the punishment of death, as mild as the public safety will permit. If this Society has contributed any thing towards the accomplishment of these ends, the praise is due to GOD.

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OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

*GEORGE BLISS,

SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

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WILLIAM REED,
LEONARD WOODS,
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*EBENEZER PORTER,
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EDWARD BEECHER,
SIMON GREENLEAF,
DANIEL SHARP,
J. P. STONE,
LUCIUS BOWLES,
JOHN C. WARREN,
HENRY J. RIPLEY,
CHARLES LOWELL,
JOHN S. PETERS,
ROGER MINOT SHERMAN,
THOMAS H. GALLAUDET,
JOEL HAWES,
JEREMIAH DAY,
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN,
ELEAZER LORD,
JOHN M. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM JAY,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
SAMUEL SOUTHARD,
SAMUEL MILLER,
ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER,
HOWARD MALCOM.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

THOMAS BRADFORD, Jun. *Philadelphia.*
JOEL SCOTT, *Frankfort, Kentucky.*
SAMUEL HOARE, *of London.*
DR. JULIUS, *of Hamburgh.*
G. DE BEAUMONT, } *of Paris.*
A. DE TOCQUEVILLE, }
SAMUEL L. DAVIS, *Augusta, Georgia.*

MANAGERS.

R. S. STORRS,
RUFUS ANDERSON,
JAMES MEANS,
DANIEL SAFFORD,
JARED CURTIS,
DAVID GREENE,
SAMUEL A. ELIOT,
HENRY HILL,
DANIEL NOYES,
EDMUND MUNROE,
GEORGE COWLES,
GEORGE W. BLAGDEN.

CHARLES CLEVELAND, TREASURER.
LOUIS DWIGHT, SECRETARY.

* Dead.

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LIFE DIRECTORS,

BY THE PAYMENT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.

Albany, N. Y.
Van Rensselaer, Stephen

Boston.
Appleton, Samuel
Armstrong, Samuel T.
Bussey, Benjamin
*Chamberlain, Richard
*Cobb, Nathaniel R.
Coolidge, Joseph
Dwight, Edmund
Eliot, Samuel A.
Gray, Francis C.
Greenleaf, Jonathan, by a [Friend
Homes, Henry
Hubbard, Samuel
Jackson, Charles
Jackson, James
Jackson, Patrick T.
Lawrence, Amos
Lowell, Charles
Lowell, John
Munson, Israel
Parkman, Francis
*Phillips, William
Prescott, William
Shattuck, George C.
Shaw, Robert G.
Tappan, John
Ticknor, George
Tuckerman, Edward
Ward, Artemas
Wells, Charles
White, Stephen
Willis, Nathaniel

Dedham, Mass.
Burgess, Ebenezer

Geneva, N. Y.
Dwight, Henry

Norwich, Conn.
Greene, William P.

Peterboro', N. Y.
Smith, Peter

Rochester, N. Y.
*Bissell, Josiah

Salem, Mass.
Peabody, Joseph

Worcester, Mass.
Abbott, J. S. C.
Foster, Alfred Dwight
Salisbury, Stephen
Waldo, Daniel

LIFE MEMBERS,

BY THE PAYMENT OF THIRTY DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.

Albany, N. Y.
Delavan, Edward C.
Hopkins, Samuel M.
Norton, John C.

Andover, Mass.
*Cornelius, Elias
Edwards, Justin
*Porter, Ebenezer
Woods, Leonard

Auburn, N. Y.
Seymour, James S.
Smith, B. C., by Officers of the Prison

Baltimore, Md.
M'Kim, W. D.

Bath, N. H.
Sutherland, David, by Ira Goodale

Bedford, N. Y.
*Jay, John
Jay, William

Beverly.
Oliphant, David

Boston.
Adams, Nehemiah
Amory, John
Beecher, Edward
Beecher, Lyman
*Bowdoin, James
Brooks, Peter C.
Chadwick, Ebenezer
Clapp, Joshua
Cobb, Richard
*Codman, Catharine
Codman, Elizabeth
Codman, Charles R.
Codman, Henry
Cushing, John P.
Dana, Nathaniel
Dorr, Samuel
*Eliot, William H.
Gray, John C.
Green, Samuel
*Greene, Gardiner
Greenwood, F. W. P.
Hill, Henry
Homer, George J.
*Jones, John Coffin
Lawrence, Abbott
Lawrence, William
Marvin, T. R.
M'Lean, Ann
Munroe, Edmund
Otis, Harrison Gray
Parker, Daniel P.
Parker, Ebenezer
Parker, John
Parkman, Francis
Potter, Alonzo
Rand, Asa
Randall, John
Reed, Benjamin T.
Rice, Henry
Ropes, William
Safford, Daniel
Vose, Thomas
Warren, John C.
Wigglesworth, Thomas
Williams, John D.
Winthrop, Thomas L.
*Wisner, Benjamin B.
Worthington, William

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carrol, D. L.

Cambridge, Mass.
Greenleaf, Simon
Holland, Frederic West
Quincy, Josiah

Canandaigua, N. Y.
Eddy, Ansel G.

Catskill, N. Y.
Cooke, Thomas B.
Day, Orrin

Charleston, S. C.
Corning, Jasper

Charlestown, Mass.
Curtis, Jared

Coxackie, N. Y.
Van Dyck, Abraham

Danvers, Mass.
Braman, Milton P.
Cowles, George
*Oakes, Caleb

Dorchester, Mass.
Codman, John

Edinburgh, Scotland.
Dunlop, John

Geneva, N. Y.
*Axtell, Henry

Gloucester, Mass.
Jewett, David, by a Lady

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Hampton, N. H.
Harris, Roswell

Hartford, Conn.
Hawes, Joel
Spring, Samuel

Haverhill, Mass.
Keeley, George
Phelps, Dudley

Ipswich, Mass.
Kimball, David

Jamaica, L. I.
Crane, Elias W.

Marblehead, Mass.
Hooper, Nathaniel
Reed, William

Middletown, Conn.
Crane, John B.

Milton, Mass.
Tucker, Nathaniel

Newark, N. J.
Hamilton, W. T.

Newbury, Mass.
Wright, Henry C.

Newburyport, Mass.
Banister, William B.
Bartlett, William
*Brown, Moses
Dimmick, Luther F.
Proudfit, John
By a donation in books from Charles Whipple, to constitute the following persons Life Members:
Davis, Mary A.
Greenleaf, Mary C.
Hodge, Mary D.
Thompson, Sarah

New Haven, Conn.
Bacon, Leonard
Brewster, James
Fitch, Eleazer T.

New York City.
Allen, Stephen
Averill, Heman
Bethune, G. W.
Boorman, J.
Brewster, Joseph
Broadhead, Dr.
*Chambers, William
Cox, Samuel H.
Crosby, W. B.
Eastborn, Manton
Falconer, Archibald
Hedges, Timothy
How, Fisher
Mason, Cyrus W.
Mathews, John M.
M'Auley, Thomas
Milnor, James
Patton, William
Perrit, Pelatiah
Post, Joel
*Rutgers, Henry
Schrœder. J. F.
Spring, Gardiner
Stephens, J. C.
Tappan, Arthur
Varick, Richard
Ward, Samuel
Woolsey, William W.

Peterboro', N. Y.
Smith, Gerrit

Philadelphia, Penn.
Allen, Solomon
Carey, Matthew
Ely, Ezra Stiles
Henry, Alexander
Livingston, Gilbert R.
Skinner, Thomas H.

Pittsfield, Mass.
Newton, Edward A.

Plymouth, Mass.
Robbins, Josiah

Portland, Me.
Tyler, Bennett
Dwight, William

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Cuyler, Cornelius

Rahway, N. J.
Squier, Job

Salem, Mass.
Cleveland, J. P.
Emerson, Brown
Phillips, Stephen C.
Williams, William
Worcester, Zervia F.

Schenectady, N. Y.
Smith, Peter

Springfield, Mass.
Osgood, Samuel

Thomaston, Me
*Rose, Daniel

Troy, N. Y.
Tucker, Mark

Utica, N. Y.
Lansing, D. C.
Stocking, Samuel
Varick, Abraham

West Haverhill, Mass.
Cross, Abijah

Wethersfield, Conn.
Barrett, Gerrish
Pilsbury, Amos

Williamstown, Mass.
Griffin, Edward D.

Wiscasset, Me.
Hooker, Edward W.

Worcester, Mass.
Foster, Alfred Dwight,
Waldo, E. S. & R.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY, *in account with* CHARLES CLEVELAND, Treasurer. **Cr.**

1835.				1835.	
May 25.—To cash paid Rev. B. C. Smith, chaplain of the Prison at Auburn, N. Y.		$116 68		May 25.—By balance from last year,	$197 66
" " " Rev. Gerrish Barrett, chaplain of the Prison at Wethersfield, Conn.		7 50		" Subscriptions from Life Directors and Life Members,	240 00
" " " Andrew Haskell, for folding, binding, &c.		150 73		" Donations,	858 00
" " " Lewis & Penniman, for printing,		140 00		" Contributions in Churches, &c.	381 68
" " " Perkins & Marvin, and T. R. Marvin,		42 29		" Annual Subscriptions, &c.	873 00
" " " Grant & Daniell, for paper,		266 68		" Amount refunded by Massachusetts Legislature,	1,000 00
" " " Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry,		605 81			
" " " Travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c.		255 37			
" " " Incidental expenses,		128 62			
" " " Secretary's salary,		1,500 00			
" Amount in hands of James Johnson, collector,	44 00				
" Balance—to new account,	292 66	336 66			
		$3,550 34			$3,550 34

Boston, May 25, 1835

Errors excepted.

CHARLES CLEVELAND.

Boston, May 25, 1835.—*We have examined the foregoing account, which is correctly cast and properly vouched.*

JAMES MEANS, } Auditors.
HENRY HILL, }

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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS,

From May 26, 1834, to May 25, 1835.

Andover, Mass.

Annual Subscription	3 73
Contribution in South Church	51 79
Farrar, Samuel	6 00
Hall, S. H.	5 00
Johnson, O.	5 00
M'Lane, J. W.	1 00
Skinner, Thomas H.	10 00
Smith, L. S.	1 00
Stuart, M.	5 00
Tenney, L.	1 00

Belchertown, Mass.

Reid, Jared	2 00

Boston, Mass.

Abbot, Jacob	2 00
Adams, Chester	2 00
Adams, C. F.	5 00
Adan, John R.	2 00
Adams, William	2 00
Adams, Zabdiel B.	2 00
Anderson, Rufus	2 00
Andrews, E. A.	2 00
Andrews, Ebenezer I.	2 00
Andrews, James, and Son	2 00
Appleton, Nathan	10 00
Babcock, S. H.	5 00
Bailey, Ebenezer	2 00
Bailies, Edward	2 00
Baker, H. F.	2 00
Balch, Joseph	2 00
Bancroft, Jacob	2 00
Barrett & Brown,	2 00
Barnard, Charles	5 00
Bartlett, Levi	2 00
Bates, William	1 00
Benson, Frederic A.	2 00
Benson, John	2 00
Bigelow, F. R.	2 00
Blake, George	25 00
Blanchard, Josh. P.	2 00
Boardman, W. H.	7 00
Bond, William	2 00
Bowditch, N.	5 00
Bradford, George	2 00
Brewer, Eliab S.	2 00
Brewer, Nathaniel	2 00
Brewer, S. N.	2 00
Brewer, W. A.	2 00
Brewster, Osmyn	2 00
Brooks, P. C.	30 00
Brown, Charles	2 00
Bullard, Silas	2 00
Bullard, Silas	2 00
Bumstead, Josiah	6 00
Bumstead, Josiah F.	10 00
Burgess, Benjamin	5 00
Capen, Nahum	2 00
C. B. R.	2 00
Cash	3 00
Chadwick, Ebenezer	30 00
Chandler, Abiel	2 00
Channing, Walter	2 00
Child, David L.	1 00
Cleveland, Aaron P.	2 00
Clapp, Joshua	20 00
Clarke, C. W.	2 00
Clarke, Isaac	1 00
Cobb, Richard	10 00
Codman, Henry	10 00
Cogswell, William	10 00
Colby, Gardner	2 00
Contribution in Bowdoin St. Church	110 47
Additional—a ring contributed and sold	1 50
Contribution from Park St. Sabbath school	3 37
Contribution in Essex St. Church	41 04
Contribution in Old South Church	68 09
Additional	5 00
Contribution in Park St. Church	105 42
Cordis, Thomas	5 00
Cotton, Joseph	10 00
Cotton, Joseph H.	2 00
Crocker, Uriel	2 00
Cummings, Daniel	2 00
Curtis, C. P.	2 00
Curtis, T. B.	2 00
Curtis, T. B.	2 00
Cushing, J. P.	25 00
Cushing, T. P.	2 00
Daggett, H.	2 00
Dana, Ephraim	2 00
Dana, Luther	2 00
Dana, Nathaniel	5 00
Davis, Samuel	2 00
Davis, Samuel	2 00
Davis, Thomas A.	3 00
Dearborn, Nathaniel	1 00
Denny, Daniel	2 00
Devens, Richard	2 00
Doggett, John	10 00
Drury, Otis	2 00
Dudley, David	5 00
Dunn, J. C.	2 00
Eager, William	5 00
Eaton, John	2 00
Edes, Robert	2 00
Edmands, S. W.	5 00
Edwards, Henry	15 00
Ela, David	2 00
Emerson, George B.	5 00
Eustis, W. T.	2 00
Eveleth, Moses	2 00
Everett, Alexander H.	5 00
Fairbanks, Stephen	2 00
Falkner, Luther	2 00
Faxon, Nathaniel	2 00
Fearing, Albert	2 00
Fearing, A. C.	5 00
Felt, J. S.	2 00
Fessenden, John M.	2 00
Fiske & Rice	5 00
Flagg, Josiah F.	5 00
Fletcher, Richard	2 00
Ford, John	2 00
Francis, David	2 00
French, Jonathan	10 00
Friend	1 00
Frothingham, N. F.	2 00
Gates, James W.	2 00
Gay, P. E.	2 00
G. H.	5 00
Gilbert, John	2 00
Gilbert, Samuel	2 00
Gilbert, Timothy	2 00
Goodrich, Samuel	2 00
Gordon, G. W.	2 00
Grant and Daniell	10 00
Grant and Daniell	4 00
Gray, Francis C.	50 00
Gray, Frederic T.	2 00
Gray, John C.	20 00
Gray, Horace	50 00
Greele, P.	2 00
Greene, Charles G.	2 00
Greene, David	3 00
Greenleaf, S.	30 00
Greenleaf, Samuel	5 00
Greenough, William	5 00
Grosvenor, Lemuel P.	2 00
Grosvenor, Lemuel P.	2 00
Gurney, Nathan	2 00
Gurney, Zach.	2 00
Hale, Enoch	2 00
Hancock, Wm.	1 00
Hancock, William	1 00
Harris, James	3 00
Haskell, Andrew H.	4 00
Haskell, A. W.	2 00
Haskell, Edward	2 00
Hastings, Joseph S.	2 00
Hastings, Joseph S.	2 00
Haughton, James	2 00
Haughton, James	2 00
Hayward, Joshua H.	2 00
Head, George E.	2 00
Head, Joseph	5 00
Hersey, Cornelius	2 00
Hilliard, Gray, & Co.	5 00
Hobart, Albert	2 00
Holman, Henry	2 00
Homans, John	2 00
Homer, Charles	3 00
Homer, George	2 00
Homer, George I.	10 00
Homes, Henry	20 00
Hooper, Robert	5 00
Hosmer, Zelotes	2 00
Howard, Benjamin	2 00
Howe, George, for 10 yrs.	20 00
Howe, George	2 00
How, Hall J.	2 00
How, Jabez C.	2 00
How, Samuel G.	2 00
Hubbard, Samuel	50 00
Hubbard, W. I.	2 00
Ilsley, C. P.	2 00
Inches, Henderson	5 00
Inches, Henderson, Jun.	5 00
Jackson, Miss	2 00
Jackson, Patrick T.	50 00
Jackson, Ward	2 00
Jarves, Deming	2 00
Jeffries, John	5 00
Jewett, J. H.	5 00
J. H.	30 00
Johnson, Samuel	2 00
Jones, Ebenezer	2 00
Jones, Mrs. J. C.	5 00
Kendall, A. Jun.	2 00

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Kettell, John 2 00
Khun, George H. 2 00
Kimball, Emphalet 2 00
Kittredge, Alvah 2 00
Lambert, W. G. 5 00
Lane, Jonas H. 2 00
Langdon, John W. 3 00
Latham, Marcus 2 00
Lawrence, Samuel 2 00
Leach, James 2 00
Leeds, Benjamin 2 00
Leeds Joseph 2 00
Leeds, Theodore C. 2 00
Leland, Sherman 2 00
Lincoln, Oliver 2 00
Livermore, Isaac 2 00
Lobdell, Thomas J. 2 00
Lobdell, T. J. 2 00
Lombard, A. C. 2 00
Loring, Charles G. 2 00
Loring, James 2 00
Loring, Josiah 2 00
Loring, W. J. 5 00
Lowell, John 20 00
Low, Joseph H. 2 00
Low, J. J. & Co. 2 00
Lovejoy, Wm. R. 2 00
Lyman, Theodore 20 00
Mansfield, Isaac 5 00
Marvin, T. R. 2 00
Marvin, T. R. 2 00
Mason, James J. 2 00
Mason, W. P. 2 00
M'Gaw, Jno. 2 00
Means, James 5 00
Mears, Elijah 2 00
Mellen, Moses 2 00
Merry, R. D. C. 2 00
Messenger, C. 2 00
Metcalf, E. W. 2 00
Motley, E. 3 00
Newell, Montgomery 2 00
Newman, Henry 2 00
Noyes, Daniel 3 00
Noyes, Edward 2 00
Oakes, James 2 00
Oliver, Henry J. 2 00
Osgood, Isaac 2 00
Paige, James W. 2 00
Palmer, A. C. 2 00
Park, Amasa C. 2 00
Parker, Isaac 3 00
Parker, John 20 00
Parker, M. S. 2 00
Parkman, Francis 70 00
Park, Thomas B. 2 00
Perkins, Benjamin 2 00
Perkins & Marvin, for Reports sold 2 00
Peters, Edward D. 5 00
Phelps, S. 2 00
Phipps, W. & S. 5 00
Pickering, John 2 00
Pierce, Josiah 2 00
Pierce, William 2 00
Pierpont, John 2 00
Pool, F. 2 00
Poor, Benjamin 2 00
Porter, Royal L. 2 00
Proctor, John C. 10 00
Reynolds, W. B. 5 00
Rhoades, Ebenezer 2 00
Richardson, George P. 2 00
Robinson, S. 2 00
Rogers, John G. 2 00
Rogers, Warren A. 2 00
Ropes, Hardy 2 00
Safford, Daniel 20 00
Safford, Henry 2 00
Safford, Henry 2 00
Salisbury, Samuel 2 00
Sargent, L. M. 10 00
Sayles & Hitchcock 5 00
Scudder, Charles 2 00
Sewer, Charles 2 00
Shaw & Patterson 5 00
Skinner, Francis 5 00
Sprague, Phineas 5 00
Starley, Gilman 2 00
Stanton, T. 5 00
Stetson, Caleb 2 00
Stoddard, Charles 20 00
Stoddard, L. T. 5 00
Stodder, A. W. 2 00
Stodder, Charles 2 00
Stone, W. W. 5 00
Storer, R. B. 5 00
Sullivan, John 2 00
Sullivan, John W. 2 00
Sumner, Bradford 2 00
Sweet, Samuel 2 00
Sweetser, Samuel 2 00
Tappan, Charles 10 00
Tarbell, Thomas 2 00
Tebbets, J. C. 1 00
Tenney, Samuel 2 00
Thacher, Peter O. 2 00
Thorndike, Israel 20 00
Ticknor, George 10 00
Ticknor, George, for Reports 5 00
Townsend, H. B. 2 00
Train, Samuel 10 00
Trott & Bumstead 5 00
True, Benjamin 2 00
Tuckerman, Gustavus 10 00
Tuckerman, William 5 00
Tufts, James 5 00
Twombly, Alexander 2 00
Upham, Henry 2 00
Walker, Amasa 2 00
Walker, Ezra 1 00
Warren, John C. 10 00
Warren, Richard 2 00
Waterston, Robert 2 00
Waterston & Pray 4 00
Watson, Miss E. 2 00
Watson, Miss E. 2 00
Wells, C. A. 2 00
Wells, Charles A. 2 00
Wells, John B. 2 00
Wentworth, James 2 00
Wetherell, John 2 00
Wheelwright, Lot 10 00
Wheelwright, Lot, Jun. 5 00
White, Charles 3 00
Whitney, Paul 5 00
Whiton & March 5 00
Wigglesworth, Edward 2 00
Wigglesworth, Thomas 5 00
Williams, S. S. 2 00
Williams, Timothy 2 00
Willis, Henry 2 00
Winson, Henry 5 00
Wolcott, J. H. 5 00
Woodman, George 2 00

Bolton, Mass.
Chickering, John W. 2 00

Boylston, Mass.
Sanford, William H. 2 00

Bridgewater, Mass.
Alden, Ebenezer 2 00

Cambridge, Mass.
Everett, Edward 5 00
Flint, Simeon 2 00
Holmes, Abiel 5 00
M'Intire, E. P. 2 00
Palfrey, J. G. 2 00
Ware, Henry 2 00
Worcester, S. G. 2 00

Charlestown, Mass.
Doane, John 2 00
Fay, Warren 2 00
Fay, Warren 2 00
Jackson, Henry 2 00
Lincoln, Charles 2 00
Skelton, Matthew 2 00
Tufts, Amos 2 00

Dorchester, Mass.
Clapp, James 2 00

Edinburgh, Scotland.
Dunlop, John, for Reports 25 00

Fall River, Mass.
Fowler, Orin 2 00

Framingham, Mass.
Trask, George 2 00

Gardiner, Me.
Gardiner, Robert H. 20 00

Hartford, Conn.
Sigourney, L. H. 3 00

New Haven, Conn.
Baldwin, Simeon 2 00
Bradley, Abraham 2 00
Clarke, J. N. 2 00
Day, Jeremiah 2 00
Dow, Virgil M. 2 00
Forbes, J. & Son 2 00
Gibbs, Josiah W. 2 00
Goodrich, Chauncey A. 2 00
Hitchcock, Samuel J. 2 00
Hotchkiss, H. & L. 2 00
Hotchkiss, Russell 2 00
Jarman, F. T. 2 00
Kingsley, James L. 2 00
Peck, N. 2 00
Sherman, Roger 2 00
Silliman, Benjamin 2 00
Students of Yale College, balance of last year's subscription 8 00
Totten, Gilbert 2 00
Trowbridge, Henry 2 00
Trowbridge, J. H. 2 00
White, Dyer 2 00
Whitney, Henrietta 2 00
Woolsey, Theodore D. 2 00

New York City.
Bethune, Joanna 2 00
Jay, William 20 00

North Bridgewater, Mass.
Thompson, William 2 00

Plymouth, Mass.
Robbins, Josiah 5 00

Providence, R. I.
Aborn, Benjamin 2 00
Adams, Seth, Jun. 2 00
Andrews, David 2 00
Allen, Zacharias 2 00
Arnold, Mrs. F. A. 2 00
Baker, George 2 00
Blodget, William 2 00
Bordan, Jefferson 1 00
Bradley, William 2 00
Brigham, S. W. 2 00
Brown, Moses 2 00
Brown, Nicholas 10 00
Brown, William 2 00
Buckworth, Truman 2 00
Chapin, Amory 2 00
Chapin, Josiah 2 00
Clarke, George G. 2 00

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Congden, Arnold	2 00
Congden, Samuel	2 00
Cozzens, Benjamin	2 00
Curtis, George	2 00
Dorr, Sullivan	2 00
Farley, Frederic A.	2 00
Fenner, Thomas B.	2 00
Fenner, James	5 00
Foster, Adams	1 00
Goddard, W. G.	2 00
Greene, R. N.	2 00
Grinnell, George	2 00
Grinnell, W. J.	2 00
Hall, E. B.	2 00
Hallet, George W.	2 00
Holden, Charles	2 00
Hoppin, W. W.	2 00
Hughes, John L.	2 00
Ives, Moses B.	2 00
Ives, Robert H.	2 00
Ives, Thomas P	30 00
Jenkins, William	5 00
Jones, Alexander	2 00
Kendall, Henry L	2 00
Learned, George	2 00
Mallet, E. J.	2 00
Manton, Amasa	2 00
Massachusetts Legislature refunded in part for moneys paid Mr. Curtis, chaplain of the Prison at Charlestown	1000 00
Mauran, J.	2 00
Meason, John H.	2 00
Parker, George P.	2 00
Patteson, R. E.	2 00
Stillwell, Abraham	2 00
Tillinghast, Charles F.	2 00
Wayland, Francis	5 00
Whitton, Levi	2 00
Williams, W. G.	2 00
Wood, Moses	2 00
Randolph, Mass.	
Hitchcock, Calvin	2 00
Reading, Mass.	
Damon, John	3 00
South Boston.	
Robbins, Charles	2 00
Simonds, Artemas	5 00
Whiston, Francis C.	2 00
Stoughton, Mass.	
Park, Calvin	2 00
Suffield, Conn.	
Sherman, David A.	1 00
Wethersfield, Conn.	
Contribution in Con. Church	5 00

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NOTES.

NOTE A.

Statistics from the Prisons in Maine, May 1, 1835.

Maine.	Population of the county.	Committed for Debt, from July 4, 1833, to May 1, 1834.	Committed for Debt, from July 4, 1834, to May 1, 1835.	In Prison for Debt, May 1, 1835	Committed for Crime in 1834.	Females committed for Crime in 1834.	Colored persons committed for Crime in 1834.	In Prison for Crime, May 1, 1835.	Females in Prison for Crime, May 1, 1834.	Colored people in Prison for Crime, May 1, 1835.	Number of persons in one room, May 1, 1835.
Wiscasset, Lincoln Co.	57,183	47	27	1	27	1	2	2	0	0	1
Castine, Hancock Co.	24,336	16	17	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1
Machias, Washington Co.	21,294	31	8	0	14	1	0	2	0	0	2
York, York Co.	51,722	4	2	0	3	1	0	*1	0	0	1
Paris, Oxford Co.	35,211	13	14	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	1

* Lunatic.

NOTE B.

Statistics from the Prisons in New Hampshire, May, 1835.

New Hampshire.	Population of the county.	Committed for Debt, from July 4, 1833, to May 1, 1834.	Committed for Debt, from July 4, 1834, to May 1, 1835.	In Prison for Debt, May, 1835.	Committed for Crime in 1834.	Females committed for Crime in 1834.	Colored persons committed for Crime in 1834.	In Prison for Crime, May, 1835.	Females in Prison for Crime, May, 1835.	Colored people in Prison for Crime, May, 1835.	Number of persons in one room, May, 1835.
Exeter, Rockingham Co.	44,325	25	6	0	16	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lancaster, Coos Co.	8,388	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Keene, Cheshire Co.	27,016	3	11	0	13	1	1	0	0	0	

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NOTE C.

Statistics from the Prisons in Vermont, May 1, 1835.

VERMONT.	Population of the county.	Committed for Debt, from July 4, 1833, to May 1, 1834.	Committed for Debt, from July 4, 1834, to May 1, 1835.	In Prison for Debt, May, 1835.	Committed for Crime in 1834.	Females for Crime in 1834.	Colored people for Crime in 1834.	In Prison for Crime, May, 1835.	Females in Prison for Crime, May, 1835.	Colored people in Prison for Crime, May, 1835.	Number of persons in one room, May, 1835.
Montpelier, Washington Co.	21,378	93	155	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington, Chittenden Co.	21,765	487	280	*1	13	0	1	0	0	0	1
Woodstock, Windsor Co.	40,625	192	155	3	14	1	0	5	0	1	4

* A man seventy-six years of age, a soldier of the revolution. In 1777, he entered the service, and fought hard for independence.

Statistics from the Prisons in Connecticut, May, 1835.

CONNECTICUT.	Population of the county.	Committed for Debt, from July 4, 1833, to May, 1834.	Committed for Debt, from July 4, 1834, to May 1, 1835.	In Prison for Debt, May 1, 1835.	Committed for Crime, in 1834.	Colored persons committed for Crime, in 1834.	Females for Crime, May 1, 1834.	In Prison for Crime, May 1, 1835.	Females in Prison for Crime, May, 1835.	Colored persons in Prison for Crime, May 1, 1835.	Number of persons in one room, May 1, 1835.
Hartford, Hartford Co.	51,131	119	147	*4	70	20	2	9	0	0	5
Haddam, Middlesex Co.	24,844	5	10	0	9	3	2	2	0	0	2
Norwich, New London Co.	42,201		43	0	23	8	5	7	0	0	2

* On the limits.

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NOTE D.

Statistics from the Prisons in Massachusetts, May 1, 1835.

MASSACHUSETTS.	Population of the county.	Committed for Debt, from July 4, 1833, to May 1, 1834.	Committed for Debt, from July 4, 1834, to May 1, 1835.	In Prison for Debt, May, 1835.	Committed for Crime, in 1834.	Colored persons committed for Crime, in 1834.	Females committed for Crime, in 1834.	In Prison for Crime, May, 1835.	Females in Prison for Crime, May, 1835.	Colored persons in Prison for Crime, May, 1835.	Number of persons in one room, May, 1835.
Boston, Suffolk Co.	62,163	586	326	*	1991						
Salem, Essex Co.	82,859	35	34	0	132	6	22	8	2	2	2
Ipswich, Essex Co.	.....	5	13	0	32	2	4	1	0	0	1
Newburyport, Essex Co.	.....	19	22	0	37	2	0	1	0	0	1
Cambridge, Middlesex Co.	77,961	139	83	3	174	4	4	30	7	0	4
Concord, Middlesex Co.	.....	76	79	6	123	7	14	14	4	1	3
Dedham, Norfolk Co.	41,972	47	38	3	35	2	3	5			1
Taunton, Bristol Co.	49,592	24	19	0	69	6	8	2	0	0	2
New Bedford, Bristol Co.	.....	169	139	4	111	36	12	29	8	10	5
Plymouth, Plymouth Co.	43,044	17	10	0	19	2	2	2	0	0	2
Edgartown, Duke's Co.	3,517	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
Northampton, Hampshire Co.	30,254	35	30	0	21	4	2	4	1	0	3
Lenox, Berkshire Co.	37,835	75	63	0	43	8	3	8	1	1	4
Worcester, Worcester Co.	84,355	141	93	7	94	6	1	6	0	1	4
Population of ten counties,	513,532	1370	949		2886	87	75	110	23	15	

* Unknown.

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Statistics from Massachusetts for 1334.

MASSACHUSETTS.	Population.	Males.	Females.	Number of children.	White.	Colored.	Can read.	Cannot read.	Employed or not.	Married.	Unmarried.	Having children.	Having no children.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	No. of sleeping rooms.	No. in a room.
Berkshire County,	37,835	38	3	41	32	9	26	14	not	12	29	11	30	5	35	9	6
Hampden County,	31,639	32	1	33	29	4	33	0	not	13	14	9	12	11	19	15	2
Hampshire County,	30,254																
Franklin County—House of Correction,	29,501	8	1		8	1	4	unk.	yes	5	4	3	1	5	4	6	2
Worcester County—House of Correction,	84,355	84	6	295	89	1	71	19	yes	56	34	47	42	20	70	50	1
Middlesex County—Debtors at Concord,	77,961	87	1	58	88		76			40	7	22	3			8	7
Criminals at Concord,		101	12	123	99	7	87	8	not	50	51	31	56	42	53	8	7
Cambridge House of Correction,		71	7	129	80	2	77	5	yes	48	33	43	38	13	67		6
Criminals at Cambridge,		85	5	67	87	3	83	4		30	54	27	57	40	44		6
Debtors at Cambridge,		144															
Essex County—House of Correction,	82,859	57	24		74	7	72	9	yes						81	38	4
Ipswich Jail,		26	4		28	2	30		not					2	28	22	3
Newburyport Jail,		36	0		34	2	32	1	not	10	19			5	23	6	2
Salem Jail,		98	20			9	77	16		38	18			2	75	20	3
Norfolk County—House of Correction,	41,972	31	2	78	33		33	3	yes	18	15	17	16	5	27	24	1
do. do. Jail,		30	4	35	31	3	31	3	not	15	19	12	22	18	16	9	2
Bristol County,	49,592																
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	Crime, 192. Debt, 161.	351	36		282	73	154	55	yes	89	99	31	35	45	151	34	8
Taunton Jail—Crime and Debt,	24 for Debt.	85	8	67	86	7	72	21	not	34	59	21		44	49	13	3
Plymouth County,	43,044																
Crime and Debt,	30 for Debt.	56	2	105	55	3	53	2	not	32	12	29		16	37	4	2
Barnstable County,	28,514	18	1		13	6	12	7	not	6	12	3		3	14		
Nantucket County,	7,202	25	4	14	24	5	27	2	not	10	19	5	20	8	21	4	3
Crime and Debt,	13 for Debt.																
Duke's County,	3,517	3	2	4	1	4	1	4		2	3	1	4		5	4	1
		1466	143	1049	1113	148	1051	174		508	491	312	336	284	819		

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NOTE E.

Statement containing the Initials of 288 Convicts who have been discharged from the State Prison at Auburn, their Places of Residence, and Character before and since Conviction; compiled from the Answers to the Circular issued by the Agent during the past Year.

Initials.	Residence, Co.	Character before conviction.	Character since discharged.
G. B....	Madison,....	Not known,.....	Very industrious, peaceable man.
J. M....	Madison,..	Rather wild, intemperate, unsteady,.....	Conduct good.
L. L. M.	Madison,....	Character bad,.....	Behavior good so far as known.
J. L.....	Oneida,.....	Not known,.....	Conduct decent, rather fond of the cup.
W. C...	Oneida,.....	Not known,.....	Conduct decent, rather fond of the cup.
N. H....	Cayuga,...	Wild young man, intemperate,.....	Conduct good, professor of religion.
R. B....	Oneida,.....	Conduct very bad,.....	Still the same, father's family a school of vice.
H. J....	Oneida,.....	Not known,.....	Conduct good, very industrious.
I. G....	Onondaga, ..	Thievish and intemperate,	A more honest and industrious man we have not in the neighborhood.
P. I. K..	Onondaga,	Bad, the reverse of what it is now,.....	Good, civil, industrious, temperate.
N. M....	Onondaga, ..	Bad,.....	I am informed he is industrious.
A. B....	Madison,....	Habits not good,.....	The same as before.
I. W....	Madison,....	Habits not good,.....	The same as before.
J. V.....	Tompkins,.	A lazy, intemperate, worthless fellow,....	Suspected of dishonesty, but no proof of it.
J. O....	Madison,....	.....	A good moral citizen, has become wealthy.
D. D....	Madison,....	Not stated,.....	Much reformed in character.
P. D....	Madison,....	Not stated,.....	Much reformed in character.
H. R....	Madison,....	.....	Steady, prudent man.
E. M...	Ontario,.....	Character bad,.....	Better, but still intemperate.
J. L. D..	Madison,..	Irregular and discreditable,.....	Good, industrious, good mechanic.
J. C. P..	Oswego,....	Not known,.....	An honest man, very industrious.
E. I.....	Ocwego,....	Intemperate,.....	Sober and industrious.
J. B....	Broome,....	Not stated,.....	Conduct and habits good.
F. G....	Cayuga,.....	Intemperate,.....	Intemperate.
R. I. C..	Cayuga,.....	Intemperate,.....	Intemperate.
C. McG.	Cayuga,.....	A very intemperate man, .	A sober and industrious citizen.
R. T....	Cortland, ...	Not known,.....	Behaves well.
W. P....	Monroe, ...	Not stated,.....	Lives a peaceable, industrious, quiet life.
D. L....	Ontario, ...	Not known,.....	A very industrious, sober, steady man.
J. R.....	Ontario, ...	Not good,.....	Sustains a good character for sobriety and industry.
E. I. W..	Lewis,.....	A bad man,.....	A quiet, peaceable, honest citizen.
E. S....	Oneida,...	Thievish and intemperate,.....	Would be honest if he would not drink.
P. S....	Onondaga, ..	Was born a scoundrel,..	I have no doubt will always remain the same.
R. D....	Seneca,.....	A poor ignorant man, ..	Leads an exemplary life, thoroughly reformed.
I. P.....	St. Lawrence,	Not stated,.....	Conduct good.
W. D. J.	Seneca,.....	Commendable,.....	Commendable.

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Initials.	Residence, Co.	Character before conviction.	Character since discharged.
E. C. D.	Livingston, .	Intemperate,	Respectable.
E. L.	Ohio (State),	Bad,	Better.
M. G.	Otsego,	Unsteady and intemperate,	Very industrious, temperate, and pious.
W. B. R.	Otsego,	Good previous to crime,	Industrious, able physician.
J. C.	Otsego,	Intemperate,	Intemperate.
J. D. A.	Otsego,	Character good,	The same now.
Z. D.	Monroe,	Thievish,	More honest and regular.
J. B.	KingstonU.C	Very unsteady, intemperate and dissolute,	Habits and conduct good.
R. F.	.... do.	Ugly as the d—l,	Industrious, but full of tricks.
L. B.	.... do.	Has been in prison three times,	No prospect of reformation.
I. S.	.... do.	A worthless drug upon society,	Not materially altered.
S. O.	Otsego,	Not stated,	Imprisonment had a salutary influence.
E. O.	Alleghany,	Intemperate,	Very good character.
D. M.	Oneida,	Irregular and discreditable,	Steady, industrious farmer.
S. S.	Erie,	Not stated,	Cannot speak highly of him.
J. C.	Erie,	Not stated,	Conduct not commendable.
J. R. W.	Yates,	Not stated,	More useful than a dead man.
N. P. H.	Yates,	Not stated,	Pretty much as heretofore.
R. W.	Herkimer,	Not known,	Habits good.
D. D.	Oneida,	Debauched, dissolute and degraded,	Steady and virtuous.
M. K.	Oneida,	A drunken, gambling vagabond,	Respectable man, deacon in Baptist church.
C. M. S.	Oneida,	Reputation good till crime,	Sustains in every manner his former good name.
J. C.	Herkimer,	Reputation good,	Now good.
J. L.	Otsego,	Not stated,	Conduct, habits and character good.
S. C.	Otsego,	Intemperate,	Conduct, habits and character good.
A. C.	Otsego,	Intemperate,	Very steady man, good character.
N. H.	Oneida,	Addicted to thefts,	Conduct respectable.
H. L.	Oneida,	Unsteady and intemperate,	Character stands fair.
R. M.	Oneida,	Not known,	As a merchant and neighbor, stands high as any other man.
A. U.	Tompkins,	Not known,	Follows drinking brandy at wholesale.
E. C.	Tompkins,	Steady young man,	Steady, industrious young man.
H. P.	Tompkins,	Not known,	Decidedly bad.
H. H.	Tompkins,	Steady young man,	Steady and industrious, good workman.
W. B.	Madison,	Not stated,	Respectable inhabitant.
S. R.	Washington,	Drunken hostler,	Returned to his old habits.
W. J.	Not known,	Hardened, vicious, calumniating villain,	The same as before.
J. C.	Chautauque,	An old scoundrel,	An old scoundrel yet.
J. H. I.	Yates,	A dishonest, dissipated, bad citizen,	A worthy man and a good citizen, member of a church.
S. S. H.	Yates,	Said to be a bad man,	Reformed, and accumulating property.
D. R.	Yates,	A drunkard, and vicious in the extreme,	Entire reformation, member of the Methodist church.
E. D.	Cattaraugus,	Conduct and character bad,	A steady, honest, respectable farmer.
J. D.	Essex,	Ordinary character,	Dissipated.
E. E.	Essex,	Ordinary character,	Somewhat dissipated.

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Initials.	Residence, Co.	Character before conviction.	Character since discharged.
E. S....	Yates, ...	Not good,.....	Better now.
R. S ...	Herkimer, ..	Not known,.....	Uniformly good.
J. C.....	Herkimer, ..	Not known,.....	Uniformly good.
J. V. A..	Herkimer, ..	Not stated,.....	Conduct good.
T. C....	Herkimer, ..	Not stated,.....	Conduct good.
S. H....	Madison, ...	Character good, ...	Character good.
N. B....	Madison, ...	Character good, ...	Character good.
T. W...	St. Lawrence,	Not stated,.....	Much improved.
A. B....	St. Lawrence,	Not stated,.....	Much improved.
A. N....	St. Lawrence,	Not stated,.....	About the same.
A. C....	St. Lawrence,	Not stated,.....	About the same.
J. W....	Oneida, ...	Conduct bad,.....	Not much improved.
F. K....	Oneida, ...	An intemperate old man, .	Intemperate still.
J. P.....	Livingston, .	A drunkard, ...	Not stated. [In 1828 perfectly temperate and industrious.]
W. L...	.....	Old convict,.....	In prison again.
B. C....	Onondaga, ..	Not known, ...	A man of industrious, good habits.
R. R....	Onondaga, ..	Bad, intemperate,.....	Civil and industrious.
R. R....	Otsego, ...	Idle, intemperate, passionate, ...	Habits still bad, in county poor-house.
D. D....	Delaware, ...	A boy of decent behavior, .	Industrious mechanic.
N. P....	Otsego, ...	Addicted to many vicious habits, ...	Intemperate and unsteady, somewhat reformed.
C. B....	Otsego, ...	Temperate and industrious,.....	Appears well so far, hope fully reformed.
J. A.....	Tioga, ...	Not known, ...	No complaint.
J. A.....	Tioga, ...	Not known, ...	No complaint.
C. P....	Seneca, ...	Intemperate, ...	Intemperate still.
J. S. H..	Genesee, ...	Not known,.....	Industrious farmer, nothing against him.
A. P....	Genesee, ...	Conduct bad,.....	Sustains a fair reputation.
S. W....	Steuben, ...	Not stated,.....	Intemperate by turns.
E. W...	Steuben, ...	Not stated,.....	Intemperate.
H. B....	Steuben, ...	Not stated,.....	Better than before.
J. B. W..	Yates, ...	Not known, ...	Character as to truth and veracity not very good.
C. D....	Otsego, ...	Vicious and intemperate,	Drinks whisky, pilfers and quarrels.
E. L....	Tompkins, ..	Intemperate and irreligious,	Vastly improved, unblamable.
J. K.....	Oneida, ...	Very intemperate and quarrelsome,.....	Fair moral, Christian character.
H. N. W.	Oneida, ...	Not known, ...	Character good.
N. V. S..	Onondaga, ..	Not known, ...	Sober, honest, industrious man.
G. B....	Onondaga, ..	Not stated,.....	Better now than before.
N. C....	Onondaga, ..	Conduct and character bad,	Conduct and habits now good.
O. E....	Cayuga, ...	Drunken, thievish fellow, .	Believed to be good.
L. B....	Alleghany, ..	Not stated,.....	Of sober habits, but dishonest.
J. L. ...	Alleghany, ..	Not known,.....	Bears the character of an honest man, a temperate drinker.
S. P....	Alleghany, ..	Not known,.....	Honest, industrious, respectable; justice of the peace.
W. A...	Livingston, .	Not stated,.....	Decent man.
B. N....	Genesee, ...	Bad, ...	Bad.
H. B....	Genesee, ...	Bad, ...	Bad.
A. B....	Genesee, .	Drinking, quarrelsome man, ...	Moved away, nothing said against him.
S. P. M..	Genesee, ...	Habits and character bad, .	Habits and character now good.
W. W...	Genesee, ...	Vicious, ...	Partially deranged.
J. H. ...	Ontario, ...	Not known,.....	Conduct and character good, useful citizen.

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Initials.	Residence, Co.	Character before conviction.	Character since discharged.
S. T. ...	Cattaraugus,	Not stated,	Not very good.
W. L. ..	Cattaraugus,	Not stated,	Not very good.
S. S. ...	Erie,	Noisy, contentious, drinking man,	The same still.
H. S. ...	Erie,	Conduct bad,	Not good.
S. W. A.	Oswego,	Not stated,	Of industrious, moral habits.
P. D. ...	Oswego,	Not stated,	Maintains a good Christian character.
W. G. ..	Steuben,	Not stated,	Much better than before.
E. B. ...	Otsego,	Not known,	An industrious, respectable citizen.
J. C. ...	Delaware,	A poor worthless fellow,	Not much improved.
W. H. ..	Otsego,	Rather a hard character,	More prudent and industrious.
J. I. ...	Saratoga,	Respectable,	Sober, industrious and honest, as far as known.
J. J. ...	Saratoga,	A worthless, drunken negro,	Very temperate for many months, but now relapsed.
J. W. ...	Jefferson,	Not known,	In tolerable standing in society.
J. B. ...	St. Lawrence,	Not stated,	Behaves well.
S. M. ...	Lewis,	Not stated,	A very respectable man.
B. J. ...	.....	Intemperate, bad character,	Better at first, but soon relapsed.
T. B. ...	.....	Knew little in his favor.	Know little in his favor.
P. T. ...	Otsego,	Violent temper, quarrelsome, intemperate,	Improved but little, if any.
H. C. ...	Niagara,	Character fair,	Conduct unexceptionable, very industrious.
W. P. ..	Dead,	A very profane, immoral man,	An essential change for the better while he lived.
P. P. ...	Niagara,	Dissipated,	Industrious, moral and exemplary.
E. F. ...	Wayne,	Not stated,	Industrious and moral, reformed.
M. B. ...	Wayne,	Not stated,	Industrious and moral, reformed.
B. D. ...	Seneca,	Intemperate, and of doubtful honesty,	Evidently improved.
S. T. ...	Michigan,	Intemperate, and of doubtful honesty,	The reverse of his former character.
T. S. ...	Seneca,	Intemperate, and of doubtful honesty,	The reverse of his former character.
B. H. ...	Monroe,	A great rogue,	Dissipated and dishonest.
J. K. ...	Oneida,	Not stated,	Conduct good.
B. S. ...	Montgomery,	Not stated,	Conduct good so far as known.
J. F. ...	Oneida,	Somewhat dissipated,	The same as before.
J. S. ...	Herkimer,	Somewhat dissipated,	The same as before.
A. W. ..	Herkimer,	Not stated,	Industrious, and behaves well.
J. W. ...	Oneida,	Not stated,	Conducts himself with propriety.
D. B. ...	Herkimer,	Not stated,	Said to be an industrious man.
J. S. ...	Herkimer,	Not stated,	Behaves well.
E. P. ...	Herkimer,	Not stated,	An industrious man.
B. T. ...	Wayne,	Malicious and ugly,	Conducts well and honestly.
C. W. ..	Chautauque,	Intemperate and quarrelsome,	A much better husband, father, neighbor and citizen.
J. H. ...	Cayuga,	Not known (an old convict),	Steady and industrious.
J. G. ...	Warren,	Not stated,	Maintains a good character.
D. B. ...	Warren,	Unsteady, horse-jockey,	Conduct better.
E. B. ...	Warren,	Unsteady, horse-jockey,	Same still.
D. B. ...	Steuben,	Not good,	Very much reformed.
P. D. ...	Madison,	Not good,	Good so far as known.
S. H. ...	Ohio,	Idle and prodigal,	Conducts with decorum and propriety.

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Initials.	Residence, Co.	Character before conviction.	Character since discharged.
D. C....	Otsego, ...	Not stated,.....	Lives a sober, dejected life.
A. A....	Otsego, ...	Idle, intemperate, gambling, worthless fellow,	A shiftless, clever, lazy fellow.
A. H....	St.Lawrence,	Not stated,.....	Behaves well.
G. H. ..	St.Lawrence,	Not stated,.....	Behaves well.
H. H. ..	St.Lawrence,	Intemperate, ...	Temperate and industrious.
H. W...	Genesee, ...	Not known,.....	Lives retired, minds his own business, makes money.
E. A....	Orange, ...	Not stated,.....	A man of good moral character and steady habits.
J. P.....	Alleghany, ..	Not stated,.....	Better than before.
W. S....	Alleghany, ..	Intemperate, ...	Temperate, steady, and punctual to his word.
E. M....	Cayuga, ..	Intemperate and quarrelsome,.....	Peaceable, industrious, temperate, good citizen.
H. M. ..	Cayuga, ...	Not known,.....	Peaceable, industrious, temperate, good citizen.
J. M. ...	Cayuga, ...	Intemperate, ...	Peaceable, humble and penitent.
W.McB.	Niagara, ...	Bad character,.....	Not improved.
A. C....	Madison, ..	Unsteady and roving habits, ...	Steady, industrious, professor of religion.
M. M...	Chenango, ..	Not stated,.....	Physician, member of county medical society.
T. H....	Tioga, ...	Not known,.....	Character good, so far as known.
J. P. ...	Steuben, ..	Idle, intemperate, and miserably poor, ...	Correct moral deportment and industrious.
C. P....	Cattaraugus,	Called a fair man,.....	The same now.
J. O.....	Oswego, ..	Intemperate and quarrelsome, ...	Temperate at first, but relapsed.
J. H.....	Tompkins, ..	Very intemperate,.....	Conduct, habits and character good.
J. B. ...	Franklin, ...	Not good, ...	Sustains a good moral character.
W.D.H.	Franklin, ...	Not good, ...	Sustains a good moral character.
J. McM..	Franklin, ...	Not good, ...	Not greatly improved.
D. O....	Alleghany, ..	A great drunkard, ...	Good for a while, but at length relapsed.
A. M. B.	Alleghany, ..	Not good, ...	Not bad.
J. W....	Michigan, ...	Not very good,.....	Good, respectable character, much reformed.
A. B. ...	Clinton, ...	Violent-tempered man, ...	Much better now.
B. M....	Niagara, ...	Character bad, ...	Conducts himself with propriety.
J. B. ...	Niagara, ...	A bad man, ...	Said to conduct well.
S. D....	Niagara, ...	Not stated,.....	Behaves well.
J. T.....	Unknown, ..	Not known, ...	Good at first, but proved an intemperate, lying fellow.
D. S....	Steuben, ...	Intemperate, ...	Intemperate.
J. J.....	Livingston,	Very intemperate, bad member of society,..	Morals good first year, then became intemperate again.
S. N....	Genesee, ...	Not stated,.....	Industrious, temperate, moral character.
J. C. P..	Oswego, ...	Not stated,.....	Habits very good.
S. W....	Clinton, ..	Intemperate, vicious, very bad character, ...	Very much reformed.
A. B....	Not known, .	Not stated,.....	Habits very good.
I. N. ...	Seneca, ...	Not stated,.....	Much improved.
J. G. ...	Montgomery,	Not stated,.....	Conducts well, and well respected.
A. V....	Montgomery,	Not stated,.....	Rather intemperate.
M. S....	Montgomery,	Not stated,.....	Drinks all he can get.
R. R....	Lewis, ...	Not stated,.....	Not improved.
H. B....	Chenango, ..	Not known,.....	Sober, honest, upright man.

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Initials.	Residence, Co.	Character before conviction.	Character since discharged.
I. M. ...	Livingston, .	Not stated,	Provides for his family, but somewhat dissipated.
I. H.	Chautauque,	Not known,	Character good, very good.
H. Y.	Monroe,	Not known,	Fair character, professor of religion.
R. B. W.	Monroe,	Not known,	Fair character, regular and industrious.
M. L. ..	Monroe,	Not known,	Conducts well, except rather intemperate.
W. P. ..	Monroe,	Not stated,	Habits rather inproved.
J. C. ...	Oneida,	One of the most abandoned,	Improved.
J. G. ...	Oneida,	Not known,	Good moral character, worthy man.
W. B. ..	Unknown, ..	Not stated,	Conduct correct.
S. J.	Monroe,	Character very bad,	Conducts himself well.
B. C.	Monroe,	Very much inclined to villany,	Behaves quite well, gained a good property.
N. E. B.	Oneida,	Very vicious and profane,	Much reformed, industrious and honest.
D. C.	Chenango, ..	Very vicious and profane,	Much reformed, industrious, honest and well behaved.
S. C.	Montgomery,	Not stated,	As bad as before.
A. C. Y.	Montgomery,	Not stated,	As bad as before.
C. C.	Montgomery,	Very bad,	Suspicious.
J. W. J.	Montgomery,	Not known,	Very good, except now and then stimulating too much.
A. B.	Jefferson,	Not stated,	Perfectly reformed.
C. D.	Jefferson,	Not stated,	Perfectly reformed.
E. F.	Jefferson,	Not stated,	Perfectly reformed.
G. H.	Jefferson,	Not stated,	Perfectly reformed.
I. J.	Jefferson,	Not stated,	Perfectly reformed.
E. R.	Canada,	Not stated,	Stole and run away.
J. C.	Essex,	Habits not bad, but passionate,	Conduct and habits good, so far as known.
L. W. ..	Steuben, ..	Tippling, worthless fellow,	Temperate and more industrious.
S. F.	Chenango, ..	Not stated,	Sustains an unsullied Christian character.
F. O.	Washington,	A hard character,	Suspected of theft again.
I. O.	Massachusetts,	A hard-faced fellow,	Said to be in Massachusetts State Prison.
D. D. ..	Cattaraugus,	Sustained a good character,	Sustains a good character.
A. T.	Essex,	Not stated,	Full of wrath and rum.
G. H. ..	Chenango, ..	Not stated,	Works at coopering, and is a good workman.
D. L.	Michigan,	Conduct uniformly bad,	Habits good, steady and industrious.
R. T.	Oswego, ..	Uniformly bad, an intemperate, troublesome man,	Remarkably sober, industrious and temperate.
H. V.	Oswego,	Character rather suspicious,	Habits good.
J. B.	Clinton,	Not stated,	Conduct, habits and character somewhat improved.
D. C. B.	Clinton,	Not stated,	Conduct, habits and character somewhat improved.
J. C. C.	Clinton,	Not stated,	Conduct, habits and character somewhat improved.
A. G. ..	Clinton,	Not known,	Respectable inhabitant.
D. O. P.	Clinton,	Very exceptionable,	Correct and respectable, professor of religion.
T. D. W.	Clinton,	Not stated,	Good effect of his punishment proverbial.

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Initials.	Residence, Co.	Character before conviction.	Character since discharged.
D. B....	Clinton, ...	Not known,.....	Correct habits and upright deportment.
C. H. V.	Montgomery,	Idle, bad character, ...	Conduct steady and creditable.
R. S. R..	Lewis,.....	Indolent and intemperate,.	Better at first, but relapsed.
M A. S.	Lewis,.....	Not known,.....	Industrious and moral.
W. S....	Ohio, ...	Somewhat intemperate,...	A good, industrious inhabitant.
W. D...	Lewis,.....	Bad,.....	Suspicious.
J. T.....	Livingston, .	Character bad,.....	No reformation.
D. M...	Ontario, ...	Not known,.....	Sober, industrious and honest; professor of religion.
W. S....	Niagara, ..	Not stated (been in Prison twice,).....	Temperate, upright, moral: no one would suspect he had been in Prison.
E. E....	Monroe, ...	Bad,.....	Much reformed.
E. B....	Oswego, ..	Much given to intemperate habits, ...	Conducts in every respect with propriety.
T. M...	Cayuga, ...	A drunken gambler,.....	A sober, industrious man.
J. W....	Seneca, ...	Drunken, thieving fellow,.	A pious, exemplary man.
E. L....	Seneca, ...	Of drunken, vicious habits,	An honest, industrious man.
N. B....	Seneca,.	Bad character,.....	Moral and respectable.
J. C. ...	Wayne, ...	Dissipated, ...	Respectable.
A. S....	Seneca, ...	Intemperate, ...	A good, moral man.
C. G....	Liberia,...	Very vicious, drunken negro,.....	Perfectly reformed, a consistent Christian.
C. L....	Oswego, ...	Not known,.....	An exemplary, respectable man.
J. A. D..	Onondaga, ..	Intemperate, ...	Exemplary member of Baptist church.
J. E. H..	Cayuga, ...	Intemperate and vicious,..	Sober and industrious.
J. B.....	Cayuga, ...	Idle and dissipated,.....	Steady and industrious.
J. H....	Ontario, ..	Great drunkard and vicious, ...	Consistent professor of religion for years.
F. M....	Cayuga, ...	Not known,.....	Steady, industrious man.
W. L....	Cayuga, ...	A drunken, vicious man, .	Steady and industrious.
W. T...	Cayuga, ...	Intemperate and vicious,..	Conduct good.
F. J. S..	Cayuga, ...	Not known,.....	Conduct good.
A. K....	Cayuga, ...	Intemperate, ...	Perfectly reformed, member of church.
F. Y....	Cayuga, ...	Not known,.....	Respectable man.
B. S. ...	Cayuga, ...	Dissipated and vicious,...	Steady and industrious.
J. W. R.	Cayuga, ...	Intemperate and dissipated,	Sober and industrious.
R. K. ..	Cayuga, ...	Intemperate, ...	Sober and industrious.
W. L...	Cayuga, ...	Intemperate and vicious,..	Steady and sober.

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NOTE F.

Mortality of Penitentiaries.

Year.	Me.		N. H.		Ver.		Mass.		Conn.		N. Y. Auburn.		Penn.		Vir.	
	Number of Prisoners.	Deaths.	Number of Prisoners.	Deaths.	Number of Prisoners.	Deaths.	Number of Prisoners.	Deaths.	Number of Prisoners.	Deaths.	Number of Prisoners.	Deaths.	Number of Prisoners.	Deaths.	Number of Prisoners.	Deaths.
1800	..	.	..	.	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.		
1801	..	.	..	.	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	19	1
1802	..	.	..	.	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	41	1
1803	..	.	..	.	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	68	2
1804	..	.	..	.	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	87	1
1805	..	.	..	.	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	90	1
1806	..	.	..	.	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	118	5
1807	..	.	..	.	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	113	3
1808	..	.	..	.	...	0	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	124	0
1809	..	.	..	.	...	0	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	121	1
1810	..	.	..	.	...	1	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	121	3
1811	..	.	..	.	...	0	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	112	5
1812	..	.	..	.	...	0	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	112	0
1813	..	.	..	0	...	1	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	117	5
1814	..	.	..	1	...	1	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	114	3
1815	..	.	..	0	...	0	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	106	6
1816	..	.	..	0	...	0	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	122	3
1817	..	.	..	1	...	0	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	158	9
1818	..	.	..	1	100*	0	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	171	7
1819	..	.	..	0	100	0	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	168	11
1820	..	.	..	0	100	1	308	6	...	.	...	..	...	.	191	9
1821	..	.	..	0	100	3	282	5	...	.	...	..	...	.	211	15
1822	..	.	..	0	100	1	279	10	...	.	...	..	...	.	209	12
1823	..	.	..	1	100	0	308	6	...	.	...	..	...	.	220	14
1824	54	0	..	0	100	2	298	6	...	.	349	2	...	.	211	16
1825	64	0	..	0	...	4	314	1	...	.	427	3	...	.	192	23
1826	70	0	..	0	...	3	313	6	...	.	427	7	...	.	155	18
1827	86	0	..	0	...	0	285	1			525	9	...	.	151	16
1828	82	0†	..	2	...	4	290	4	97	1	571	9	...	.	145	17
1829	..	.	48	0	...	0	262	6	134	0	639	6‡	...	.	151	21
1830	..	.	54	0	...	1	290	5	167	4	620	18	31	1	157	15
1831	..	.	82	0	...	0	256	7	182	4‡	647	15‡	67	4	170	25
1832	..	.	89	1	...	1	227	11	192	2	683	12	91	4	167	51
1833	75	.	87	0	...	1	250	6	186	3	679	11	123	1	127	11
1834	64	1§	86	1	125	1	277	4	189	1	649	11‖	183	5	117	2
			1 in 223				1 in 45.		1 in 76.		1 in 56.		1 in 33.		1 in 14.	

* Mortality in the Vermont Prison has been about one per cent.: the average number of prisoners, from 1818 to 1825, was 100; since that time, it has been more than 100.

† Two cases of suicide, from 1824 to 1831.

‡ One suicide included.

§ Whole number of deaths in Maine, since 1824, thirteen; giving a mortality of about one and a half per cent.

‖ One murder by a lunatic included.

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NOTE G.

Crimes punished with Death in the several New England States.

	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Connecticut.
Treason,	DEATH.	DEATH.	DEATH.	DEATH.	DEATH.
Murder,	DEATH.	DEATH.	DEATH.	DEATH.	DEATH.
Arson,	DEATH.	Imprisonment for life.	DEATH.*	DEATH.	DEATH.†
Burglary,	DEATH.‡	Imprisonment for life.	Imprisonment.	DEATH.	Imprisonment.
Robbery,	DEATH.‡	Imprisonment for life.	Imprisonment.	DEATH.‡	Imprisonment.
Rape,	DEATH.	Imprisonment for life.	Imprisonment.	DEATH.	DEATH.

* DEATH, if life is lost.
† DEATH, if life is lost, or life endangered.
‡ DEATH, if armed with a dangerous weapon, or an assault is made.

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A Table, showing the Number of Convicts committed to the Penitentiaries of several States, from 1814 *to* 1834, *inclusive; proving that there is no Increase of Crime, except in Vermont, but rather a Diminution.*

Year.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Virginia.
1814	14	19	66	34
1815	32	40	96	44
1816	29	54	100	68
1817	26	32	159	71
1818	17	30	165	49
1819	18	47	95	68
1820	23	47	71	92
1821	16	30	84	73
1822	26	29	91	103
1823	19	29	107	83
	220	357	1064	685
1824	14	36	86	62
1825	24	38	96	34
1826	13	47	81	52
1827	12	26	80	43
1828	20	33	104	50
1829	11	26	79	55
1830	31	54	115	57
1831	24	27	71	49
1832	19	40	76	43
1833	16	43	119	40
1834	13	35	119	46
	183	369	940	469

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Annual Gain of several Penitentiaries, after defraying every Expense; showing when they were an Expense, and when they became a Source of Income.

Year.	Me.		N. H.		Mass.		Conn.		N. Y.		Vir.	
	Number of Prisoners.	Earnings above Expenses.	Number of Prisoners.	Earnings above Expenses.	Number of Prisoners.	Earnings above Expenses.	Number of Prisoners.	Earnings above Expenses.	Number of Prisoners.	Earnings above Expenses.	Number of Prisoners.	Earnings above Expenses.
1800	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*2,957,96	...	*8,000,00	...	.....
1801	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*4,327,00	...	*12,000,00	...	.....
1802	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*1,310,50	...	*3,646,00	...	.....
1803	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*6,070,81	...	*21,953,18	...	.....
1804	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*4,372,00	...	*12,000,00	...	.....
1805	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*6,056,75	...	*16,925,00	...	.....
1806	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*8,634,50	...	*135,54	...	.....
1807	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*3,636,63	...	*23,100,00	...	.....
1808	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*5,530,00	...	*15,000,00	...	.....
1809	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*5,888,84	...	*30,000,00	...	.....
1810	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*7,929,57	...	*20,000,00	...	.....
1811	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*4,986 85	...	*10,000,00	...	.....
1812	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*6,155,99	...	*30,000,00	...	.....
1813	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*6,157,55	...	*14,500,00	...	.....
1814	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	*4,791,52	...	*15,000,00	...	.....
1815	..	.....	..	.....	...	*10,094,11	...	*7,244,70	...	*20,000,00	...	.....
1816	..	.....	..	.....	...	*13,085,81	...	*9,673,55	...	*20,000,00	...	.....
1817	..	.....	..	.....	...	*11,853,28	...	*12,679,51	...	*30,000,00	...	.....
1818	..	.....	..	.....	...	*8,479,98	...	*12,494,27	...	*35,000,00	...	.....
1819	..	.....	..	*4,235,61	...	*5,372,72	...	*11,403,73	...	*30,689,70	...	.....
1820	..	.....	..	454,55	...	*6,758,31	...	*9,704,11	...	*15,000,00	...	.....
1821	..	.....	..	567,11	...	*5,706,31	...	*6,000,00	...	*12,000,00	...	.....
1822	..	.....	..	1,192,50	...	*11,271,61	...	*5,263,65	...	*10,000,00	...	.....
1823	..	.....	..	1,263,82	...	*5,706,31	...	*5,500,00	...	*5,000,00	...	.....
1824	..	.....	..	2,799,61	298	1,212,78	...	*8,002,80	...	.....	...	.....
1825	..	.....	..	6,340,57	314	10,051,32	...	*9,284,90	...	.....	...	.....
1826	..	.....	..	.....	313	4,197,37	...	*6,301,08	...	*10,195,88	...	.....
1827	..	.....	..	.....	285	*6,392,56	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1828	..	.....	..	.....	290	*12,167,07	97	1,017,16	571	4,029,22	...	.....
1829	..	.....	48	.....	262	*7,599,70	134	3,229,41	639	1,732,65	...	.....
1830	..	.....	54	2,158,40	290	*6,897,02	167	5,068,94	620	4,319,26	157	*2,568,18
1831	..	.....	82	1,638,92	256	*0,477,31	182	7,824,02	647	3,333,08	170	*699,47
1832	..	.....	89	1,773,00	227	4,192,32	192	8,713,53	683	3,528,16	167	* 221,06
1833	..	.....	87	2,157,12	250	6,995,57	186	1,217,21	679	8,625,05	127	3,117,53
1834	64	3,692,72	86	.....	277	7,296,28	189	4,758,87	649	5,494,53	117	3,626,46
							197	5,268,83				

* Loss.

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