

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Inspectors, Physician, Moral Instructor and Keeper

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

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1866.



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Inspectors, Physician, Moral Instructor and Keeper

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NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

FOR THE YEAR 1880-81

TRINTON, N. J.

PUBLISHED AT THE "STATE PRINTER," TRENTON

1881



## INSPECTORS' REPORT.

*To the Honorable Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

The undersigned, Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison, herewith submit their annual report, in obedience to the requirements of law, for the year ending November 30th, 1865.

Number in confinement November 30th, 1864 -----	333
Received since that time -----	263

Total number confined during the year -----	596
---	-----

There have been discharged as follows:

By expiration of sentence -----	123
Pardoned on account of ill health -----	11
"    one day off to restore to citizenship -----	19
"    for other reasons -----	31
Died in prison -----	3
	187

Leaving in confinement November 30th, 1865 -----	409
--	-----

### TERMS OF SENTENCE.

During natural life -----	3
Thirty years -----	1
Twenty " -----	5
Fifteen " -----	6
Twelve " -----	1
Ten " -----	19
Eight " -----	4
Seven " -----	6
Six " -----	11
Five " -----	62
Four " -----	6
Three " 6 months -----	2
Three " -----	49
Two " 6 months -----	8
Two " -----	76
One " 6 months -----	36
One " -----	86
Nine months -----	5
Six " -----	23

Total -----	409
-------------	-----



## STATE PRISON REPORT.

## COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic	4
Burlington	25
Bergen	22
Camden	33
Cape May	8
Cumberland	4
Essex	79
Gloucester	3
Hudson	70
Hunterdon	9
Mercer	16
Middlesex	22
Monmouth	12
Morris	7
Passaic	23
Salem	5
Sussex	6
Somerset	8
Union	20
Warren	7
Essex and Union	1
Essex and Hudson	1
Morris and Sussex	1
Essex and United States District Court	1
United States District Court	22
Total	409

## THEIR COLOR AND SEX.

White males	300
" females	34
Colored males	64
" females	11
Total	409

## YEARS IN WHICH RECEIVED.

1853	1
1857	2
1858	4
1859	5
1860	20
1861	26
1862	37
1863	81
1864	106
1865	127
Total	409



## STATE PRISON REPORT.

5

## NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.

First offence .....	343
Second " .....	41
Third " .....	21
Fourth " .....	3
Sixth " .....	1
<hr/>	
Total .....	409

## AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

From eleven to thirteen .....	9
" thirteen to fifteen .....	58
" fifteen to twenty .....	96
" twenty to twenty-five .....	147
" twenty-five to thirty .....	54
" thirty to forty .....	34
" forty to fifty .....	7
" fifty to sixty .....	2
" sixty to seventy .....	2
<hr/>	
Total .....	409

## PLACES OF NATIVITY.

New Jersey .....	131
Pennsylvania .....	47
New York .....	62
Maryland .....	5
Massachusetts .....	2
Alabama .....	1
Virginia .....	7
Maine .....	1
Ohio .....	2
Rhode Island .....	3
<hr/>	
Total .....	261

## FOREIGNERS.

Canada .....	5
Ireland .....	66
Germany .....	29
England .....	26
Scotland .....	8
France .....	6
Holland .....	2
Prussia .....	1
Switzerland .....	4
Russia .....	1
<hr/>	
Total .....	148
<hr/>	
Total .....	409



We regret to say that the year has been very severe upon the finances of the institution, owing to two causes, viz: the high price of every article of necessity used in the prison, and the absence of remunerative employment for the convicts; the first was beyond the control of the keeper to remedy, except so far as the exercise of a proper degree of economy, which we believe has been practised; the second is attributable to circumstances which need explanation.

In our last report to the Legislature, we alluded to the fact, that the validity of a certain contract made in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, between Robert P. Stoll, the keeper at that time, and the acting inspectors, with the Messrs. Bigelow and Trask, shoe manufacturers, for the labor of two hundred and fifty convicts, at thirty-one cents per day, for the period of four years, had been submitted by mutual agreement to the Supreme Court for judicial determination, and that the convicts were then working in accordance with a conditional contract made by this board, and the firm of Bigelow and Trask, at the rate of fifty cents per day for each prisoner at work; this conditional contract ended by limitation on the sixteenth day of March last. The contractors expressed an unwillingness to renew it for another year, or for any time beyond the date of the decision, relative to the original contract. In case such decision should be adverse to them. The opinion of the court was made in the month of June, declaring the contract invalid and illegal; as a consequence, some two hundred convicts were thrown out of employment. In connection with the keeper, our efforts were directed toward hiring them out to other parties; with this view advertisements were inserted in the newspapers of New York and Philadelphia, soliciting bids for their labor, which were only partially successful. Mr. P. J. Bigelow, shoe manufacturer, of the city of New York, made a contract with us, conditioned to employ thirty prisoners at the rate of fifty cents per day. The work to be done, differing from that which the men had been accustomed to, the process was slow in instructing them, and considerable time elapsed before the full complement were at work. There still remained one hundred and seventy unemployed; being unable to hire them out, we undertook to employ them on account of the State, in the manufacture of chair seats, but owing to deficiency of steam power and machinery, only a portion could be thus employed. An additional embarrassment followed by the contractor of the smith department, Mr. Louis Cheverier, notifying us of his intention to surrender about one-half of the men employed by him, owing to the depression in his business. It will thus be apparent from the derangements that have occurred in the labor department, that the receipts have been considerably less than last year.

If the present system of hiring out the labor of the convicts is to be continued, possessing as it does superior advantages over the plan of working them on State account, the passage of a law authorizing the keeper and inspectors to make contracts for a longer time than their appointment, will be necessary. But few persons can be found



willing to hire convict labor, unless they can have them for a term of years.

The full particulars of the receipts and expenditures, please refer to the keeper's report.

The institution has been remarkably free from sickness; but three deaths have occurred. Great credit is due to the physician, Dr. John L. Taylor, for his skill and attention to the sick.

We would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation of the keeper in his former report to the Legislature, of the propriety of an appropriation to defray the expense of gaspipe and fixtures, with a view of introducing gas in the cells and throughout the building; the burning of oil or tallow, we are convinced has a deleterious effect upon the health of those who occupy them. As a matter of economy, we are of the opinion, that in a few years the amount of the original outlay would be saved.

Our experience and observation of prison management have convinced us that the interests of the institution would be promoted if the keeper were appointed for a series of years, instead of annually, as is now the case. The issues of political organizations have no connection with the management of penal institutions, and a good officer therefore, should not be subject to the changes and vicissitudes incident to political parties. To alter the keeper's term of office, item three, section second, of article seventh, of the Constitution of the State would require amending. Its alteration would be justified by innumerable reasons which we could give,

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the moral instructor, Rev. G. F. Brown, who has assiduously labored for the moral and intellectual good of the prisoners.

The keeper has exerted himself in a praiseworthy manner to fulfil the duties of his appointment, and has managed the affairs of the prison with commendable ability. In the enforcement of the rules governing the conduct of prisoners, he has been eminently successful. However degraded these men may be, they are not insensible to just and honorable treatment, and have yielded without a single attempt at resistance to whatever punishment he might award. Our intercourse with him and his assistants has been very agreeable.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. V. WARD,  
A. M. HUTCHINSON,  
LEVI DAVIS,  
JOSIAH CONLEY,  
RUNYON TOMS.

*Inspectors.*



# STATE PRISON REPORT.

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The full particulars of the receipts and expenditures, please refer to the keeper's report.

The institution has been remarkably free from sickness; but three deaths have occurred. Great credit is due to the physician, Dr. John A. Taylor, for his skill and attention to the sick.

We would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation of the keeper in his report, to the effect that the property

of an appropriation to defray the expense of gas, oil and water, with a view of introducing gas in the cells and improving the building, is being of an aid, and we are convinced has a salutary effect upon the health of the convicts.

As a matter of economy, we are of the opinion that in a few years the amount of the

only and outlay would be saved.

Our experience and observation of prison management have convinced us that the interest of the institution would be promoted if

the keeper were appointed for a term of years, instead of annually, as is now the case.

The interest of political organizations have no connection with the management of penal institutions, and a good effect should not be subject to the changes and vicissitudes of

political parties. To alter the keeper's term of office from three years to five years, or to make it longer, would be a great improvement.

The attention would be fixed upon the management of the institution, and not upon the politics of the day.

I am pleased to say that in your report is respectfully called to the report of the moral instructor, Rev. G. T. Brown, who has resolutely labored for the

moral and intellectual good of the prisoners, and more especially with the view of his appointment, and has managed the affairs of the

prison with commendable skill. In the management of the prison, the conduct of prisoners, he has been constantly successful.

However, he has been successful in his efforts to improve the moral condition of the prisoners, and has been successful in his efforts to improve the moral condition of the prisoners.

Our interest in the case is very great, and we are confident that the institution will be greatly benefited by his appointment.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. V. WARD,

A. M. HUTCHINSON,

LEVI DAVIS,

JOSEPH CONLEY,

RUNYON TOMS,

Inspectors.



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison :*

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting my annual report of the health and mortality in the prison during the past year, I am gratified to inform you that, although we have had from time to time more or less sickness (for particulars of which I refer you to my monthly reports) the deaths during the year have been but three, viz.: William Williams, (white), died March 10th, 1865, of consumption; James Anderson, (colored), died April 5th, 1865, of consumption; James Bergen, (colored), died August 1st, 1865, from disease of the brain.

When we consider the number that have been admitted, and the impaired health of many when they enter (produced by intemperance and other vicious habits), the health and mortality in the prison will compare favorably with other like institutions, or even with the same number of individuals outside of prison walls. There has been, during the administration of Mr. Walker, (nearly three years), an average of between forty and fifty women—four of whom have given birth to as many children, and not one has died. I am pleased to say that, in my opinion, this marked immunity from death among the women and children in this institution, is mainly owing to the kind and constant attention they have received at all times (but more especially when sick), from Mrs. Walker, the Matron, and Miss Pennington, her efficient assistant, to both of whom I am under many obligations for the prompt and judicious manner in which they have executed my orders.

To you, gentlemen, to the Keeper and his deputies (and particularly to my assistant, Mr. George Parker), I am indebted for various acts of personal kindness, and for your confidence in me professionally.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. TAYLOR.

Trenton, January 5th, 1866.



# PHYSICIAN'S REPORT MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison:

To Gentlemen:—I am presenting my annual report of the health and mortality in the prison during the past year. I am gratified to inform you that although we have had from time to time many or less sickness (for particulars of which I refer you to my individual reports) the deaths during the year have been but three, viz.: William Williams (white), died March 10th, 1865, of consumption; James Anderson (colored), died April 5th, 1865, of consumption; James Brown (colored), died August 1st, 1865, from disease of the brain.

When we consider the number that have been admitted, and the impaired health of many when they enter (produced by intemperance and other vicious habits), the health and mortality in the prison will compare favorably with other like institutions or even with the same number of individuals outside of prison walls. There has been during the administration of Mr. Walker (nearly three years), an average of between forty and fifty women—four of whom have given birth to as many children, and not one has died. I am pleased to say that, in my opinion, this marked immunity from death among the women and children in this institution is mainly owing to the kind and constant attention they have received at all times (but more especially when sick), from Mrs. Walker, the Matron, and Miss Lorington, her efficient assistant to both of whom I am under many obligations for the prompt and judicious manner in which they have executed my orders. To your gentlemen, Mr. George Parker, and his deputies (and particularly to my assistant, Mr. George Parker), I am indebted for various acts of personal kindness, and for your confidence in me professionally.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. TAYLOR.

Trenton, January 5th, 1866.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and in reply to inform you that I have read and read them with much interest in the circulation of the book, and read them thoroughly.

Our religious instruction consists of preaching in the hall of each of the wards of the prison, and the prisoners in their cells, and laboring with them individually in the subject of religion. I need not state to you, Gentlemen, the details of the order which our people would wish to be conducted in, in the night, the task of preaching to the prisoners, our positions, a large room and of a hall twelve feet wide, and near the two hundred feet long. There is an upper and lower tier of cells on either side, extending the entire length of the hall. The prisoners are shut up in these cells while the minister



## MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

*To His Excellency, Governor Parker, and the Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison:*

GENTLEMEN:—It is but a short time that I have held the position of Moral Instructor in the New Jersey State Prison, but, in compliance with custom, submit to you the following brief report.

There are now in this prison nearly four hundred prisoners, of almost every age, from eleven years to nearly three score years and ten. They represent almost every grade of depravity, and every degree of proficiency in crime. Much the larger proportion of them are ignorant, a few have had the advantages of a good education, and fallen from respectable positions in society.

To meet the wants of these fallen and degraded men, to rescue them from an evil course, and restore them to a virtuous and useful life, is the object of my solicitude. To accomplish this, is a difficult task. There is, however, an encouragement to effort, in the fact, that most of them are willing to be instructed, while some of them see and keenly feel the error of their past life, and are willing and anxious to reform. It has been my practice, as far as possible, to encourage the most ignorant of them to learn to read and write. The effort on their part to learn has been generally attended with the most gratifying results.

It is of great importance to the moral and intellectual culture of these prisoners, that they be furnished with a good supply of school books, and well selected reading. For these purposes our library is now deficient. It is my design to improve the library by securing from my personal friends the donation of a few hundred volumes, that every want in this respect may be fully met. The books are distributed at stated periods in all the cells. Those who can read are very generally much interested in the circulation of the books, and read them thoroughly.

Our religious instruction consists of preaching in the hall of each of the wings of the prison, visiting the prisoners in their cells, and talking with them personally on the subject of religion.

I need not state to you, gentlemen, the disadvantages under which our public worship is conducted. In attempting the task of preaching to the prisoners, our position is taken at one end of a hall twelve feet wide, and more than two hundred feet long. There is an upper and lower tier of cells on either side, extending the entire length of the hall. The prisoners are shut up in those cells while the minister



is preaching, entirely out of sight, and to a great extent unable to hear what is said.

The necessity of a suitable chapel in our prison in which to hold divine service, is apparent to the most casual observer. None has ever been provided.

While the christian charities of the age are poured out like water, and are overflowing almost every land, that hundreds of our fellow beings should be permitted to lay at our very doors, to whom the preaching of the gospel is virtually denied, is to my mind passing strange. To me, as a christian, this fact is painful; as a citizen, it is humiliating.

This subject has been presented to our Legislature so frequently, and so earnestly urged in the petition of hundreds of our best citizens, that we might indeed despair of success. But not so; we are confident the time will come when our Legislature, following the example of almost every other in the Union, will move in this matter, and provide a suitable place of worship in our State Prison.

The only objection which I have ever heard to the erection of a chapel in our prison, which is worthy of notice, is, the supposed danger which would exist, in assembling the prisoners together. In reply to this objection, it is enough simply to submit the fact, that other prisons have their chapels.

With more than twice, and in some instances with more than three times the number of our prisoners, they have assembled them for public worship on every Sabbath, for more than a quarter of a century, and in no instances, has insubordination or inconvenience been the result. The mild, firm, and equal discipline maintained in the prison is productive of good effect. It inspires the confidence and respect of the prisoners. To this also, more, perhaps, than to any other cause, may be attributed the fact, that comparatively, there are but few cases of overt disobedience to prison rule.

The contiguity of the males and females, though occupying different cells, is a serious defect in the arrangement of our prison. A large proportion of the disquiet and infraction of discipline arises from this cause. The judicious efforts of the matron are untiring, but the evil cannot be prevented.

There should be a tier of cells for the females entirely separate, and excluded from any possible communication with the males. In the erection of an additional wing, or a chapel, provision could be made to meet this necessity.

The prevailing quiet in our prison, the cheerful submission to prison authority, the desire for intellectual improvement and religious instruction which obtains to a great extent, justifies the hope that our labor for the reformation of these unfortunate persons may not be in vain.

May the mercy of the Infinite be extended to the most sinful and degraded of our prisoners, and the grace of Him, who can save to the



utmost, be magnified in their rescue from final ruin. Permit me, in closing this report, to acknowledge the uniform courtesies of the principal keeper. His cheerful concurrence, as also that of the acting members of your board, in every effort for the welfare of the prisoner, commands my highest respect.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

GEO. F. BROWN, D. D.

*Moral Instructor.*







## KEEPER'S REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

I have the honor to submit this, my third annual report of the business and operations of the New Jersey State Prison, for the year ending November 30th, 1865, with statistical statements, &c.

By reference to statement B, annexed to this report, it will appear that the amount of expenditures for the year was forty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-six cents (\$43,886.46), and that the receipts for the same time were thirty thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$30,409.78), and that the difference is a loss on the business of the year of thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$13,476.68). But I desire to explain, that this statement was made up from the books of the prison by the clerk, just as he had balanced them up to the close of the fiscal year, November 30th, 1865, without including outstanding bills of indebtedness, amounting to four thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$4,829.58), which had not been rendered, and which did not appear upon the books of the prison at that time; and without excluding or allowing for sundry bills, amounting to two thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars and two cents (\$2,823.02), which were paid during the last year, but contracted within and belonging to the year preceding. The difference between these two last-mentioned amounts, being two thousand and six dollars and fifty-six cents (\$2,006.56), must be added to the deficiency as exhibited by said statement, which shows the true amount of loss on the business operations of the year to be fifteen thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-four cents (\$15,483.24).

It is proper to say that when I furnished ex-Governor Parker with a statement from the books, corresponding to statement B, a few days previous to the submission of his annual message to your honorable body, I was not aware that it did not exhibit a correct result, nor did it meet my observation until a few days previous to my making up this report.

It will be observed that the excess of expenditures over the earnings of the year, contrasts unfavorably with the results of preceding years of my administration as keeper, the principal cause of which has been the falling off of receipts for convict labor, the particular circumstances attending which are so well and fully referred to by the inspectors, in their report, as to render any further explanation



by myself a work of supererogation. I would remark, however, that that the causes were such as were wholly beyond the power either of the inspectors or myself to remedy; and, in view of the difficulty of contracting out the labor of the convicts, where the contractor has no guarantee for the longer continuance of the contract than one year, I must join with the inspectors in recommending some suitable legislation for remedying the evil.

The disbursements of the past year, in liquidation of debts previously contracted, as well as in payment of the necessary incidental expenses of the institution up to the present writing, have quite exhausted its pecuniary resources, and palpably necessitate an early appropriation in its behalf by your honorable body.

So long as the present high prices of every article of consumption required for the prison shall prevail, just so long it will be impracticable, even with the utmost economy compatible with the good health of the convicts and the proper conduct of the institution, to make it self-sustaining; but, on the contrary, it must continue to remain a more or less heavy charge upon the State, according as circumstances are more or less favorable. So far as I have had opportunity of observing the workings of similar institutions in adjoining States during the past year, however, I may safely say that we need fear no comparison of our results with those of the least unfortunate of our neighbors.

There are confined among the convicts fifty-eight (58) juveniles, between the ages of thirteen and fifteen; and nine (9) between the ages of eleven and thirteen. In view of these facts, permit me to express the sincere gratification with which I regard the measures now being taken for the early establishment among us of a State Reform School. My position as keeper eminently enables me to appreciate this step, and I am quite convinced that, to make complete the line of public institutions essential to the healthy moral condition of our society, no greater desideratum can exist.

For detail of prison accounts, effects of the prison at the close of the year, &c., I beg leave to refer you to the tables furnished by the clerk and annexed to this report. All other statistical matter of importance will be found in the Report of the Inspectors herewith submitted.

The general health of the prisoners throughout the year has been good, for further particulars relating to which I would invite your attention to the Report of the Prison Physician, John L. Taylor, M. D., who has been attentive and successful in the discharge of his duties. For the moral condition and improvement of the convicts I must refer you to the Report of the Rev. George F. Brown, whose earnest devotion to their interests in this behalf I feel that I cannot too highly recommend. I desire to acknowledge the obligations I owe to the Prison Inspectors for the cheerful advice and cordial support which I have never failed to receive at their hands, and to say, that my intercourse with them has ever been of the most agreeable character.



To the clerk and deputy keepers I wish, ere closing this report, to acknowledge my obligations for the cheerful performance of their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH B. WALKER, *Keeper*.

Office New Jersey State Prison, Trenton, Jan. 18, 1866.







STATEMENT A.

Showing the effects of the New Jersey State Prison on the 30th November, 1864.

To amount of inventory		By amount of credits	
Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
23,273	71	23,273	71
6,355	91	6,355	91
499	30	499	30
407	86	407	86
30,536	78	30,536	78
15,939	56	15,939	56
14,597	22	14,597	22

STATEMENT A.

Showing the effects of the New Jersey State Prison on the 30th November, 1864.

To amount of inventory		By amount of credits	
Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
23,273	71	23,273	71
6,355	91	6,355	91
499	30	499	30
407	86	407	86
30,536	78	30,536	78
15,939	56	15,939	56
14,597	22	14,597	22

From which deduct liabilities, amounting to

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## STATE PRISON REPORT.

**STATEMENT B.**

*Exhibiting the operations of the Institution from the 1st December, 1864, to November 30th, 1865.*

DR.		CHAIR MAKING.		CR.	
To amount of inventory.		By amount of credits.			
	Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.		
December 1st, 1864,	1,096 54	Since December 1st, 1864,	11,097 73		
Charges since that time,	7,689 68	Inventory Nov. 30, 1865,	3,774 96		
Balance being gain,	6,086 47				
	14,872 69		14,872 69		

DR.		CORDWAINING.		CR.	
To amount of inventory.		By amount of credits.			
	Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.		
Dec. 1st, 1864,	415 60	Since December 1st, 1864,	4,251 96		
Charges since that time,	3,182 05	Inventory November 30th,	605 52		
Balance being gain,	1,259 83	1865,			
	4,857 48		4,857 48		

DR.		WEAVING.		CR.	
To amount of inventory,		By amount of credits.			
	Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.		
December 1st, 1864,	729 92	Since December 1st, 1864,	1,831 51		
Charges since that time,	666 70	Inventory November 30th,	124 30		
Balance being gain,	561 19				
	1,955 81		1,955 81		

DR.		SUNDRIES ACCOUNT.		CR.	
To amount of charges.		By amount of credits.			
	Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.		
Since December, 1864,	29 36	Since December 1st, 1864,	1,170 02		
Balance being gain,	1,140 66				
	1,170 02		1,170 02		



## STATE PRISON REPORT.

21

DR.

## CONVICT LABOR ACCOUNT.

CR.

To amount of charges.

Since December 1st, 1864,  
Balance being given,

Dolls.	Cts.
10	65
21,361	63
21,372	28

By amount of credits.

Since December 1st, 1864,

Dolls.	Cts.
21,372	28
21,372	28

DR.

## PROVISION.

CR.

To amount of inventory.

December 1st, 1864,  
Charges since that time,

Dolls.	Cts.
849	25
28,088	31
28,937	56

By amount of credits.

Since December 1st, 1864,  
Inventory Nov. 30th, 1865,  
Loss on this account

Dolls.	Cts.
2,384	86
644	10
25,908	60
28,937	56

DR.

## OVERWORK.

CR.

To amount of charges.

Since December 1st, 1864,

Dolls.	Cts.
3	45
3	45

Loss on this account,

Dolls.	Cts.
3	45
3	45

DR.

## INTEREST.

CR.

To amount of charges.

Since December 1st, 1864,

Dolls.	Cts.
159	59

Losses on this account,

Dolls.	Cts.
159	59

DR.

## FURNITURE.

CR.

To amount of inventory.

December 1st, 1864,  
Charges since that time,

Dolls.	Cts.
16,579	31
9,333	12
25,912	43

By amount of credits.

Since December 1st, 1864,  
Inventory Nov. 30th, 1865,  
Loss on this account,

Dolls.	Cts.
7	28
18,853	38
7,051	77
25,912	43



## STATE PRISON REPORT.

## STATEMENT B—Continued.

DR.		FUEL.		CR.	
To amount of charges.				To amount of inventory.	
Since December 1st, 1864,	Dolls. 7,072	Cts. 60	November 30th, 1865,	Dolls. 2,625	Cts. 00
Inventory Dec. 1st, 1864,	3,034	35	Loss on this account,	7,481	95
	10,106	95		10,106	95

DR.		HOSPITAL.		CR.	
To amount of inventory.				By amount of credits.	
December 1st, 1864,	Dolls. 570	Cts. 84	Since December 1st, 1864,	Dolls. 61	Cts. 92
Charges since that time, for			Inventory Nov. 30th, 1865,	746	20
medicine, food, for sick,			Loss on this account,	1,967	97
and tobacco,	2,205	25			
	2,776	09		2,776	09

DR.		INCIDENTAL.		CR.	
To amount of charges.					
Since December 1st, 1864.	Dolls. 767	Cts. 08	Loss on this account,	Dolls. 767	Cts. 08

DR.		DISCHARGED CONVICTS.		CR.	
To amount of charges.					
Since December 1st, 1864,	Dolls. 546	Cts. 05	Loss on this account,	Dolls. 546	Cts. 05



**Recapitulation of Statement B.**

	Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
Convict labor,	21,361	63	Provision,	25,908	60
Chair making,	6,086	47	Furniture,	7,051	77
Sundries,	1,140	66	Fuel,	7,481	95
Weaving,	561	19	Hospital,	1,967	97
Cordwaining,	1,259	83	Discharged convicts,	546	05
Balance being loss,	13,476	68	Incidental,	767	08
			Interest,	159	59
			Overwork,	3	45
	43,886	46		43,886	46

**STATEMENT C.**

*Showing the effects of the Institution November 30th, 1865.*

	Dolls.	Cts.
Furniture, as per inventory,	18,853	38
Fuel, as per inventory,	2,625	00
Chair making, as per inventory,	3,774	96
Cordwaining, as per inventory,	605	52
Hospital, as per inventory,	746	29
Provision, as per inventory,	644	10
Weaving, as per inventory,	124	30
Total inventory,	27,378	46
Debts due on book accounts,	9,629	19
Bills receivable,	674	44
Cash on hand,	75	22
	10,378	85
	37,752	31
From which deduct liabilities, amounting to	16,631	77
For net capital,	31,120	54



## STATE PRISON REPORT.

## STATEMENT D.

DR.	STOCK ACCOUNT.				CR.
To balance being net.		By amount of net.			
	Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
Capital Nov. 30th, 1865,	21,120	54	Capital Dec. 1st. 1864,	14,597	22
Profit and loss,	13,476	68	Appropriation by the legis-	20,000	00
			lature,		
	34,597	22		34,597	22

## STATEMENT E.

*Showing the amount of drafts on the State Treasurer for Salaries of officers, prison repairs, &c., drafts given to sundry sheriffs for transportation of convicts from December 1st, 1864, to November 30th, 1865.*

	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Per diem of inspectors for the year ending November 30th, 1865,	2,212	00		
Salaries of officers during the year,	24,594	64		
Repairs and improvements, including building blacksmith shop,	3,082	00		
Amount of drafts for transportation during the year,	2,205	50	29,888	64







