

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS, PHYSICIAN, MORAL INSTRUCTOR AND KEEPER

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.



TRENTON, N. J.:

PRINTED BY DAVID NAAR, "TRUE AMERICAN" OFFICE.

1864.

ANNUAL REPORTS

JOINT COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

The Joint Commission on the Administration of the Federal Government was organized on July 1, 1946, by Executive Order of the President. Its purpose was to study the organization and administration of the Federal Government and to report to the President and Congress on or before July 1, 1947. The Commission was composed of representatives from the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches of the Government, and from the public. The Commission's report is divided into two parts: a general report and a report on the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The general report discusses the organization and administration of the Federal Government as a whole, and the report on the FBI discusses the organization and administration of that agency in particular. The Commission's findings and recommendations are set forth in detail in the report.

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JOINT COMMITTEES' REPORT.

The joint committee on State Prison report—

That, having made a careful examination of the accounts and vouchers of the keeper of the prison for the year ending 30th November, A. D. 1863, they find them correct.

And further, having examined the prison, its cells and workshops, they find all in good order. The wants of the prisoners are well and carefully provided for, and every attention paid to neatness and cleanliness, thus having a great bearing upon the health of the institution.

Your committee, however, cannot refrain from bringing to your notice the condition of those lunatics now confined in the prison, being three in number, as being in a place entirely unsuitable to persons in their situation. If the object of the institution is to reclaim and bring back to society those erring ones, then the object is entirely lost, as it is impossible to treat them in such an institution, either morally or otherwise, so as to ensure their recovery, and recommend that some action be taken in reference thereto; humanity demands it.

There appears to your committee to be a necessity for a place of worship for the convicts, as they now hear instruction each one in his own cell. Not seeing the speaker, and not being seen by him, much of the moral force is lost. It is not known by the speaker what effect the discourse has on his hearers, and for aught that any one knows the time may be occupied in acts of mischief, and would certainly be a favorable time to make preparations for escape.

There is, further, much inconvenience in having the female convicts confined as they now are, in the same wing, and in the neighborhood of the male convicts. All of which, in the opinion of your committee, might be remedied by the building of a new wing, so constructed as to contain the cells of the female convicts, and a chapel for moral instruction on the second floor of said wing, where the instructor and instructed will be brought face to face in giving and receiving such instruction. Your committee therefore recommend the erection of such wing.

Your committee would further report that the abstract laid before the Legislature by the Governor has been carefully compared, and find the same to be a correct statement from the books of the prison.

Your committee, in closing their report, would especially recom-

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mend that before balancing the books on the 30th day of November, as now required by law, that all outstanding debts of the prison should be obtained and made to appear on the books, so that an exact balance might be obtained, and a statement of the liabilities and assets of the prison in each annual statement be fully presented.

JOHN BLANÉ,
B. BUCKLEY,

Of the Senate.

JAMES LYNCH,
HENRY J. IRICK,
J. M. DE CAMP,

JOHN A. WEART,
Committee of the Assembly.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

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

The undersigned, Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison, beg leave to submit the following report of the condition of the prison for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1863:

Number in confinement December 31, 1862,	408
Received since that time,	210
	618
Total number confined during the year,	
There have been discharged during the year as follows:	
By expiration of sentence,	139
Pardoned on account of ill health,	11
" one day off, to restore to citizenship,	17
" for other reasons,	37
Died in prison,	3
Escaped,	2
	209
	409
Leaving in confinement 30th November, 1863,	
Being an increase of one in the number confined at the close of last year.	

TERMS OF SENTENCE.

During natural life,	3
Thirty years,	2
Twenty years,	5
Fifteen years,	9
Twelve years,	3
Ten years,	21
Nine years,	1
Eight years,	11
Seven years and six months,	1
Seven years,	10
Six years,	14

Five years,	47
Four years and six months,	3
Four years,	18
Three years and six months,	3
Three years,	64
Two years and six months,	10
Two years,	91
One year and six months,	25
One year and four months,	1
One year,	60
Six months,	7
Total,	409

CRIMES COMMITTED.

Arson,	3
Atrocious assault and battery,	12
Assault and battery,	34
Assault and battery and burglary,	6
Assault and battery with intent to rape,	12
Assault and battery with intent to kill,	3
Assault and battery with intent to rob,	8
Assault and battery and breaking jail,	3
Assault on officer,	1
Aiding and abetting in a rape,	1
Bigamy,	2
Breaking and entering,	83
Breaking jail,	4
Burglary,	17
Burglary, larceny and arson,	1
Burglary, larceny, arson and escaping jail,	1
Burning buildings,	4
Counterfeiting,	1
Coining and passing,	3
Entering, &c.,	9
Embezzling and robbing the mail,	1
Forgery,	2
False pretence,	2
Grand larceny,	29
Grand larceny and burglary,	3
Having unfinished counterfeit money, with intent, &c.,	1
Highway robbery,	2
Keeping disorderly house,	12
Larceny,	25
Lewdness,	3
Murder,	8
Murder, second degree,	15

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Manslaughter,	5
Misdemeanor,	15
Malicious mischief,	1
Making counterfeit coin,	2
Mayhem,	1
Passing counterfeit money,	15
Poisoning,	3
Picking pockets,	8
Rape,	14
Receiving stolen goods,	6
Shooting, &c.,	1
Uttering counterfeit money,	22
Uttering and forgery	5
Total,	<hr/> 409

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic,	2
Bergen,	29
Burlington,	26
Camden,	35
Cumberland,	7
Cape May,	3
Essex,	78
Gloucester,	6
Hudson,	64
Hunterdon,	6
Mercer,	39
Middlesex,	16
Monmouth,	5
Morris,	14
Passaic,	25
Salem,	8
Somerset,	8
Sussex,	9
Union,	13
Warren,	6
Essex and Union,	1
Hudson and Essex,	1
Mercer and Burlington,	1
Morris and Union,	1
Morris and Sussex,	1
United States District for New Jersey,	5
Total,	<hr/> 409

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THEIR COLOR AND SEX.

White males,	278
White females,	84
Colored males,	29
Colored females,	18
Total,	<u>409</u>

YEARS IN WHICH RECEIVED.

1853,	1
1856,	6
1857,	5
1858,	10
1859,	24
1860,	31
1861,	55
1862,	86
1863,	191
Total,	<u>409</u>

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.

First offence,	360
Second offence,	30
Third offence,	10
Fourth offence,	6
Fifth offence,	2
Sixth offence,	1
Total,	<u>409</u>

AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

From thirteen to fifteen,	4
From fifteen to twenty,	51
From twenty to twenty-five,	124
From twenty-five to thirty,	68
From thirty to forty,	91
From forty to fifty,	43
From fifty to sixty,	21
From sixty to seventy,	6
From seventy to eighty,	1
Total,	<u>409</u>

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

New Jersey,	129
Pennsylvania,	48
New York,	64
Maryland,	4
Massachusetts,	7
Connecticut,	5
Delaware,	3
Virginia,	2
Maine,	1
Ohio,	2
Tennessee,	1
Kentucky,	1
Rhode Island,	1
New Hampshire,	1
	<hr/> 269

FOREIGNERS.

Canada,	7
Ireland,	78
Germany,	31
England,	17
Belgium,	3
Scotland,	1
France,	2
Prussia,	1
	<hr/> 140
Total,	<hr/> 409

The appraisers appointed by the last Legislature to make an inventory of the furniture, stock, &c., of the New Jersey State Prison, have completed their appraisalment.

The keeper's report, and the statistics accompanying it will give you full information in regard to its financial condition.

The aggregate gains of the several departments, amounting to two thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and forty-eight cents, in the face of increased cost of provision, clothing and nearly every article of necessity used in the prison, while the rate per day for the labor of convicts having been fixed by officers preceding us, by which no pecuniary advantage could be derived corresponding, or even approximating to the increased disbursements for every article of consumption, is an evidence of the economy exercised, and to the keeper a gratifying proof of his ability to manage its affairs under discouraging circumstances.

The Legislature, at its last session appropriated the sum of four

thousand dollars for the erection of additional workshops, and appointed the keeper and inspectors to supervise the work. For details in reference to the size, cost, &c., we refer you to the keeper's report.

We have now in the prison forty-seven female convicts; it requires about twelve females to do the ordinary labor belonging to that department; to furnish remunerative employment for the balance has been a subject of some anxiety with us; we accordingly advertised for proposals for hiring out the labor of them; we regret that no bids were offered that the board considered it advisable to accept. The keeper is now having them, or a portion of them, instructed in the chair-caning business, and we expect in the future that the proceeds of their labor will be sufficient to defray the expenses of their maintenance.

Cleanliness has been observed in every department.

There is now a full supply of clothing for the convicts, and also materials for manufacturing purposes to meet future necessities.

The board would take this opportunity of expressing their confidence in the ability and fitness of the keeper for the performance of the responsible task with which he has been entrusted. His duties are varied, and in their fulfillment it often occurs that very annoying and perplexing difficulties are encountered requiring the exercise of a cool and dispassionate judgment, that justice may be tempered with mercy. Particularly is this the case in the maintenance of good order, and an efficient system of discipline in accordance with the rules governing the institution.

It affords us much pleasure to bear witness to the uniform good order that has prevailed, and the advances that have been made in perfecting the system of discipline that has been established. No cases of insubordination have occurred that have not yielded to the ordinary means provided to meet such cases.

We would respectfully direct your attention to the recommendation contained in the keepers report, for the erection of an additional wing, with a view of separating the male and female prisoners, and also for the introduction of gas throughout the buildings, both of which are much needed improvements and would be of great benefit to the institution.

The health of the prisoners has been unusually good, and we desire to acknowledge the skill and attention of the prison physician, Dr. J. L. Taylor, to whom we attribute this gratifying result, for detailed information respecting the deaths, &c., we respectfully refer you to the report of the physician.

The educational and religious interest of the convicts have been carefully looked after, by the moral instructor the Rev. George F. Brown. A number of them have learned to read and write, and we doubt not that through his ministrations, many stubborn natures have been softened, we invite your attention to his report.

In closing our report it is but just to say that the matron, clerk, deputy keepers, and other employees of the institution have discharged

their respective duties with fidelity, and deserve the praise of the board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. V. WARD,
A. M. HUTCHINSON,
LEVI DAVIS,
WM. SWEENEY,
JOHN A. POST,

Inspectors.

TRENTON, NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

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then respective duties with liberality, and deserve the praise of the board. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Wm. V. WARD
A. M. HUTCHINSON
LEVI DAVIS
Wm. SWEET
JOHN A. POST

Inspectors

Texas, November 20, 1883

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PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present the Annual Report of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Prison. I have during the year visited the prison three times a week regularly, and when any of the prisoners were seriously ill as much oftener as seemed necessary.

Although there has been considerable sickness the past year; we have had but three deaths, viz.: Henry Sloan, (white,) died January 25th, 1863, of Serous Apoplexy; Edward Howard, (white,) died September 8th, 1863, of Consumption; Charles Sanford, (white,) died September 19th, 1863, of Consumption.

One birth occurred during the year, Mary Harden, (white,) had a male child October 18th, 1863.

The improvements of the year, viz.: The new dispensary and the iron bedsteads in the hospital have added much to the convenience and comfort of the sick, and to those who have had charge of them. The cells are now lighted with small lamps (without chimneys,) in which is burned kerosene oil, and in order to get sufficient light the prisoners raise the wick so high that the cell becomes directly filled with a very *disagreeable* and *unhealthy* smoke. I beg leave to suggest that the introduction of gas-light would add very much to the *health*, comfort, and convenience of the prison.

If it is not within the province of the Board of Inspectors to introduce the above suggested improvement, I trust you will present the subject to the legislature.

To the Keeper and his deputies I am under obligations for various acts of courtesy, and to Mr. George Parker, whose especial duty it is to administer my prescriptions, and in my absence to prescribe himself, I attribute in a great degree the small mortality of the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. TAYLOR,
Prison Physician.

December 15th, 1863.

MORAL HYGIENE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the moral hygiene program implemented at the school during the past year. The program was designed to address the various challenges faced by students in their daily lives, including issues related to honesty, respect, and responsibility. Through a combination of classroom instruction, extracurricular activities, and community service projects, the program has successfully fostered a culture of integrity and ethical behavior among the student body. The following sections detail the key components of the program and the progress made in each area.

The first component of the program was the implementation of a mandatory ethics curriculum in all grade levels. This curriculum was developed in collaboration with local business leaders and community organizations to ensure that it was both relevant and practical. The curriculum covered a wide range of topics, from basic moral principles to more complex issues such as cyberbullying and social media responsibility. Through interactive lessons, role-playing exercises, and case studies, students were able to develop a strong understanding of the importance of moral choices and the consequences of their actions.

In addition to the classroom-based instruction, the program also included a variety of extracurricular activities designed to reinforce the lessons learned in the classroom. These activities included the formation of a school-wide ethics council, the establishment of a peer mentoring program, and the organization of community service projects. The ethics council, composed of students from all grade levels, was tasked with monitoring the school's moral climate and providing recommendations for improvement. The peer mentoring program paired older students with younger ones, allowing them to share their experiences and provide support and guidance. The community service projects provided students with the opportunity to apply their moral principles in real-world settings, fostering a sense of social responsibility and civic engagement.

Over the course of the year, the program has achieved significant success in promoting moral hygiene among the student body. Surveys and focus group discussions have shown that students have developed a stronger sense of self-awareness and a greater understanding of the importance of ethical behavior. They have also demonstrated a willingness to stand up for their beliefs and to help others in need. The program has also had a positive impact on the school's overall climate, with a noticeable increase in the number of students who report feeling safe and supported at school. These findings suggest that the program has effectively addressed the challenges it was designed to tackle and has laid a strong foundation for a more ethical and respectful school environment.

MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN :—In entering upon my labors as Moral Instructor in the New Jersey State Prison, I have recognized what I believe to be taught in the Word of God, that no living man is beyond the influence of moral suasion. The most deeply degraded of our race are yet susceptible to the motives and influences of our holy religion.

This is true of our prison convicts. They are in different degrees guilty of crime, but none of them are abandoned of God. They are still the objects of His gracious forbearance, and the subjects of a Saviour's intercession. In their reformation, philanthropy and Christianity find an object worthy of their highest and holiest ambition. It is our most solemn duty to these unfortunate persons, to make (if possible,) the term of their imprisonment, the means of their reformation, that when the time of their incarceration expires, they may be restored to liberty, reformed and honest men. In the accomplishment of this, society as well as the prisoner is deeply interested.

No one will deny that the penalty of our laws, deter men from the commission of crime, and that imprisonment for crime is a protection to the public, is readily conceded ; but if the prisoner is not reformed while in prison, I think it may be seriously doubted whether the protection of the public for the time being, is an indemnity for the *greater* wrong he will commit in after life.

It requires but a superficial knowledge of the philosophy of human nature, and the corrupting influences of prison life to convince us that prisoners do not leave their prison, the same in character as when they entered it. They are better or they are worse men. If they have been reformed, community has more to hope for, if they have not been reformed, there is more to fear. If these views are just, then the solemn and fearful responsibility which they involve, must be acknowledged. My personal responsibility is only in proportion to the means I can employ, the extent and adaptation of the facilities with which I am furnished.

We have in our prison four hundred souls, embracing almost every period of life, from the tender age of thirteen years, to three-score years and ten. If we could employ the necessary agencies, many of

them, with the blessing of God, might be reclaimed from the error of their ways, and become honest and industrious Christian men and women. But the usual and necessary accommodations for religious purposes, have never been supplied to our prison.

In my annual report you will not deem it irrelevant, but expect from me, a full and intelligent statement of the moral and religious influences which have been exerted, the agencies which have been employed, the obstacles which exist, and the facilities which are needed. With respect to the influences for good, which have been exerted, the present moral status of the prison affords us gratifying evidence, that our labor has not been in vain. In the prevailing spirit and conduct of the prisoners, there is a decided improvement.

The improvement is seen in a very general subordination to prison rules, a willingness to labor, a quiet and cheerful spirit, together with the comparatively few cases of overt acts of disobedience, or ebullitions of passion requiring punishment. In making this statement of the improved conduct of the prisoners, I should not be true to my convictions if I did not say that much of the improvement is to be attributed to the superintendence and judicious management of the principal keeper.

In the female department, there is quiet and good order. This is in striking contrast with the turbulence and disorder which prevailed in the early part of the year. This is, to a great extent, the result of the discreet management of the matron Mrs. Walker, aided by the efficient and unremitting attentions of the assistant matron, Miss Pennington. They have been assisted in their influence by a few benevolent Christian ladies of this city, who on my invitation, associated themselves in the work of weekly visits to the prison, for the purpose of instructing the females, reading to them the Word of God, impressing upon them personally their sin and their duty, teaching some of them to read and write, and availing themselves of any, and every method in their power of turning them from the error of their ways.

A few Friends residing in Pennsylvania, and others in New York, have occasionally visited the prison for the purpose of holding religious meetings, and distributing tracts. Their visits have exerted a good influence, and their kindness has been appreciated.

In our library we have now a good selection of volumes in the English, German, and French languages. In this connection I cannot but express my gratitude to your Board, for the generous appropriation of one hundred dollars for the improvement of our library. This appropriation has furnished the library with an addition of two hundred and forty-eight select volumes. By a further application to my personal friends, I have received in donations four hundred and fifty volumes of school books and miscellaneous reading. The school books embrace the elementary branches, spelling, reading, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and some of the more advanced branches of an English education. These are sought by the prisoners with avidity,

and studied in many instances with industry and perseverance. The library should be well sustained, it is a valuable auxiliary to the reformation of the prisoners. Reading beguiles the time which would otherwise be spent in morose and gloomy thoughts. It is the only recreation which can be supplied consistently with the rules of the prison, and this happily combines an innocent diversion with useful instruction. Books are regularly distributed at stated periods in all the cells. A copy of the Scriptures is placed in every cell, many we fear do not read them; others do regularly, and some we trust, with the sincere desire to learn what they must do to be saved.

We have three religious services in the prison every Sabbath, one in each wing; each service embraces a lesson from the Bible, singing, prayer, and preaching the Word of God. The singing is conducted by an association of ladies and gentleman who attend on every Lord's day. The choir is well organized, and conducted with science and ability.

In reading and expounding the Word of God, I have endeavored to be plain, pointed and practical. Affectionately urging upon the hearts and consciences of my hearers, the necessity of a change of heart, a new life, and a preparation to meet God.

It is my conviction that but few prisoners are insensible to kindness. To meet them in a kind, patient, and sympathizing spirit, showing a readiness to oblige, when it can be done in strict conformity to the rules, is the most effectual method of exciting the latent elements of their better nature.

Acting on this principle I have respected their claims, met them as men, treated them with courtesy and Christian kindness, and as a consequence, they have uniformly treated me with respect in return. The first unkind word I have yet to receive, and but few words of profanity have been uttered in my presence.

It has been my practice as far as I have been able, to visit the prisoners in their cells, to sympathize with the sick and instruct the ignorant. Endeavoring to convince them of their errors, teaching them in the most simple and impressive words their duty, to themselves, to society, and their accountability to God. These lessons I have tried to urge by every persuasive argument and motive at my command.

There are some who seem to be almost incorrigible. In the light of our Christian faith we could not expect them to be otherwise. "God is not mocked, whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." In morals as in physics, the laws of God are immutable, the penalty is absolute, and the terrible depravity of these men is but the moral sequence of a life of sin. But we should not despair to abandon these men would betray a weakness if not an infidelity of heart, "We know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," and "where sin has abounded grace may much more abound."

There are others who are different, a better spirit seems to have come over them. In their gloomy solitude they cannot but think sad

memories of the past are ever present, and the vision of a wicked life is continually before them. With a burdened conscience they freely confess their sins, and with sorrow and tears seek the divine forgiveness. A few profess to have obtained mercy and found peace with God. It is possible that there may be sinister motives which prompt these men to make this profession, as there are motives to hypocrisy outside the prison. But who will judge them? and if their conduct be blameless, who will withhold the charity we extend to others to whom more has been forgiven? "Every man shall render an account of *himself* unto God."

With respect to the obstacles which exist, I think it proper to say that much evil arises in my opinion from the association of prisoners, such is the limited number of the cells, and such is the increasing number of prisoners, that it has become a matter of necessity to place two in almost every cell in the north and south wings, and in many instances, there are three prisoners in the same cell. Without remark, it must be apparent to every reflecting mind, that this community of prisoners must be productive of much evil. Those who are older, more corrupt and artful, do not fail to exert their influence on those who are younger. The prison is to them a school of vice. Every care is taken by the Keeper to make the best selection, but this evil cannot be remedied with the present extent of our accommodations.

Another evil which exists is the contiguity of the male and female departments. Though the sexes are confined in separate cells, yet such is the construction and proximity of their cells that it is impossible to prevent their verbal communication, and these are often of the most demoralizing character. Good order can only be maintained in the female department by a constant watchfulness, and then with the utmost difficulty. It is very desirable that the females might be placed in cells entirely separate and removed from the others. But we have none. And now, gentlemen, permit me with due respect to state to you what I believe to be a *stern necessity*, if we wish, or intend to do our duty to the unhappy inmates of our prison. It is this, viz.: That we have an opportunity of preaching to them the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. I respectfully submit that an opportunity to do this which is worthy of the name, does not and never did exist in the New Jersey State Prison.

In the original construction of the prison, there was an ample outlay for security, and a lavish expenditure for grandeur and embellishment, but to provide for the preaching of the gospel to the perishing thousands who might become incarcerated within those massive walls, seems to have constituted no part of the design. Large additions to the original buildings involving heavy outlays, have been made from time to time, but to this day we have no room, no chapel, and no provision whatever has been made for this purpose.

In the absence of any arrangement or any convenience adapted or designed to meet this necessity, the minister takes his position on the floor at the end of a hall ten feet wide and two hundred and fifty-six

feet long, with an upper and lower tier of cells on either side. The prisoners all shut up in their cells, with only an aperture in the inner door of six by nine inches, and under these circumstances the minister must attempt to preach, and the prisoners are expected to hear the word of God. This they cannot do but to a very limited extent.

For other classes of suffering humanity, whether they are good or bad poor houses are built, asylums are erected, hospitals are founded, chapels are furnished, and for these objects our treasury has poured forth an abundant means, but for the hundred in our prisons, male and female, old and young, not one single dollar has been expended for twenty-five years to provide a suitable place where they may be assembled to hear the gospel of Christ on God's holy day, and feel the elevating influences of the divine service.

I submit that this is wrong, a wrong to the prisoners, a wrong to society, a solemn dereliction in our duty as Christian men. Permit me to ask of you your personal influence, and the influence of your official positions to correct this wrong, and provide a place in the New Jersey State Prison in which we may preach the gospel to the prisoners face to face. The remedy and responsibility are with the Legislature of our State. I have devoted to my appropriate work my time, and labored to the utmost extent of my physical ability, with fervent supplication for the blessing of God upon my instrumentality, I submit this report.

Your board will please accept assurances of my high respect. The acting committee of your board, Messrs. Hutchinson and Davis, are entitled to my gratitude for their cheerful co-operation for the prisoners welfare; I acknowledge with pleasure the uniform kindness and affability of the principal keeper, and the courtesies of the deputy keepers and officers are duly appreciated.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

GEO. F. BROWN, D. D.,

Moral Instructor of the New Jersey State Prison.

first floor with an upper and lower tier of cells on either side. The prisoners all sleep up in their cells with only an opening in the inner door of six by nine inches, and under those circumstances the minister must attempt to preach, and the prisoners are expected to hear the word of God. This they cannot do but to a very limited extent.

For other classes of religious instruction, whether they are good or bad poor houses are built in cities where excellent hospitals are founded, and the same object is our necessary and poured forth in abundant measure, but for the hundreds in our prisons male and female, old and young, not one single dollar has been expended for twenty-five years to provide a suitable place where they may be assembled to hear the word of God or take any other religious instruction.

I submit that this is wrong, and wrong to the prisoners a wrong to society, a wrong to the State, and a wrong to the Church. Permit me to ask if you have not seen the influence of your different churches to relieve the wrong and provide a place in the New York State Prison where we may preach the gospel to the prisoners, and to see the results and responsibility for the maintenance of our State. I have desired to see some of your work, and I have been to the almost extent of my physical ability, with a view to ascertaining the bearing of the same upon my country. I submit the report.

Your board will please accept my respects of a friendly respect. The only committee of your board, Messrs. Johnson and Davis, are entitled to my gratitude for their liberal cooperation for the prisoners. I acknowledge with pleasure the manner in which you and the board of the prison and the management of the prison have done and others are doing. I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

GEO. F. KNOWLTON, D. D.

Minister-in-charge of the New York State Prison.

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KEEPER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New Jersey:

GENTLEMEN:—Please find herewith my first annual report as keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, with detail and summary of financial operations, statistical tables, &c. On taking charge of the institution on the 26th day of March last, at a time when nearly every article of its consumption had greatly advanced in price, I felt no little anxiety in regard to the result of its operations for the year, and labored assiduously in the practice of every economy consistent with the comfort and health of the prisoners, to make it as favorable as possible.

The chief source of revenue from the labor of convicts being from the shoe department, under contract with the Messrs. C. D. & W. B. Bigelow, entered into by a previous keeper long anterior to the great advance in the price of both goods and labor, for a term of years not yet expired, at fixed and determined rates. It will be observed, that no considerable increase of revenue could be derived from the labor of convicts to meet the above referred to enhanced expenses of the institution.

The subjoined statement from the accounts of the prison, will exhibit as the result of its operations for the time of my administration of its affairs, viz.: from the 26th of March, 1863, to November 30th, 1863, a balance of receipts over expenditures of two thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and forty-eight cents (2,630 48,) which I hope under all the circumstances may meet with your satisfaction.

The question of the legality of the contract above referred to, with the Messrs. Bigelow being amicably submitted to, and now pending before the Supreme Court of the State for its decision, and as in case of

a decision adverse to the validity of the contract, the revenue derived from the convicts at present working under it, might be for some time lost to the State, the inspectors of the prison, and myself, determined upon the policy of entering into a new contract with the said Messrs. Bigelow, conditionally, viz. : to take effect and to go into operation from the fifth day of October last, in the event of said adverse decision of the Court at higher rates of wages than heretofore for convicts, and during the present term of my official appointment as keeper; for further particulars of which contract, see a copy of the same appended to this report.

In July last we advertised for the hiring, or letting out of the labor of the female convicts, but received no applications for their services except upon such conditions as we could not feel justified in accepting. Since that time we have by way of experiment occupied some of them at caning chair seats, and I feel highly gratified at the result, I find them apt at learning the business, and that it is not only to the interest of the institution to keep them thus employed, but also greatly conducive to their physical health. We intend employing all who are available in the same manner, unless some better employment hereafter be found for them.

The propriety of adding an additional wing to the prison buildings, for the separate confinement of female convicts, has been urged upon the Legislature in the report of my predecessor, and its importance fully set forth by him, my experience justifies me in renewing the recommendation in this respect.

I would also recommend the introduction of gas for lighting the prison, as being more convenient, cleanly and healthful and not more expensive than oil.

No appropriation of moneys by the Legislature for this department will be necessary at the present session, unless it should decide upon the erection of said additional wing, or the introduction of gas.

The number of persons in confinement on the 31st of	
December, 1862, was	408
Received from January 1st, 1863 to November 30th,	
1863,	210
	<hr/>
Making the total number confined during the year,	618
There have been discharged during the year as follows :	
By expiration of sentence,	139
Pardoned on account of ill health,	11
Pardoned one day to restore to citizenship,	17
Pardoned for other reasons,	37
Died,	3
Escaped,	2
	<hr/>
Total number discharged,	209
Leaving in confinement November 30th, 1863,	409

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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White males,	278
White females,	29
Colored males,	84
Colored females,	18
	<hr/>
Total,	409
	<hr/>
Increase for the year,	1

The expenditures of the institution from March 26th, 1863, at which time I took charge, to Nov. 30th, 1863, are as follows:

Provision account,	\$12,452 71
Furniture account,	2,804 28
Fuel account,	1,295 58
Hospital account,	776 78
Discharged convicts,	460 57
Incidental expenses,	205 32
Interest account,	2 85
Balance, being gain,	2,630 48
	<hr/>
Total,	\$20,628 57

The earnings in the several departments during the same time are as follows:

Labor of convicts,	\$15,440 08
Chair making,	1,527 48
Weaving,	925 84
Sundries,	1,460 33
Cordwaining,	1,274 84
	<hr/>
Total,	\$20,628 57

By the foregoing statement it will appear that the amount of earnings over and above the expenditures is two thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and forty-eight cents (\$2,630 48).

The liabilities of the prison on the 30th of November, 1863, as appear by the books amounted to \$5,569 13.

The assets of the prison at the same date, \$7,349 38, about \$600 of which is considered doubtful. No bad or doubtful accounts have been made during the past year.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of four thousand dollars for the erection of more extensive work shops within the enclosure of the State Prison. Since then, a shoe shop, forty by ninety-two feet, has been erected at a cost of three thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents (\$3,749 65), leaving a balance of two hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-five cents

(\$250 35), which was expended towards the building of a blacksmith shop, sufficiently large to work thirty-six men.

The table following this statement will show a balance exceeding the appropriation of \$15 37.

July 24, 1863, S. P. Kerr, as per contract,	\$3,408 00
“ “ “ “ extra expenses,	276 65
	<hr/>
	\$3,684 65
May 28, 1863, C. Graham, architect,	65 00
“ 31, “ For labor on blacksmith shop,	179 15
June 4, “ Grant & Bodine, bill lumber,	86 57
	<hr/>
	\$4,015 37
Appropriation,	4,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance, which was paid from prison receipts,	\$15 37

In regard to the discipline, cleanliness and general good order and management of the internal department of the prison, I beg leave to refer you, with great confidence, to the report of the Prison Inspectors; and I cannot refrain from adding here, that my intercourse, throughout, with them, has been of the most pleasant, agreeable and satisfactory character.

The general health of the prisoners has been remarkably good—but three deaths have occurred during the year. For further particulars I refer you to the report of the Prison Physician, Dr. John L. Taylor, to whose faithful discharge of the duties pertaining to his office, I cannot refer in terms of too much praise.

With regard to the morality of the prisoners, I believe very great improvement has been effected during the past year, under the religious teachings of the present Moral Instructor, the Rev. George F. Brown. His duties have been arduous, but most cheerfully and faithfully performed.

I desire to express my approbation of the efficiency, fidelity and care of the present Clerk of the Prison, Mr. J. W. Murphy. And I cannot conclude this report without acknowledging my sincere obligations to the various Deputy Keepers, for the most faithful discharge of their duties, and to whom I feel greatly indebted for the good discipline of the convicts in their several departments.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOS. B. WALKER,
Keeper of N. J. State Prison.

OFFICE OF THE N. J. STATE PRISON, }
Trenton, Dec. 10, 1863. }

CONDITIONAL AGREEMENT.

Agreement made this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between Joseph B. Walker, Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, (by and with the consent of the acting Inspectors of said Prison,) party of the first part, and Alanson Trask, Charles D. Bigelow and Walter B. Bigelow, party of the second part.

Whereas, a question has arisen between the parties hereto, whether a certain contract for the hire of certain prisoners of the said prison, made between the party of the second part and one Robert P. Stoll, Keeper of the said Prison, bearing date November twenty-fifth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, is now valid and subsisting, or whether the same terminated with the official term of the said Stoll; and whereas, the said parties have agreed to submit the said question to judicial determination; and whereas, the party of the second part are desirous of continuing the said work for the ensuing year, and before such judicial determination can be obtained: Now, therefore, this agreement witnesseth, that the said parties hereunto have agreed, and do hereby agree, that if the said judicial determination of the question above mentioned shall be to the effect, that said contract made with said Stoll is now invalid and does not now exist, then, and in such case, the said party of the second part shall and will pay for the period of time following, to wit: from the date hereof to the end of the present term of office of the said party of the first part, thirty-five and fifty cents a day for each man, in place of twenty cents and thirty-one, as in the said contract with Stoll; but in case the said judicial determination shall be in favor of the validity and present existence of said original contract, then and in such case this agreement will be null and void, and the payment of said prisoners shall be regulated by said original contract, it being further agreed that all the other terms of the said original contract, excepting the price of the labor, shall be and remain in full force during the said period, from the date hereof to the end of the term of office of said party of the first part.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, on the day and year first above written.

All of which is signed by the parties herewith.

APPENDIX.



STATEMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE STATE PRISON REPORT.

STATEMENTS
APPENDIX
ACCOMpanyING THE STATE PRISON REPORT.

Statement B

Statement A.

Showing the effects of the New Jersey State Prison on the 30th of November, 1863.

	DOLLS.	CTS.
Amount of inventory of stock, &c., on hand, as per valuation made by appraisers.....	17,428	26
Book accounts.....	7,553	45
Cash on hand.....	509	97
Bills receivable.....	1,297	72
	26,789	40
Deducting liabilities, amounting to.....	11,619	56
	15,169	84

Statement B.

Exhibiting the operations of the Institution from the

DR.

	DOLLS.	CTS.
CHAIR MAKING		
To amount of inventory March 26, 1863.....	1,226	18
Charges since that time.....	2,407	27
Balance, being gain.....	1,527	48
	5,160	93
CORDWAINING		
To amount of inventory March 26, 1863.....	1,557	13
Charges since that time.....	2,712	66
Balance, being gain.....	1,274	84
	5,544	63
WEAVING		
To amount of inventory March 26, 1863.....	912	66
Charges since that time.....	1,852	98
Balance, being gain.....	925	84
	3,691	48
SUNDRIES		
To amount of inventory March 26, 1863.....	115	00
Charges since that time.....	7	78
Balance, being gain.....	1,460	33
	1,583	11
PROVISION		
To amount of inventory March 26, 1863.....	492	65
Charges since that time.....	13,799	67
	14,292	32
INTEREST		
To amount of charges March 26, 1863.....	2	85
	2	85

Statement B.

26th March to the 30th November, 1863.

CR.

ACCOUNT.	DOLLS.	CTS.
By amount of credits since March 26, 1863.....	3,916	27
Inventory November 30, 1863.....	1,244	66
	5,160	93
ACCOUNT.		
By amount of credits since March 26, 1863.....	4,495	81
Inventory November 30, 1863.....	1,048	82
	5,544	63
ACCOUNT,		
By amount of credits since March 26, 1863.....	3,131	56
Inventory November 30, 1863.....	559	92
	3,691	48
ACCOUNT.		
By amount of credits since March 26, 1863.....	1,583	11
	1,583	11
ACCOUNT.		
By amount of credits since March 26, 1863.....	1,047	98
Inventory November 30, 1863.....	791	63
Loss on this account.....	12,452	71
	14,292	32
ACCOUNT.		
Loss on this account.....	2	85
	2	85

Statement B. (CONTINUED,)*Exhibiting the operations of the Institution from the*

DR.

	DOLLS.	CTS.
FUEL		
To amount of inventory March 26, 1863.....	138	30
Charges since that time.....	2,072	53
	2,210	83
HOSPITAL		
To amount of inventory March 26, 1863.....	337	32
Charges since that time.....	840	89
	1,178	21
INCIDENTAL		
To amount of charges since March 26, 1863.....	205	32
	205	32
CONVICT LABOR		
To amount of charges since March 26, 1863.....	49	04
Balance being gain.....	15,440	08
	15,489	12
FURNITURE		
To amount of inventory March 26, 1863.....	9,755	49
Charges since that time.....	6,146	62
	15,902	11
DISCHARGED CONVICTS		
To amount of charges since March 26, 1863.....	460	57
	460	57

Statement B,—(CONTINUED,)

26th March to the 30th November, 1863.

ACCOUNT.	CR.	
	DOLLS.	CTS.
Inventory November 30, 1863.....	915	25
Loss on this account.....	1,295	58
	2,210	83
ACCOUNT.		
Inventory November 30, 1863.....	401	43
Loss on this account.....	776	78
	1,178	21
ACCOUNT.		
Loss on this account.....	205	32
	205	32
ACCOUNT.		
By amount of credits since March 26, 1863.....	15,489	12
	15,489	12
ACCOUNT.		
By amount of credits since March 26, 1863.....	135	00
Inventory November 30, 1863.....	12,962	83
Loss on this account.....	2,804	28
	15,902	11
ACCOUNT.		
Loss on this account.....	406	57
	406	57

Recapitulation of Statement B.

DR.				CR.					
	DOLLS.	CTS.	DOLLS.	CTS.		DOLLS.	CTS.	DOLLS.	CTS.
Cordwaining, gain	1,274	84			Provision, loss...	12,452	71		
Chairmaking, ..	1,527	48			Furniture,	2,804	28		
Convict labor, ..	15,440	08			Fuel,	1,295	58		
Sundries, ..	1,460	33			Hospital,	776	78		
Weaving, ..	925	84			Discharged convicts,	460	57		
					Incidental,	205	32		
					Interest,	285			
					Bal., being gain, ...	2,630	48		
			20,628	57				20,628	57

Statement C.

Showing the effects of the Institution on the 30th November, 1863.

	DOLLS.	CTS.
Furniture, as per inventory.....	12,962	83
Chair making,	1,244	66
Cordwaining,	1,048	82
Fuel,	915	25
Provision,	791	63
Weaving,	559	92
Hospital,	401	43
Total inventory.....	17,924	54
	DOLLS.	CTS.
Bills receivable.....	769	07
Debts due on book account.....	6,030	86
Cash on hand.....	549	45
	7,349	38
	25,273	92
From which deduct liabilities.....	5,569	13
For net capital.....	19,704	79

Statement D.*Stock Account.*

DR.			CR.	
	DOLLS.	CTS.	DOLLS.	CTS.
To amount, being net capital, Dec. 1, 1863.	19,704	79		
			By amount net capital Nov. 30, 1863.	17,074 31
			By profit and loss.....	2,630 48
	19,704	79	19,704	79

Statement E.

Showing the amount of drafts on the State Treasurer for salaries of officers, prison repairs, &c., together with the amount of drafts given to sundry sheriffs for the transportation of convicts; also, the amount of taxed bills of cost, which were certified to by the keeper from January 1st, 1863, to November 30th, 1863.

	DOLLS.	CTS.	DOLLS.	CTS.
Per diem of Inspectors from 1st April, 1862, to 1st April, 1863.....	1,238	00		
Salaries of officers from January 1, 1863, to November 30, 1863, inclusive.....	18,395	91		
Prison repairs and improvements.....	2,741	24		
Total.....			22,375	15
Amount of taxed bills of cost as certified to by Keeper.....	14,565	22		
Amount of drafts for transportation of convicts...	1,993	55		
Total.....			16,558	77

Discard
9/16/24

STATE TIRSON REPORT

Statement D.

Stock Account.

CR.

DR.

DOLLARS		DOLLARS	
To amount being net capital Dec. 1, 1893.	10,701 70	By amount of capital Nov. 30, 1894	17,071 31
		By profit and loss	2,038 44
	10,701 70		10,701 70

Statement E.

Showing the amount of drafts on the State Treasurer for salaries of officers, foreign reports, &c., together with the amount of drafts issued to transfer drafts for the transportation of accounts; also the amount of travel bills of cost which were certified to by the proper authorities for 1893 to December 31, 1893.

DOLLARS		DOLLARS	
Amount of travel bills of cost as certified to by proper authorities for 1893	14,341 36	Amount of drafts for salaries of officers	11,341 36
Total	25,682 72	Amount of drafts for salaries of officers	11,341 36
		Foreign reports	18,000 00
		Travel bills of cost	2,741 36
		Total	25,682 72
		Amount of drafts for salaries of officers	11,341 36
		Foreign reports	18,000 00
		Travel bills of cost	2,741 36
		Total	25,682 72



