

"CHERRY HILL."

Continued from the First Page. those great interests which are dependent on public morals and conservative principles. Intimately connected with such duty is that of the State against persons and property, and gives to all the greatest security in the possession of the rights and privileges which mark enlightened civilization.

It is assumed as impossible that there can be two different standards of integrity—one of which governs the private citizen, but has no control over public action. How best to secure these results is a study for earnest practical minds, and all aids that may assist such, either in individual efforts or in public council, should be welcomed as valuable contributions.

In the year 1860, there was a total of 647 convicts in this Penitentiary. 113 were illiterate; 131 could spell and read; 401 could read and write; 42 had a good English education.

Of these 647, 163 were parents living; 129, parents dead; 95, father living; 155, mother living.

In the year 1870, there was a total of 963 convicts in this Penitentiary, of whom 955 were unable to read.

There were 816 convicts received during the year 1870. Of these 816 were illiterate; 80 read only; 233 could read and write.

Of these 816 convicts, 109 had parents living; 94, parents dead; 40, father living; 72, mother living.

It will be observed, that in the year 1870, the number of convicts who were unable to read, was 816, compared with 647 in 1860.

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the commutation law a ten year sentence can, by the "good conduct" of the prisoner, be diminished by at least 20 months, based on the ratio directed in the law. The words of the law are: "One month on each of the first two years, of two months on each of the succeeding years to the end of three months of the remaining years to the end of the term of their sentence." It has never been the opinion of the Inspectors of this Penitentiary that long sentences to this institution, or any penitentiary on the separate system, is a punishment. It is a means to the production of benefits to the State or the convict. The certainty of punishment is more to be regarded than its duration, so far as the convict is concerned. Time is no true element in punishment by imprisonment. Long sentences do not reform the individual, but protect the public security, nor produce that fear in the crime class which prevents their committing crime. The fact that every convict is punished by the law, and that the law which is sought to be produced by penal laws.

In the Massachusetts State Penitentiary, during the year 1870, there were 1,378 convicts, of whom a total population of 714 convicts. Of these 714 were pardoned. The sentences of 6 of those were for life, for 10 years, 2 for 20 years, 3 for 15 years, and 1 for 10 years. The total population of the State to state it will be to say that of 57 prisoners, the 6 for life omitted, the average sentence was for 7 months. The convict is not, therefore, a patient remedy for his misdeeds. It is not, therefore, a punishment, but a means to the production of benefits to the State or the convict. The certainty of punishment is more to be regarded than its duration, so far as the convict is concerned. Time is no true element in punishment by imprisonment. Long sentences do not reform the individual, but protect the public security, nor produce that fear in the crime class which prevents their committing crime. The fact that every convict is punished by the law, and that the law which is sought to be produced by penal laws.

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soners at the beginning and the end of the present system:—

Table with columns: Auburn, Sing Sing, Female, Clinton, Asylum. Total, 1,378. Increase, 119 per cent.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE SAME PERIOD. Female, \$11,790.54. Sing Sing, \$25,087.57. Auburn, \$1,071.75. Clinton, \$11,409.70. Asylum, \$1,904.92. Total, \$53,264.48. Increase, over 300 per cent.

The following shows the condition of affairs from the beginning of the system to the present day:—

TABLE OF PROGRESS FROM 1847 TO 1869 INCLUSIVE. Year, No. of Convicts, Expenses, Deficits. 1847, 1,421, \$125,838.86, \$120,509.09, \$5,329.77. 1848, 1,866, \$204,091.90, \$110,688.94, \$93,402.96. 1849, 1,866, \$185,254.74, \$138,250.54, \$47,004.20. 1850, 2,024, \$219,024.82, \$150,824.82, \$68,200.00. 1851, 1,703, \$260,011.29, \$178,011.29, \$82,000.00. 1852, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1853, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1854, 2,006, \$272,413.08, \$131,178.03, \$141,235.05. 1855, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1856, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1857, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1858, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1859, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1860, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1861, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1862, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1863, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1864, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1865, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1866, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1867, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1868, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1869, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21. 1870, 1,852, \$111,161.90, \$128,938.11, \$17,776.21.

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of the 963 in Pennsylvania, 14 convicts were pardoned. In the Massachusetts Penitentiary 2 convicts were pardoned in the same year.

In this Penitentiary three convicts were of unusual mind; but, by the treatment in the Penitentiary, they were restored to reason. Dr. Klapp, who was "fully restored to reason."

As to the discipline or government of the prisoners in the Penitentiary, it is stated that it is not to be supposed that convicts, most of them unquestionably bad, but more of them unfortunate; some of them receiving the just reward for crimes committed, while others, their own minds at least, are suffering unjustly, can be managed and controlled without occasional friction.

In this Penitentiary the discipline has been maintained; for it appears that "we have had a prison population of 963 convicts, many of whom are the most vicious and hardened criminals who have been effected, and no harsh or severe treatment has been found needed."

If, in consequence to one mass those convicts, the control of whom is described as producing "occasional friction," is the wisest plan for their proper government for the best interests of society.

In Massachusetts, with 714 convicts as the total population for 1870, "our expenses," as given, were \$128,938.11.

In this Penitentiary, our total population for 1870 was 963 convicts, our expenses were \$53,264.48.

In this Penitentiary the total commitments on 174 convicts, total population during 1870, were 109, or equal to 13.44 per cent.

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of the effects of separate and solitary confinement, with the influence connected with it in this Penitentiary, have fully convinced them that a much greater degree of good will be realized by subjecting most of the sentences for first offenses, and particularly those of all young offenders. For this latter class a few months' confinement, or a year at most, would be sufficient to produce the salutary effects than longer terms. The Inspectors are gratified to know that throughout the Eastern district of the State, there is a more judicious selection of the judicial tribunals, and is acted upon to the limits of the law. Should this disposition become general, and a larger discretion be given by law, it would remove in a great measure the necessity that is now often believed to exist for the exercise of the pardoning power.

The Pennsylvania system is best described as the individual treatment of convicts, as contrasted with that in other States, which is the congregate or class treatment. The object of the Pennsylvania system, while considering the views now under discussion.

Again, in the report for 1869, it is remarked:—"The Inspectors are gratified to know that throughout the Eastern district of the State, there is a more judicious selection of the judicial tribunals, and is acted upon to the limits of the law. Should this disposition become general, and a larger discretion be given by law, it would remove in a great measure the necessity that is now often believed to exist for the exercise of the pardoning power."

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