

spective tasks; those not engaged on contract work, are laboring in the various departments of the Institution, some at making shoes, some at tailoring, some at baking and others at washing, cooking, &c., all being put at some trade or occupation, which will learn them habits of industry, and fit them for future usefulness. They are required devote six hours to mechanical labor and five hours to schooling each day—they are instructed by competent teachers, in all the branches necessary to give them a good common school education—nor are their spiritual training neglected, appropriate exercises being had every day.

At the date of our visit—the inmates numbered 298, and of this number there was but a single case in the Hospital. The commodious accommodations—the well lighted and ventilated apartments—the systematic matter of living and the exceedingly clean condition of the whole institution, will account in a great degree for this remarkable state of health.

The receipts from the labor of the inmates, are used, and go far towards defraying expenses for repairs and other incidental expenses.

The Institution is now entirely free from debt—yet the managers have not been able for want of means to grade and beautify the grounds about the buildings which would add much to their appearance—and doubtless would be inspiring to the inmates. Your Committee therefore in recommending the usual annual appropriation of \$15,000, would further recommend that it be appropriated in such a manner as to give the managers of the Institution power to use a portion of this amount in beautifying the grounds aforesaid.

THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

In the further performances of the duty assigned them your Committee visited the Maryland Penitentiary, where they were cordially received by the Warden, Mr. Thomas S. Wilkinson, and conducted through the departments of the prison.

The apparent healthful condition of the convicts and their cleanly appearance, indicated that everything consistent with the necessary restriction of prison discipline, had been done for them, which experience and human foresight could suggest, to maintain a desirable sanitary condition.

The prisoners seemed to apply themselves to their tasks with great energy which gave the place more the appearance of a thriving manufactory, than that of a prison where labor is inflicted as part of the penalty for the violation of law.

Those engaged in labor, work with a vim, and exhibit cheerfulness in their countenances, while those unemployed