

may notice that for the appointment of a Chaplain, as among the most important. The views on this subject of some of the most intelligent witnesses, who gave evidence before the Committee will be found on pp. 22, 58, 129, and 138 of the "Testimony," and to which we refer.

The details of the Auburn system are enforced by specific regulations, all in accordance with the rule of silence and non intercourse. We have reported herewith a full code for the Maryland Penitentiary, and to them we call the attention of the Legislature.

Of the twenty-six States, in the Union, eighteen have penitentiaries, viz:

Pennsylvania,	District of Columbia,
New York,	Virginia,
New Jersey,	Kentucky,
Connecticut,	Tennessee,
Massachusetts,	Ohio,
New Hampshire,	Indiana,
Vermont,	Georgia,
Maine,	Illinois,
Maryland,	Missouri,

The Pennsylvania plan has been imitated in no other State than New Jersey. Whilst its superiority is acknowledged by nearly all who have given attention to the subject, and its practical operation fully sustained the hopes of its founders, the heavy expense of erecting the necessary buildings, has deterred others from following it. The Auburn system, besides being practised in all the New York prisons, has been adopted by the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, and by the Government of the United States for the regulation of the prison in the District of Columbia, and also by the State of Maryland.

The first improvement in the buildings in the Maryland prison to adapt them to the introduction of the Auburn discipline appears to have been made in 1827, upon the recommendation of a Joint Committee of the Legislature of this State on the Penitentiary. The law of December session, 1826, chap. 229, provided for the erection of an additional building, arranged "in small cells, in which the convicts shall be confined separately at night, or whenever it may be found necessary." This building was completed in 1829—and in the winter of that year the convicts were removed to it.* The enforcement of the rule of silence in the workshops and other apartments was held to be impossible in the then imperfect state of the buildings appropriated to purposes of labor, which afforded no means of exercising a general supervision of the convicts,† and the directors, having, in their annual reports of 1833 and 1834, urged the necessi-

*See Testimony, pp. 9, 120, 121. †Testimony, p. 9.