

institution cost \$2,947.91 and for the year 1849 \$7,054.46, the deficiency of the last
ascertained with that of the preceding year, being less by the sum of \$5,893.45.
The Institution has always, since its establishment down to the present day, labored
under the inconvenience, and been subjected to the losses, consequent upon the want
of a sufficient cash capital, to sustain its business operations, and, but for
occasional appropriations made by the Legislature and the private means generously
advanced by the donors, its credit must long since have failed. From this
circumstance, as both its purchases of the raw material and its sales of manufactured
goods are made on time, perpetual loss is sustained in the enhanced price of articles
bought and in discounts on paper taken for such as are sold. A tabular statement
appended to the last of these reports will exhibit the fact that in the two preceding
preceding years, the aggregate amount of discounts on the business paper of the
institution was \$21,489.32. While from the reports themselves it will be learned
that of the balances of the last two years, nearly one fifth of the one and more
than one third of the other, were for interest paid. Such facts are deemed sufficient
to impress upon the Legislature, the necessity of providing the Penitentiary with sufficient
means to relieve it from such sacrifices. The buildings and walls surrounding them
are represented to be in a state of dilapidation, requiring immediate and extensive
repairs the cost of which, including the state's proportion of the expense of paying
"Street Rent" is estimated at \$10,000. The reports and documents accompanying
them with the many suggestions they contain especially in reference to insane
and juvenile criminals, and several matters of prison discipline are submitted to
your serious and favorable consideration.

By the act of December Session 1830 Chapter 64 certain individuals in the
city of Baltimore were incorporated by the name and style of "The Friends of Refuge"
for the purpose of establishing an institution for the reformation of juvenile
delinquents, to be conducted and controlled by twenty four managers of whom
eight were to be appointed by the State. The objects of the Corporation were
not, at any time, affected by those who were named in the law. More recently
in consequence of the general prevalence and startling increase of crime and misde-
meanors among youthful offenders, this benevolent scheme, has been revived with
a hopeful promise of success. Managers on the part of the State, the city of
Baltimore and the members of the Association have been appointed, and
the Institution is now reorganized and actively engaged in seeking con-
tributions from the liberality of private citizens, which, together with the
sums already procured from the municipal authorities of Baltimore
and such appropriation as the Legislature may deem proper to make, are relied
on for the erection of the necessary buildings, and for the annual support of the
institution. The reformation of criminals by the infliction of appropriate punishments
is the primary end of all criminal jurisprudence; and however well adapted to this
purpose, Gaols and Penitentiaries have proved in the case of aged and obdurate offenders
it is now universally allowed, that the incarceration of juvenile delinquents
in such receptacles, as a punishment for the first and often thoughtless and
venial offence, exposed as they are, to the indiscriminate society of hardened and
malignant felons, has been infinitely more efficacious in the reformation of
(criminals)