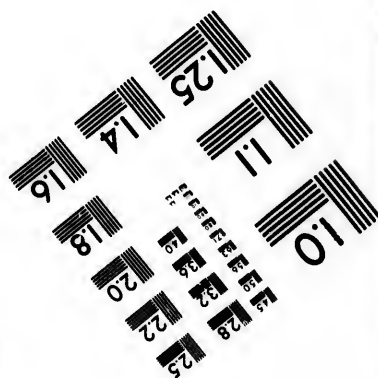
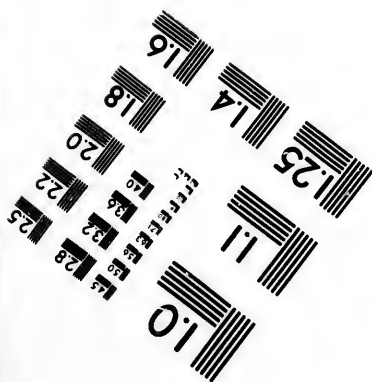
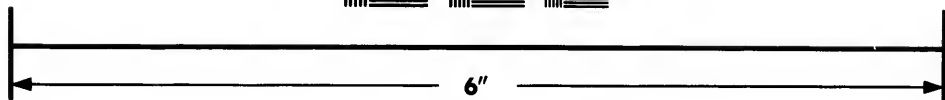
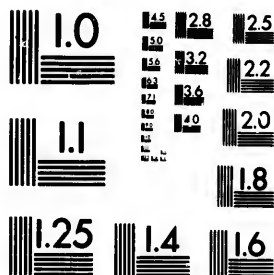


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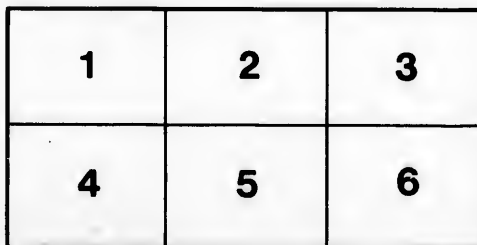
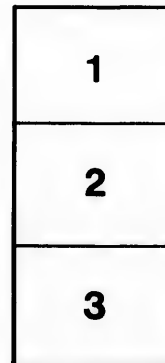
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THE  
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OF THE  
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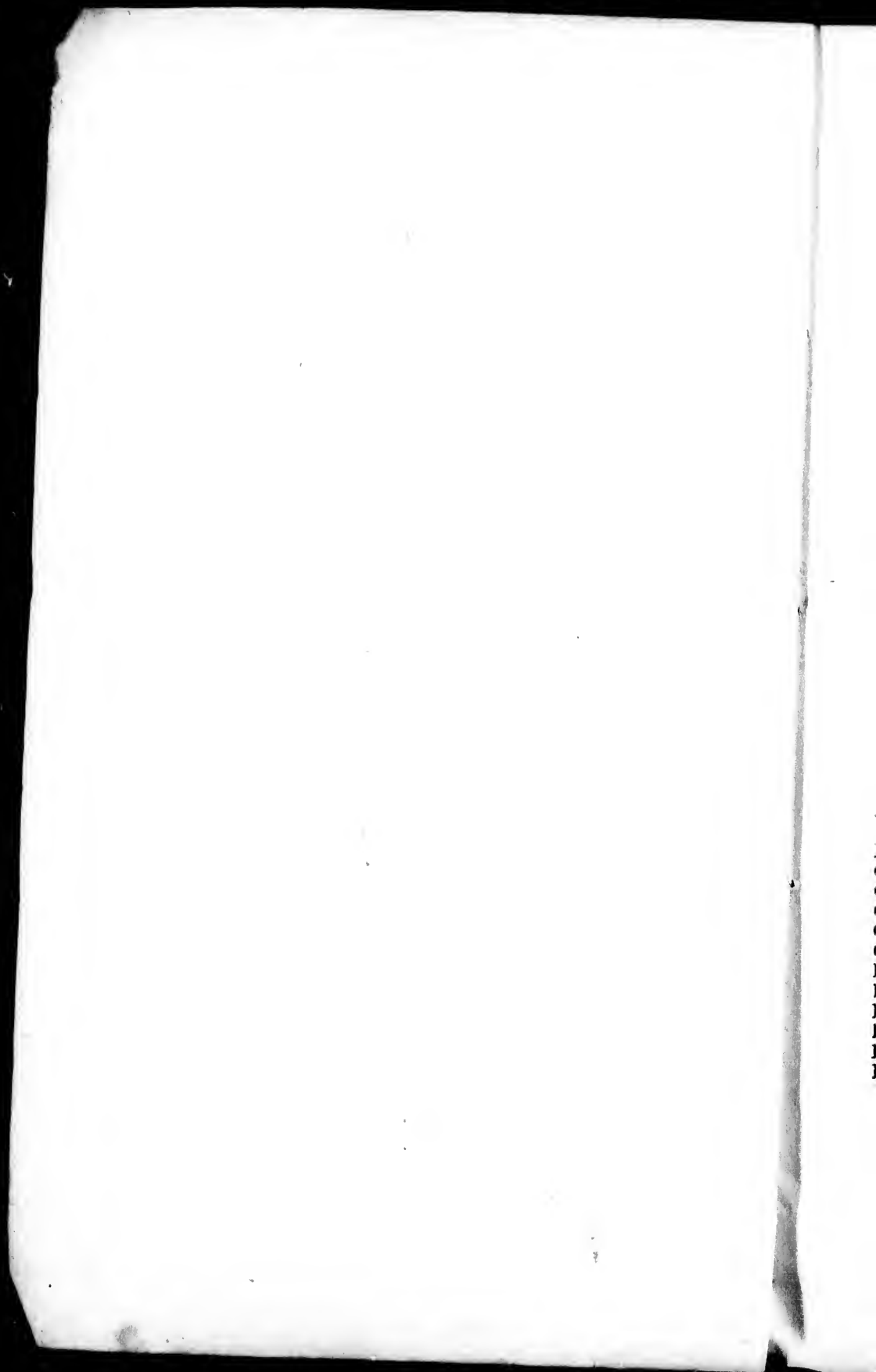
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1832.



# QUEBEC JAIL ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1829

## OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

**PATRON**.....His EXCELLENCY *Lieut. General*  
*Lord AYLMER, K. C. B.*  
GOVERNOR IN CHIEF.

**PRESIDENT**.....*The Honorable and Right Reverend*  
**CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D. D.**  
*Lord Bishop of Quebec.*

**VICE PRESIDENTS,** **WILLIAM SMITH SEWELL, Esquire,**  
*Sheriff of the District of Quebec ;*  
*The Honorable Sir JOHN CALDWELL,*  
*Baronet.*

**TREASURER**.....**Mr. R. HADDAN.**

**SECRETARY**.....**HENRY D. SEWELL, Esq. M. A.**

## COMMITTEE.

### MESSRS.

Allsopp, G. C.	Harkness, Revd. Dr.
Anderson, W.	Jones, Jos.
Brown, Revd. J.	Lockhart, Revd, J. J.
Burton, S. J.	McCallum, D.
Caldwell, Sir J.	Mountain, Archdeacon,
Clugston, Revd. J.	Patton, W.
Cochran, Hon. A. W.	Peniston, R.
Coffin, John,	Primrose, Hon. F. W.
Coffin, James,	Sewell, W. S.
Elgee, Capt. R. A.	Symes, R.
Fisher, J. C.	Sewell, Revd. E. W.
Frost, Town Major,	Sewell, H. D.
Haddan, R.	Stayner, T. A.
Hale, Jeffery,	Trigge, T.
Hamilton, James,	

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THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
*Quebec Jail Association.*



The Committee of Management of the Quebec Jail Association submit for public information, the following Report of their *third* year's proceedings ; and although the Committee can publish but few striking results from their labours, they trust good effects to the community have not been wanting, and that it will afford satisfaction to know that the Committee have been enabled to keep steadily in view the original objects of the Association, viz : "The promoting " education, industry and moral improvement amongst " the prisoners in the jail of this District." For these ends the Association have continued the weekly duties of visiting the jail by two of their Members, and have attended to all reasonable and practicable wishes of its inmates. They have maintained in regular operation both the male and female schools, and have thus been the means of imparting instruction to individuals whom it never otherwise would have reached, and having thus, they trust, in many cases awakened dormant powers of the mind, or a desire for moral and Religious improvement, they have supplied, from their collection of books, materials for its right guidance, which, with the blessing of God, may have the best effects. They have continued to provide means of voluntary work to the prisoners as extensively as their limited funds and the peculiar difficulties attending this part of their efforts would admit, and they hope and believe they have, in some instances, by their collective and individual endeavours rescued, discharged prisoners from the certain temptation of recurring to the habits which occasioned their committal to Prison. But these and other opportunities of doing good have been circumscribed by their too limited funds, which render necessary a fresh appeal to their Members, and

to the christian community for renewed support in the cause of their unfortunate fellow men.

The Association have still to regret that the evils arising from the defective construction of the Prison, remain in all their force. This building is situated in the very centre of the City, and affords direct communication on four sides between its inmates and the street. No vigilance of its officers can altogether remedy the pernicious consequences of so essential a fault in all that appertains to correct prison discipline. The very sentries whose duty it is to prevent irregular communication with its inmates, are too frequently induced, under mistaken feelings of humanity, to commit, or connive at the evil they are appointed to guard against. The interior of the building leaves little less to lament, while it forms the sole Prison for this extensive District, and is destined to receive every varying class of Prisoners, viz : those condemned and those committed for trial, the unfortunate debtor, the pitiable maniac, the hardened villian, the uninitiated youth : all mingling in more or less of common intercourse by day and by night, so that those who happily are pronounced innocent by law, may consider it a providential deliverance if they escape, in the mean time the effects of evil communication and example. The association in the first year of their organization submitted to the Legislature their humble petition, that measures might be taken for the separation of prisoners under judicial sentence, by the erection of a Penitentiary, and had the satisfaction to see measures commenced, and plans and estimates procured, which gave sanguine hopes that a period of improvement in prison discipline and reformation of offenders was at hand for this District. But from causes which it only belongs to this Association to deplore, a Session of the Legislature has since passed without any thing further being done hereupon.

It appears by official documents laid before the Legislature, that of 743 committals to the jail of this

City in the 12 months ending 31st Decr. last, 170 were females, 60 were juvenile offenders under 20 years of age, 70 were old offenders, whose recommittals vary from a second to a seventh time, 235 of the number were committed under the designation of idle and disorderly, a class of prisoners more than half of whom seek committal as a resource from starvation or the inclemency of the climate. The Committee invite attention to these facts, assured that very little reflection is necessary to convince any one of the great moral contamination constantly going on from such an intermixture of prisoners, and they entertain the strongest hopes that another Session of the Legislature will not be suffered to pass without provision for the erection of a Penitentiary, and a consequent separation of those under sentence, from those committed for trial and security. If other reasons than those of religious and moral obligation were wanting, they are afforded in considerations of public economy. It is shewn by other papers laid before the Legislature, that the expence of the present prison and its establishment is £1769 16 0½ per annum, while the apparent results of those employed at hard labour, is a loss of £56 14s 8d, in the 12 months ending 31st Decr. last. A striking contrast is exhibited in different Prisons and Penitentiaries of the United States, where a well digested system of employment and separation of prisoners has been substituted for idleness and unrestrained intercourse. In many of those not only the expence of the whole Prison establishment is defrayed, but an actual revenue derived to the State, and the prisoner having completed the term of his sentence, is discharged with habits of industry and means of gaining a livelihood, of which he was not before possessed. Many individual cases are recorded of a reformation of life and conduct in those who have completed the term of their sentence in the Penitentiaries of Auburn, Sing Sing, Connecticut, and others similarly conducted.

Another most important object of public improvement

and relief also presents itself, viz: the want of a House of Industry. In a climate where for 6 months of the year, the want of shelter must endanger life, it is no little reproach to the laws, that their violation holds out to many, the only means of obtaining subsistence. It has already been stated, that no less than 235 of the committals in the 12 months referred to, were of this class, and it is hoped no more need be said to recommend the following resolutions and scheme of the establishment of a House of Industry to public and legislative support.

At a Special General Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Jail Association, held at Quebec, on the 3d May, 1832.

*It was Resolved*—That it is highly expedient to establish a House of Industry, to receive and employ indigent persons who are able to work, but cannot obtain employment, and who are in consequence now compelled in great numbers to seek for support by begging from door to door.

2. That an attempt should be made to obtain a suitable building, for which purpose it is believed that a sum of £600 would suffice, which, it is hoped might be raised by voluntary contribution in shares of £10 or £12 10 each. But that in the mean time, and for the purpose of establishing the practicability of the undertaking, a suitable house should be rented in an open airy situation in the Suburbs, in which poor people, and especially Emigrants and their wives or widows, may be supplied with work during the ensuing summer and winter.

3. That for the supply of materials and the immediate support of such an establishment (whether a house be erected or hired) reliance can only, in the first instance be placed in voluntary contributions.

4. That an address and scheme for such an establishment be drawn up and circulated by the Jail Association, with their earnest recommendation to the attention of their fellow citizens to obtain subscriptions

for the above object, either by shares or annual subscriptions, and that when the establishment is opened, the Public be solicited to withhold donations in money at their doors from persons able to work, and to refer them to this establishment.

5. That application be made to the Emigrant Society setting forth the object of the association in countenancing this undertaking, and submitting to them the advantage both to that Society and the Public, of setting apart a portion of their funds, as was done for several years by that Society, under its former organization, for procuring employment through the means of this establishment, for Emigrants able to work.

6. That for the purpose of preventing such an establishment from becoming a point of attraction, and collecting persons in Quebec who would otherwise have sought employment elsewhere, the allowance for labour should be fixed at so low a rate as to afford a mere subsistence for the persons employed, and should, if possible, be paid in articles of the commonest provision.

7. That when subscriptions shall be obtained sufficient to authorize the opening of such an establishment, an application shall be made to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, soliciting a grant of ground in the immediate vicinity of Quebec, for the site of a Building suitable for the purpose.

8. That persons subscribing for shares of £10 or upwards, shall be Governors of the establishment for life, and when a building shall be erected as an Asylum, shall be entitled to fill up vacancies of inmates in rotation, and subscribers of 25s. or more, shall be entitled to vote for the appointment of officers and servants.

By desire of the Committee,  
(Signed) J. C. FISHER, Hon. Sec.

## **HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.**

THE QUEBEC JAIL ASSOCIATION, desirous of providing means of support and employment, and a place of shelter for discharged prisoners, especially females, who may have shown a disposition to return to habits of industry and good conduct; and desirous also of extending such an establishment to the more general object of supplying work and means of support (but at the least possible rate of subsistence) to the poor who are destitute of employment, and of thus gradually *putting down the practice of street begging*, and the waste of individual charity—earnestly recommend to the attention and support of their fellow citizens the following plan and subscription list, for a **HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.**

1st—A suitable House to be erected when sufficient funds are raised; probable cost £600. Persons subscribing £10 towards this object, to be Directors for life, with the privilege of filling vacancies among the inmates.

2d—Until such building be erected, a house to be hired, in which a Temporary Establishment, for the above-mentioned purposes, shall be forthwith commenced under the direction of persons to be named by the Subscribers.

Annual Subscriptions to any amount are solicited for this object, and for the maintenance of the Establishment, in the building which may be hereafter erected.

An Annual Subscription of £1 5s will entitle to a vote in the appointment of Directors and other Officers, and in the management of the Establishment.

3d—When a sufficient sum shall be subscribed to warrant the commencement of a building, or the opening of a Temporary Establishment, as above-mentioned, a meeting of the Subscribers will be called, to adopt further measures for carrying the object into effect.

4th—Those who are disposed to subscribe to the erection of a building, or to the annual expense of the Establishment, are requested to insert their names accordingly in column No. 1 or No. 2, or in both, if disposed to favour both objects.

By desire of the Committee,

HENRY D. SEWELL,

Hon. Secretary.

The Committee would offer some further remarks on the public documents already referred to, by which it appears that for the purpose of maintaining order and suppressing insubordination within the walls of the Prison, it has been found necessary to have recourse to solitary confinement as a punishment in 56 instances in the 12 months. It would be difficult in a Prison so defective in its construction as the one in question, to suggest any effectual remedy for evils which arise in most instances from means of excitement supplied from without its walls. But it is worthy of notice and consideration, that in many of the best conducted prisons in the United States, similar misbehaviour is not only attended with similar and severer punishment, but the time of incarceration for a breach of Prison rules is not suffered to count as any part of the confinement to which a prisoner is sentenced by law, but is so much added to it by misconduct. Legislative provision alone however, can effect this.

It appears by the same documents, that the number of sick requiring medical treatment in the 12 months has been

Males,	162
Females,	242

being a proportion infinitely greater than the Prisons of the United States, to which reference has been made for comparison, and the disproportion may be reasonably ascribed to the want of regular and systematic employment; confinement in idleness having

always been found as detrimental to health, as to moral reformation and improvement.

The Committee would next invite public notice and attention to the following letter from the Secretary of the Prison Discipline Society in London, upon which this Association have adopted Resolutions, in conformity to which they will be ready to communicate to that respectable and benevolent body, the views of any respectable and charitable individuals, who may be disposed to receive and provide for one or more boys in the spirit which has dictated the proposals of the London Society.

(COPY.)

LONDON, 25th Feb. 1832.  
23, Southampton Row.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by the Committee of the London Prison Discipline Society, to present to you their best thanks for the Report of the Quebec Prison Association, which you have been so good as to forward to them. The formation of your Society, and the gratifying circumstances by which its labours has been hitherto attended, are highly satisfactory to the London Committee, to whom it will at all times afford sincere pleasure to receive accounts of your proceedings, and to learn in what manner they can contribute to the success of your exertions.

The Committee desire me to request your attention to a subject which has much interested them, and on which they are anxious to receive your advice and assistance.—The great difficulties which arise in this country from the excess of its population, apply in a very painful degree to the juvenile classes. The want of means for providing employment for the youth of the labouring classes, is an extensive cause of criminality. Our work houses and prisons are consequently crowded with young person, who, with trifling assistance might be sent abroad and rendered valuable members of a Colony. No doubt can exist that the

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Public would afford liberal encouragement to a plan of Emigration for youth on an extensive scale, if the boys on their arrival could be placed as apprentices with reputable settlers. The Committee having turned their attention to the practicability of sending boys to Canada, would feel greatly obliged by your favouring them with answers to the following Questions :

1. Would there be any difficulty in apprenticing boys in Canada who may be sent from England for that purpose?

2. For what period would the apprenticeship be desirable?

3. Would it be practicable to form a Committee at Quebec or Montreal, with the view of furnishing the London Society with information as to the demand which may from time to time exist for the labour of boys; who shall undertake the personal care and protection of such as are sent out—provide for them on being reimbursed their expences—place them with settlers of good character—see to the performance of the engagement, and receive from the settlers such periodical payments as may form a condition of the indenture?

4. What checks could such a Committee have to ensure information from time to time as to the proper treatment of the apprentices?

5. What is the probable expence per diem of keeping a Boy after his landing—and also that of conveying him into the interior? How long would he be likely to occasion expence before he was disposed of?

6. What would be the earliest age at which Boys could be sent with advantage?

7. Every boy sent out by the Committee would be able to read and write.—It is but reasonable to hope that the Settler would repay by periodical instalments, the whole or part of the expence incurred in providing him with apprentices.—What sum might the Settler be induced to repay by monthly instalments?

Any further information on the subject will be most acceptable.

The Committee have just published the Eighth Report of the Society; and they will have much pleasure in sending you a number of Copies by the first opportunity. I am, dear Sir,

Your most obdt. and faithful Servant,  
(Signed) Wm. CRAWFORD.

J. C. FISHER, L. L. D.

FRIDAY, June 1st, 1832.

On the subject of Mr. Crawford's letter it was  
*Resolved,*

1. That this Committee will receive and forward to the Committee of the London Prison Discipline Society, any applications founded on Mr. Crawford's letter from respectable individuals, who may be willing to receive boys as apprentices, such applications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Quebec Jail Association.

2. That the foregoing letter and Resolution be embodied in the Annual Report of the Association.

The Committee desire thankfully to acknowledge a continuance of that support and co-operation on the part of the Sheriff, and his Officers, on which the success of their exertions so materially depends; nor can they suffer the death of Mrs. Hall, who was first engaged by the Association as a Matron for the Female department of the Prison, to pass without the expression of their regret at her loss.

It is proper that the valuable and efficient services of Dr. Fisher, as the Secretary of this Association from its commencement, which his increased avocations have recently compelled him to relinquish, should also be noticed here. The acknowledgments borne on the records of the Association, testify the sense entertained by all its Members, of the great advantage derived to the cause, by his zeal and assiduity, and their regret at losing his valuable assistance.

By order of the Committee of Management.

HENRY D. SEWELL. Secy.

Quebec, June, 1832.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE

QUEBEC JAIL ASSOCIATION.

For the year ending May, 1832.

	£	s.	d.					
				Cash,	Donation.	0	5	0
His Excellency Lord				Cash,	do.	0	5	0
Aylmer,				Cash,	do.	0	2	6
<i>Donation,</i>	10	0	0	Cash,	do.	0	2	6
Antrobus, E. R.	0	5	0	Cash,	do.	0	2	6
Anderson, John	0	5	0	Cash,	do.	0	2	9
Anderson, William	0	5	0	Codville, John		0	5	0
Allsopp, G. C.	0	5	0	Cash,	Donation.	0	2	6
Atkinson, Henry	0	5	0	Duchesnay, Col. A. D. C.				
Brown, Rev. J.	0	5	0	<i>Donation.</i>		0	5	0
Bayfield, Capt. R. N.				Duchesnay, Chas.	do.	0	5	0
<i>Donation,</i>	1	0	0	Dorion, Pierre	do.	0	5	0
Burrage, Rev. R. R.	0	5	0	Durette, Francis	do.	0	5	0
Baird, Ebenezar	0	5	0	Daly, D.		0	5	0
Bignell, John	0	5	0	Dupont, W. D.		0	5	0
Buteau, Francis	0	5	0	Douglas, John		0	5	0
Black, James	0	5	0	Duval, J.	Donation.	0	5	0
Black, Henry	0	5	0	D'Estimauville, Fk.		0	5	0
Brown, John	0	5	0	Dallow, Jn.	Donation.	0	1	3
Burnet, David	0	5	0	Elgee, Capt. R. A.		0	5	0
Burke, William	0	2	6	<i>Donation.</i>		0	5	0
Clug-ton, Rev. John	0	5	0	Evans, Samuel		0	5	0
Cochrane, Hon. A. W.	0	5	0	Freer, Noah		0	5	0
<i>Donation</i>	0	5	0	Ferrier, L. H.		0	5	0
Coffin, John	0	5	0	<i>Donation.</i>		0	5	0
Coffin, James	0	5	0	Ferguson, Archd.	do.	0	5	0
Crawford, Lieut. R. A.				Fisher, J. C.		0	5	0
<i>Donation.</i>	0	5	0	Forsyth, Jas. B.		0	5	0
Crathern, J.	do.	0	5	Fisher, John		0	5	0
Campbell, Chs.	do.	0	5	Gibb, James		0	5	0
Codville, John	do.	0	5	Gibb, Thomas		0	5	0
Clouet, Michel	0	5	0	Ginger, William		0	5	0
Clarihue, James	0	5	0	Glass, John		0	3	0
Cowan, William	0	5	0	Gore, Lt Col.	Donation.	0	5	0
Carter & Muckle,	0	5	0	Garrison Amateurs,	do.	5	0	0
Campbell, Archd.	0	5	0	Harkness, Rev. Dr.		0	5	0
Cairnes, Robert	0	5	0	Hale, Hon. John				
Caldwell, Sir John	0	5	0	<i>Donation.</i>		0	10	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
amilton, R. H.	0	5	0	Power, William	0	5	0
Henderson, William				Patton, William	0	5	0
<i>Donation.</i>	0	5	0	Pemberton, George	0	5	0
Hunt, Thomas	0	5	0	Panet, Chas. <i>Donation,</i>	0	5	0
Hunt, James	0	5	0	Pozer, George <i>do.</i>	0	10	0
Huot, H. S. <i>Donation.</i>	0	5	0	Penn, Richard	0	5	0
Harrower, A. <i>do.</i>	0	5	0	Petry, Frederick	0	5	0
Hargrave, Wm. <i>do.</i>	0	5	0	Panet, Phillip	0	5	0
Hale, Jeffery	0	5	0	Pelletier, P.	0	5	0
Jones, John Junr.	0	5	0	Porter, John <i>Donation,</i>	0	5	0
Idale, Wm. <i>Donation.</i>	0	5	0	Phillips, William	0	5	0
Jones, Nathaniel	0	5	0	Price, William	0	5	0
Kerr, Hon. Justice	0	5	0	Hon. and Right Rev.			
Kemble, William	0	5	0	Quebec, Lord Bishop of	0	5	0
Kerr, James H.	0	5	0	<i>Donation,</i>	0	10	0
Lockhart, Rev. S.				Ryland, Hon. H. W.	0	5	0
<i>Donation.</i>	0	5	0	Ray, Martin <i>Donation,</i>	0	5	0
Leaycraft, Jeremiah	0	5	0	Ridley, Ralph	0	5	0
Langlois, P. <i>Donation.</i>	0	5	0	Sewell, Mr. Sheriff	0	5	0
Lindsay, W. B.	0	5	0	<i>Donation,</i>	0	5	0
Le Mesurier, Henry	0	5	0	Sewell, Rev. E. W.	0	5	0
Latham, R. <i>Donation.</i>	0	5	0	Sutherland, Daniel	0	5	0
Laing, Rev. Matthew	0	5	0	Stayner, Thos. A.	0	5	0
Mountain, Ven. Arch- deacon	0	5	0	Simpson, Alexander	0	5	0
<i>Donation.</i>	0	5	0	Smith, Thomas	0	5	0
Mountain, Miss	0	5	0	Skey, Dr. <i>Donation.</i>	1	0	0
Mackie, Thomas	0	5	0	Stewart, Hon Jn. <i>do.</i>	0	5	6
<i>Donation.</i>	0	5	0	Symes, Robert	0	5	0
Musson, John <i>do</i>	0	5	0	Sims, J. J.	0	5	0
Massue, Louis	0	5	0	Stewart, Robert	0	5	0
Moorhead, R. <i>Donation.</i>	0	5	0	Sheppard, William			
McCallum, Daniel	0	5	0	<i>Donation,</i>	0	5	0
McCallum, D. & C.				Shew, Robert <i>do.</i>	0	5	0
<i>Donation,</i>	0	10	0	Stewart, Chas. G.	0	5	0
Murray, Hugh	0	5	0	Trigge, Thomas	0	5	0
Munn, John <i>Donation,</i>	0	5	0	Tremain, Benjamin	0	5	0
Méthot, F. X. <i>do.</i>	0	2	6	Thirlwall, J. P.	0	5	0
Moir, Andrew	0	5	0	Tate, Thos.	0	5	0
Neilson, Jno. <i>Donation.</i>	0	10	0	Trinder, Henry	0	5	0
Nicolls, Col. R. E. <i>do.</i>	0	10	0	Von Iffland, Dr.	0	5	0
Noad, John	0	5	0	Urquhart, Henry B.	0	5	0
Neilson, Samuel	0	5	0	Wilkie, Rev. Daniel	0	5	0
Primrose, Hon. F. W.	5	0	0	Wally, John	0	5	0
				Woolsey, John Wm.	0	5	0



