

the open air, under a guard of only 30 men. If this example on the one side is a new and a surprising proof of what silence and order can, in this respect, accomplish; it is nevertheless, on the other hand, evident, that this arrangement can produce the most dangerous consequences to the public safety.

*d) The expense of the prisoners' support, dwelling and guarding.*

The expense of the prisoner's food and clothing will be about the same in both the systems; rather less in the Philadelphian, as the prisoner who is always in a warm cell naturally requires less warm clothing, and wears out less shoes than if he worked out of doors.

The buildings, which form the most expensive part of prison discipline, are, according to both systems, much dearer than they have been hitherto, according to the inhuman custom of inclosing in small, dark rooms, a number of individuals, many of whom are afterwards found to be innocent.

In the Auburn prisons, the cells are arranged in two lines, with a common party-wall. As they are only intended for the night, they are lighted only by a grated window in the door, looking to the passage where the keeper is stationed. They are generally 7 feet long, 4½ feet broad and 7 or 7½ feet high; they contain a bed and a chair. Besides these they require workshops where the pri-