

PRISONS OF IRELAND.

TWENTIETH
REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS GENERAL
ON THE
GENERAL STATE OF
THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,
1841:
WITH APPENDIXES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
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1842.

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INSPECTORS GENERAL for	{ NORTH DISTRICT,	FRANCIS WHITE, Esq.
	{ SOUTH DISTRICT,	MAJOR PALMER.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
1st February, 1842.

MY LORD,

WE have the honor to transmit our Twentieth Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland for the year ending 31st December, 1841; and we are gratified in being able to show that the last year has not passed without considerable improvement, particularly in the important points of the Industry and Classification of Prisoners.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

JAMES PALMER, } *Inspectors-General*
FRANCIS WHITE, } *of Prisons.*

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ELIOT,
Chief Secretary for Ireland,
§c. §c. §c.

TWENTIETH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS GENERAL OF THE PRISONS OF IRELAND.

GENERAL STATE OF THE PRISONS OF IRELAND.

1841.

THE Gaols of Ireland are regulated by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1826, viz.:—7 Geo. IV., c. 74; at which period the Right Honorable Henry Goulburn was Chief Secretary, and under his directions, all the Prison Acts hitherto in force were consolidated or repealed. By the 55th clause of this Act the Inspectors-General of Prisons are required annually to inspect and report upon each Prison of every description in the Kingdom, and every place where Lunatics or Idiots are confined, which Report is to be divided into two Circuits, and transmitted to the Chief Secretary of Ireland, and laid before both Houses of Parliament. A copy of this Report, as it respects each County, is to be sent to the several Grand Juries, and, exclusive of these, the Act requires a general statement of the progress of Prison discipline in each district.

We have hitherto made this general statement jointly, and shall continue to do so for the current year; but there is nothing in the Act to prevent a separate Report by each Inspector General, of his District, and at this particular period, when a new era in Prison discipline is about to be tried, by the total separation of Prisoners, I consider it but just to myself, to recapitulate what has been effected in the last twenty years for the Prison Department in Ireland, up to the decease of my respected colleague, Major Woodward, in June, 1841.

COUNTY GAOLS.

It may be useful to place on record a short account of the state the Prisons of Ireland were found in by the Inspectors-General of Prisons, on their first appointment in the year 1821, in order to show what has been effected since that period, and to enable the Public to judge of the progress that has been made and what remains still to be done. Improvements in this peculiar department can only be gradual, and ought to be the result of Public approbation and opinion, grounded on experience of the practical effects of discipline and a Penitentiary system. To this we have anxiously looked, taking advantage of all improvements in other Countries, and recommending them annually to each Grand Jury as they suited their local circumstances. Our powers under the Prison Act are very properly limited, and we have hitherto considered, that even had we power to enforce any new system, regulation, or improvement, it would fail to produce practical good, without the Public voice going with us, and the support of the Grand Juries, Boards of Superintendence, and Magistracy, accompanying us in every step we took to advance the moral government of, and reformation amongst, the criminals. It is but justice here to state, as a proof of our opinions on this point being correct, that the support we have generally received from all these quarters, has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations; and we gladly bear testimony to the fact, that our suggestions to Grand

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Juries for improvements in the buildings, in classification, in the employment of Prisoners, &c., have always been received with indulgence, and gradually acted upon with zeal in most of the Counties in Ireland.

In 1821, when we commenced our important duties, we found the County Gaols of Ireland, (with a few valuable exceptions, such as Limerick and Cork), in a state very unpleasant to revert to. They were for the most part scenes of filth, fraud, and vice, with scarcely one good resident Officer, without accommodation, clothing, classification, employment, inspection, school instruction, order or cleanliness; the Law totally disregarded, male and female Prisoners often not separated, spirits sold openly in many Gaols, and frequently by the under Officers. The expenditure in the diet amounting often to 9d., and in some cases 1s. per head per day, which was a manifest fraud on the County, going on for years unobserved or at least unnoticed; the families of Prisoners being frequently fed from the overplus of food issued to each Prisoner—this fact can scarcely be credited, were it not that we frequently found small bags of meal in the cells, and on asking the reason, it was averred that it was the saving of the daily issue, kept for handing over to visitors on the market days—and on reference to our Reports of that day, we find a statement of all these evils was made to the Grand Juries, and were, we gladly testify, rapidly remedied, and tyranny or over-indulgence disappeared. It is unnecessary to go further into this sad detail, and we will conclude our observations on this head by doing justice to many valuable Local Inspectors of that day, who gave us every aid and information in our inquiries, and manifestly hailed our appointment, as one calculated to cleanse the department of an acknowledged and self-evident accumulation of every evil practice.

In our Reports of that day we noticed these defects, and had the gratification of stating in the following year that the Grand Juries in general were taking up the subject of Prison discipline, the evils we complained of were gradually removing, and new Gaols or additions were in progress of building, or being presented for, in the Counties of

Cork City,	Leitrim,
Drogheda,	Londonderry,
Roscommon,	Galway,
City of Limerick,	Clare,
Sligo,	Kilkenny,
Monaghan,	Louth,
Longford,	Dublin.

Limerick and Cork Counties had already built new Gaols and commenced improvements in discipline. In a very few years after, the following Counties built large additions or new Gaols, viz. :

Carlow,	Kerry,
Donegal,	King's County,
Tyrone,	Queen's County,
Down,	Mayo, and
Cavan,	Tipperary.

And finally, within these few years, the following Counties have erected new Gaols, presented for, or are building additions :

Antrim,	Waterford County,
Westmeath,	Wexford,
Meath,	Fermanagh,
Kildare,	Town of Galway.

And there remains yet to be built—

Armagh,	City of Waterford,
City of Kilkenny,	Dublin City (Newgate).

and some of the latter are Town Gaols, where the Grand Juries are looking forward to sending their Prisoners to the County Gaol under the Corporation Act.

It is true that in the progress of Prison Discipline, and the increase of crime with the population, many of the above Prisons require additional Cells, and steps are annually taken to provide them. But, on the whole, none of the evils detailed now exist, nor can exist without being known, inquired into, and remedied. In most of the Prisons a new grade of qualified Governors and Under-officers are provided, as vacancies occurred, from the good feeling of High Sheriffs, who have liberally abandoned their patronage to the Grand Juries, Boards of Superintendence, or Inspectors-General of Prisons, and these Local Boards of Superintendence which were a new creation under the Prison Act of 1826, have, in almost every instance, worked well, and to their zeal we owe most of the improvements in the Irish Gaol department.

Classification of Prisoners according to crime, is a new feature within these 20 years, and in every Gaol it is carried on to a considerable extent. The employment and industry of Prisoners are encreasing, and in some degree to be found in all Irish Gaols, without exception. The inspection of a Turnkey over each class and School Instruction is the practice in each Gaol, and a Gaol dress for every Prisoner is very general; and the cleanliness and good order of all the County Prisons is borne testimony to by the Judges of Assize, and many strangers who now frequently visit these Establishments. One more vital improvement remains to be noticed, viz: the change from licentiousness to order, in the female side of the Prison. The Act of 1826, provided for Matrons and female Assistants to regulate the female criminals, and now in all Gaols, they are separated from the male classes, clothed, instructed, and employed, frequently visited by benevolent ladies, under the regulations of Mrs. Fry, and the result has been the reform of many poor criminals, whose case must have been hopeless, under the former vicious system, previous to 1820, when almost promiscuous intercourse was permitted in some Gaols, without control or inspection.

The Hospitals, the mode of keeping the Accounts of Prisons, and the various duties required from the resident and non-resident Officers, and an ample opportunity given for all reasonable complaints from Prisoners have been all gradually provided for and regulated, and though many difficulties exist, and from the nature of the department, improvements will continually be offered for adoption, yet, on the whole, we cannot but be gratified with the state of our Gaols, as a national system, under due restraint and inspection, and a legal remedy provided (however tedious) for all evils. Ample room is still left for the energies and exertion of our office, and we doubt much if the system would not retrograde, and old evils creep in, if not watched by an *inspecting* and *controlling* power, which calls forth the expression of Public opinion.

An extensive Female Prison has been in operation for the last seven years, in Dublin, at our suggestion to the Irish Government. It is an experiment at present peculiar to Ireland, as to the possibility of such a system being carried on with usefulness and effect by female officers, quite unconnected with a Male Prison. The details and merits of this establishment appear in our Report of the current year, and we need only here state that it is succeeding at present far beyond our original expectations.

BRIDEWELLS.

The minor Prisons of Ireland, under this head, amount to about 110, and did at the period of our commencement, in 1821, amount to 140, including Manor Court Prisons. They were all, with 4 exceptions, literally Black Holes or Dungeons, and so called commonly; there was no registry of the inmates, no food, or inspection, and committals to them, as well as discharges, were unknown beyond the immediate neighbourhood. It was a system opening a door for the greatest abuse, and we could detail instances of Prisoners being detained for months in them, and being allowed to sleep out of them at night, as an act of necessary benevolence. It is gratifying to state that this national nuisance has been swept away by the Prison Act of 1826, submitted by us to the Right Honorable Henry Goulburn, then Chief Secretary of Ireland, who took much pains to correct all these abuses, and worded much of the Act himself, by altering and correcting some of our suggestions. Almost all the Manor Court Prisons, and several Bridewells were abolished by this Act of Parliament, and the remainder placed under sound regulations and checks; inspection was provided for, quarterly returns made to our office of all

committals and discharges, and food secured for the Prisoners, repairs enforced, and furniture obtained. This improvement took effect at once, as all that were not thus improved under the Act were declared abolished, if His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant so ordered it; and the fact is, that now the whole country is provided with neat small temporary Prisons for use at Sessions, and till Prisoners can be removed to the County Gaol, and most of them are new buildings. There are only six exceptions, viz:—the Towns of Antrim, Cove, Youghal, Woodford Borrisokane, and Lismore; and at Borrisokane and Woodford new Bridewells are about to be erected.

Compare this improved state of things, with the evidence given by the Member for Limerick, before the House of Lords, in the year 1819, viz:—

“The most prolific source of suffering in the Prison discipline of Ireland may be traced to the County Bridewells. They are wretched places of confinement, one of which is to be found in each town and village almost. There is no possibility of enforcing the regulations of the Law. In a miserable building, Prisoners are confined for days and weeks, without yards, without inspection, or care of health or morals; men and women are thrown together in cold cells, without bedding, on damp clay floors; no chaplain attends, no surgeon is appointed, no regular supply of food is provided; all is *fraud, oppression, and misery.*”

DEBTORS' PRISONS.

Debtors' Prisons.

Many of these have been abandoned since our appointment, and all the Manor Court Prisons for trifling debts swept away. All fees have been abolished, and pauper debtors are fed; and notwithstanding the difficulty that presents itself to improvement, from the unwillingness to use coercion with Prisoners not criminals, yet much has been effected towards obtaining cleanliness and good order, and in looking forward to the gradual abolition of the arrest for debt, we have always calculated upon the accommodation that will be then afforded for criminals in new plans for building.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Lunatic Asylums.

The places of confinement, public and private, are placed by Act of Parliament, under our inspection. The only Public Asylums that existed when we commenced duty in 1821, for the cure of this malady, were those of Dublin and Cork, exclusive of a few Private Asylums, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Dublin, which are conducted on humane and judicious principles; all others were temporary receptacles for Idiots and Incurable cases, in the Gaols and Houses of Industry scattered through the County Towns, and where no means could be provided for the cure and proper care of such patients. Classification and healthy employment could not be obtained in such places, and their cases appeared hopeless.

At our suggestion, in the year 1823, an Act of Parliament passed, legalizing District Lunatic Asylums, at the joint expense of three or more Counties. In the following year three of them were in progress of building, viz., at Armagh, Limerick, and Belfast; regulations were made by us and approved of by Government, for regulating these Asylums, and there now exists 9 of them, on a large scale, including in their several districts every county in Ireland. Thus is established a National School for discovering the best mode of treating this disease, a ground-work is laid for a house of reception for all pauper cases of Lunacy or Idiotism in the Kingdom, only requiring an additional wing to the building, as numbers increase. The management of these Asylums, both medical and moral, has met with universal approbation, and the cures effected, and convalescents sent home, are proofs of the soundness of the treatment. The expense is heavy on the Public doubtless, and no pains should be spared to lessen it; but as a great national effort to relieve *all* such cases, we are of opinion it is not equalled in Europe or America.

JAMES PALMER,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

PROGRESS OF PRISON DISCIPLINE IN THE YEAR 1841.

Early in the last year, a new and important subject in Prison Discipline has engaged the attention of the Public, viz:—the total separation of Prisoners from each other, through the means of separate cells by day and night, separate yards for exercise, and separate stalls in the chapel. This system, in its more perfect state, reached Europe from America; but it had for some years been practised in Glasgow Bridewell with inferior accommodation, but with considerable success. It has now become more general, the latter Prison has been fitted up with this view—an extensive building has been erected in Perth for this Penitentiary system—a model Prison for the same purpose is erecting in London, by the Government, and the Middlesex House of Correction carries on the separate system to a considerable extent. In the commencement of the last year, we obtained an Act of Parliament, legalizing this separation under regulations; the subject was brought before the Grand Juries in Ireland, and the Boards of Superintendence, by a circular letter from us, accompanied by a small plan for heating and ventilating the cells, and enlarging a few of them, with the view of gradually commencing the system, on economical terms, and trying by experiment, its effects, previous to recommending so large an outlay as altering the entire Prison would cost; and it is but right to state, that the then Inspectors General of Prisons, had some doubts as to the expediency of the system being adopted at once, without some checks and protection being first established against the possibility of its degenerating into anything like cruelty, from the want of sufficient guards and inspection, or into injury to the health of individuals, from too continued a confinement, unless accompanied by constant employment, the use of books, and frequent intercourse with officers or visitors, not Prisoners. We hope in our next Report, to be able to detail the result of the experiment in some of our best managed Gaols, and to give a more decided opinion as to the benefit to be derived from so minute a classification of Criminals, and so great an alteration in the Penitentiary system of the Kingdom. We are at present quite disposed to forward the experiment, and we are of opinion, it will succeed, if sufficiently regulated by the checks and inspection we have just proposed. Local inspection, weekly, is what we would most depend upon, and we believe it would be effectually performed by most of our Local Inspectors of the Gaols in the County Towns, when made responsible for the duty. In all the new plans for Gaols since the passing of this Act, provision has been made for the separate system, and our last year's Report contains hints for altering old Gaols in part for the purpose.

Progress of Prison Discipline.

COUNTY GAOLS.

A Commission has been employed for some months to revise the Grand Jury Laws for Presentments, &c. &c., and to enquire into the duties and emoluments of all Prison Officers, &c., and to report on measures for improving the system and all expenditure now practised in each County in Ireland. This important Commission has not yet published its Report, and we can only state our readiness, so far as the Gaols are concerned, to give every aid in carrying out what may be recommended and adopted for the good of the department; and we shall be much gratified by any regulations that provide for the uniformity of accounts in all Prisons, for the fixed salaries of Gaol Officers, and for their appointment being placed on such a basis, as may give security for qualified persons being chosen in every grade. At present, the Governors and Resident Officers have no certainty for the permanence of their situation, beyond one year, or for the amount of their income, beyond half a year.

To the liberality of the Grand Juries and the zealous support given to us by most of the Boards of Superintendence we are much indebted for the present good state of our Gaols, and the following progress in employment and discipline within the last year:—

Antrim.

Tipperary.

In the Counties of Antrim and Tipperary two new Prisons are presented for, and in progress, on a large scale, and provided with ample means, by ventilated

Progress of Prison
Discipline.

large cells, &c., to carry on the separate system. In the former case it will be a model Prison in Ireland for all Penitentiary arrangements. That at Nenagh, is occasioned by the County being lately divided into two Ridings, and should the High Sheriff appoint a highly qualified Governor, it will also be a model for the separate system. This improvement is the more valuable, because in the County of Antrim there has hitherto existed no means of carrying on any sound principles of discipline from the total want of accommodation, and in Tipperary County, the excellent Gaol system pursued was materially counteracted by the crowded state of the Clonmel Prison. For the detailed Report on these and the following Gaols, we refer to the particular Report on each, in the Appendix.

Clare,
Fermanagh,
Kilkenny,

Wicklow,
Wexford.

In these five Counties additions have been presented for, and are in progress, which will enable the Boards of Superintendence to try the separate confinement of individual criminals, as the Act permits. Clare Prison has always been well managed, and reported on most favourably, but the other four County Gaols were so deficient in accommodation that the buildings in progress will prove eventually a manifest improvement in Prison discipline, within the last year.

Down,
Donegal,
Cork,
Londonderry,
Limerick,
King's County,

Queen's County,
Mayo,
Meath,
Sligo,
Westmeath,
Tyrone,

Kildare,
Galway,
Leitrim,
Longford,
Monaghan,
Roscommon.

In these eighteen Counties new Gaols have been erected within the last fifteen years, and Prison discipline in all its branches has been gradually progressing, especially in the important point of employing the Prisoners in useful and profitable work. In none of these Counties has any provision been yet made for the entire separation of Prisoners, but we doubt not that the several Grand Juries will liberally provide for it, as soon as a little more experience has proved the importance and value of it in practice.

Carlow,
Cavan,

Kerry,
Waterford.

In Carlow and Cavan, additions have been made which enables the Board of Superintendence to conduct the details of discipline in a very creditable manner; each Prisoner has a cell at night. The employment of the Prisoners in useful work is increasing, and the subject of total separation is under consideration.

In Kerry Gaol, at Tralee, a large addition is necessary to enable the Officers to proceed with a Penitentiary system, and especially in the female classes. What can be done in the way of good order, with the present accommodation, is effected by a zealous Local Inspector, and the Resident Officers; and we look with confidence to the exertions of the Board of Superintendence of this large County with the Grand Jury, to enable us to make this Prison equal to others, by presenting for an extensive addition.

The Waterford County Gaol is remarkable for its rapid progress in every species of discipline and good order, since the appointment of the present Governor, who has made the worst Gaol in the Kingdom an example to others for interior economy, industry, and discipline; but we are obliged to place it in the class of Prisons which calls for a new Gaol, as it is only by superior contrivances the classification is properly preserved. We refer to our detailed Report for the particulars of this and all other Gaols, and only submit for favourable consideration, that a new Gaol, on the separate system, should be erected for the County and City of Waterford, and thus abolish the old City Gaol and the House of Correction.

Armagh.

Louth.

These are the only Prisons that have remained for many years without material alteration or addition. We have annually urged the subject on the Grand Juries in our Reports, and we trust they will not longer remain exceptions to

to the general rule of improvement. The want of cells and other accommodation in both, preclude anything like rational improvement in a moral system, and were it not for the zeal and intelligence of the valuable Local Inspector at Armagh, nothing but disorder could exist, whereas much indeed is done to preserve economy and a regular routine of duty.

The County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk, has always been reported by us as very creditably managed, but the accommodation is so confined, and the original building so ill constructed, that it sets legal classification at defiance. The Local Inspector and Resident Officers have always given much satisfaction in the execution of their duty, and the present Governor, lately appointed by the High Sheriff is a good and qualified officer. A new Gaol is the true remedy, and we again have submitted the consideration of it, or a large addition, to the Grand Jury, in our Report.

County of Dublin.

City of Dublin.

The County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham, remains at present in the same state as reported for many years—an ill constructed Gaol, and much retarded in discipline by the detention in it of Government Convicts, previous to embarkation. This difficulty, we have every reason to believe, is on the eve of being removed by a *Dépôt* for Male Convicts being established in the vacant Prison in Smithfield. On this being effected, we believe a great progress will be made in the year 1842, in the internal management of the Prison, by establishing employment for all the Prisoners, as well as economy in the diet, and more accommodation for classification. The Board of Superintendence are disposed to give every aid in their power.

In the City of Dublin Prisons, we have to report that the system established for the classification of *Prisons*, by the Privy Council, works well, viz:—

The tried Males in Richmond Bridewell; the tried Females in Grangegorman Lane Penitentiary; and the untried Males and Females in the City Goal of Newgate.

We regret to state that nothing effectual has yet been done to remedy the defects of Newgate Prison, for the details of which we refer to our Report upon it, but it is gratifying to say, that the Privy Council are, and have been for a long time, engaged in remedying this sad evil; and we have every reason to think, that within the current year, some measure will be adopted, calculated to satisfy all the friends of Prison Discipline. A variety of opinions exists as to the best mode of effecting this object, and we doubt not but the eventual arrangement will be satisfactory.

Grangegorman Lane Female Prison continues to support the hopes entertained of its usefulness as a Penitentiary for this class of Prisoners, separated totally from a Male Prison. The separate system is carried on with good effect, and several Prisoners, at the expiration of their sentences, have been, at their own request, sent to the two Charitable Institutions, "*Refuges for Destitute and Penitent Female Prisoners*," and many have been thus restored to society, reformed characters.

The Richmond Bridewell for tried Males is in progress of becoming a valuable Institution. The great difficulty is in procuring useful and profitable work, and establishing for the boys' class, (who have been removed here from Smithfield,) a system of Trades and Instruction, calculated to make them industrious and good subjects. For details we beg to refer to our special Report, but it is right to state here, that one great difficulty that presents itself as it respects the boys and young men, that no Refuge exists for those who are penitent, and have learned better habits, in the Prison. They return for subsistence to their old haunts and associates, having scarcely any other resource, devoid of character, friends, or an asylum. In London, an extensive Refuge exists for these outcasts, supported in part by a Parliamentary Grant, and we propose to submit a similar establishment in or near Dublin, for the favourable consideration of the Government.

TOWN GAOLS.

Cork,
Drogheda,Galway,
Kilkenny,Limerick,
Waterford.

In Cork, Galway, Limerick, and Drogheda, new Town Gaols have been erected or considerably added to, some years since, but we have never been able to satisfy

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Discipline.

Town Gaols.

Progress of Prison
Discipline.

the Corporate Authorities of the necessity of Industry and other details of a strict Penitentiary system, and we have consequently little to report in the way of improvement in these Prisons, and we look forward with satisfaction to the prospect of those Town Prisons being eventually united with the County Gaols, for which provision is made in the late Corporation Act for Ireland, by superannuating the Officers and transferring the Prisoners to the County.

In Kilkenny and Waterford Town Gaols, we have never been able to obtain legal accommodation, or any addition or alteration, except what was absolutely necessary to preserve health and the appearance of order; and we would at once recommend the union of these Gaols with the County Prisons, at the approaching Assizes. It is but justice to the Officers of both these Town Gaols to state that we do not attach any blame to them; and we do not consider any fraud to exist in the administration of the Gaol Funds.

BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

There are in Ireland more than 100 of these minor Prisons; they are only used as temporary places of confinement till removed to the County Gaol, are chiefly confined to the Sessions Towns, and contain only a few cells, seldom exceeding eight, with two day-rooms and yards for the separation of the sexes, and only one Keeper. These Prisons are recognised by the Irish Prison Act, and provision made for the Registry of Prisoners, as to their committal and discharge, for the diet of those unable to feed themselves, and for the furniture, blankets, &c. But it was impossible to work a thorough reformation at once in these small Prisons; improvement in their structure and management has been gradually gaining ground, and we are enabled this year to report that new Bridewells are building and nearly finished in the Towns of

Ballinamore,
Market Hill,

Magherafelt,
Ballinasloe,

Gort,
Tipperary.

and there only remains the following Towns to be provided with new Prisons, to enable us to report the system to be working well as respects the legal accommodation, viz.:—

Antrim,
Kinsale,
Youghal,

Cove,
Lismore,
Woodford,

Newry,
Borrisokane.

In the two latter, Presentments are in progress and expected to be made at next Assizes.

In the Counties of Longford, Carlow, and Kildare only, there are no Bridewells; but in all the other Counties the Board of Superintendence have generally taken charge of these minor Prisons, and receive Reports from them, and the system established by the Boards of the Counties of Cork, Clare, Limerick, Queen's County, Tipperary, and Waterford, of occasionally requiring the Governors of the County Gaols to Inspect and Report upon them, has worked well in securing efficiency on the part of the Keepers, and the just expenditure of public money, in repairs and diet. We would recommend this example to other Counties.

We cannot close this outline of the state of our Bridewells and the progress of improvement, without stating our hope that a Legislative enactment will secure an adequate salary to all Bridewell Keepers, and provide for qualified Officers being appointed, by some check in the selection resting on competent authority.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Lunatic Asylums.

Public opinion has been much engaged of late years in Europe on the subject of Lunatic Asylums, and the best means of providing for the care and cure of those afflicted with this disease. District Asylums have been for some years established throughout Ireland, under an Act of Parliament, including every County, and the expenses provided for by a proportionate County Cess. Ten extensive new buildings were erected, with some acres of land attached, and it was hoped that a National provision would be thus made for all the Lunatics and Idiots in the Kingdom. Had sufficient accommodation been provided for all, doubtless it would be an admirable provision, and peculiar to Ireland; however,

from the number of cases, this extended view of the subject has partially failed, and we can only look to additions to these Asylums for so desirable an object. Lunatic Asylums.

These establishments, with a very extensive one in Cork, are the only great Pauper Asylums for such cases, and the success that has attended them in the cure, care, and comfort of the poor inmates has been much admired by all those eminent visitors and persons who are interested in, and capable of judging of, the practice and merits of such Institutions. They are all under the care and superintendence of a Board of Governors and a Medical Officer, aided by a Moral Manager and Matron, residing in the building. Employment in agriculture, gardening, and other works, has proved eminently successful in the treatment of the disease; and it is gratifying to report that the system (though probably capable of much improvement) is progressing in usefulness, and worthy of example. To the Appendix, and the separate Reports on each we refer, containing the statistics of this branch of our duty, where will be found the numbers under each head, the expenditure of each Asylum, and all the detailed information that can be required. The expenditure is very great, and we hope to be able to reduce it, by a strict inquiry into everything connected with this department, and by suggesting economy where practicable.

Exclusive of the inmates of these Asylums, there are numbers scattered through the country, in the Gaols, Houses of Industry, and Poor Houses; and we have collected the total amount as far as practicable in our Appendix, and a few wanderers only remain unaccounted for.

We think it right to remark strongly on the great evil to our Gaol establishments, arising from the recent practice, under an Act of Parliament, of Magistrates committing Lunatics and Idiots to Prison as dangerous, and thus making the Gaols the passport to the Lunatic Asylums; the result has been that each Prison in the Kingdom has charge of from five to ten Lunatics, and even more, to the great injury of the internal discipline and peace of the establishment, as well as to the poor individuals, as there is no proper accommodation for them, or means of treating the disease with a view to cure. It is expected that when all the Poor Houses come into operation this evil will be removed. It is true that may give some partial relief, but after giving the subject mature consideration, we are not prepared to submit any remedy but that of enlarging the District Asylums, under the existing Acts, as the Staff already existing in these establishments would not be thus increased beyond a Keeper or two. We believe the subject is under the consideration of the Privy Council, and we trust some Legislative measure will provide against this increasing difficulty.

There are only ten private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, kept for profit by individuals; we have inspected them all, and we do not believe that any abuse exists in them. The inmates appear to be kindly treated, without unnecessary restraint, and amply provided with the comforts required in their unhappy situation.

The extensive Asylum in Dublin, conducted by the Executors of Dean Swift, is well managed, and is creditable to the Directing Committee and the Moral Governor.

JAMES PALMER, }
FRANCIS WHITE, } *Inspectors-General.*

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

STATE OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS, on 1st January, 1842.

State of the
Lunatic Asylums,
1st January, 1842.

ASYLUMS.	COUNTIES.	No. from each County.	Idiots.	Epileptic.	MANIA.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
					Curable.	In- curable.		
Armagh	Armagh	60	} 31	7	21	63	122	
	Cavan	15						
	Monaghan	29						
	Fermanagh	18						
		122						
Limerick	County and City	145	} 13	20	112	204	349	
	Clare	112						
	Kerry	92						
		349						
Belfast	Down	117	} 5	7	66	109	247	
	Antrim	130						
		247						
Londonderry	Derry	63	} 14	7	66	113	200	
	Donegal	78						
	Tyrone	59						
		200						
Dublin	City and County	211	} 16	6	139	129	290	
	Meath	27						
	Louth	28						
	Wicklow	24						
		290						
Maryborough	Queen's County	48	} 11	6	92	56	165	
	King's County	49						
	Westmeath	45						
	Longford	23						
		165						
Carlow	Carlow	39	} 9	7	47	101	164	
	Kilkenny, County and City	29						
	Wexford	49						
	Kildare	47						
		164						
Ballinasloe	Galway, City and County	88	} 16	27	48	171	262	
	Mayo	65						
	Sligo	46						
	Roscommon	36						
	Leitrim	27						
		262						
Waterford	County	68	} 25	-	48	34	107	
	City	39						
		107						
Tipperary	Clonmel	102	8	7	30	57	102	
	TOTAL	2,008	148	94	669	1097	2,008	

RETURN OF PERSONS INSANE, NOT IN DISTRICT ASYLUMS, on 1st January, 1842.

COUNTY.	SITE of ASYLUM.	NATURE of ASYLUM.	Idiots.	Epileptic.	MANIA.		TOTAL.
					Curable.	Incurable.	
Dublin . .	Island-Bridge	Dublin . . .	93	42	—	112	247
	House of Industry	ditto . . .	63	27	—	24	114
	St. Patrick's .	Endowed . . .	33	—	36	84	153
	Bloomfield . .	Private . . .	—	1	1	20	22
	Finglass* . . .	ditto . . .	12	8	41	59	120
Antrim . .	Carrickfergus	Gaol . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Armagh, . .	Armagh . . .	ditto . . .	1	—	2	—	3
	Retreat . . .	Private . . .	—	—	4	13	17
Carlow . .	Carlow . . .	Gaol . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Cavan . .	Cavan . . .	ditto . . .	—	—	4	—	4
Clare . .	Ennis . . .	ditto . . .	1	1	4	—	6
Cork . .	Cork . . .	Public . . .	103	28	145	155	431
	ditto . . .	Private . . .	1	2	25	17	45
	ditto . . .	ditto . . .	1	1	4	4	10
Donegal . .	Lifford . . .	Gaol . . .	2	2	2	—	6
		Asylum attached to					
	ditto . . .	Gaol . . .	10	1	—	—	11
Down . .	Downpatrick .	Gaol . . .	1	—	—	1	2
Dublin . .	Kilmainham .	ditto . . .	1	—	2	—	3
	Newgate . . .	ditto . . .	—	2	1	3	6
	Richmond . .	Bridewell . .	—	—	10	—	10
	Grangegorman .	Penitentiary .	1	2	6	7	16
Fermanagh .	Enniskillen .	Gaol . . .	2	—	2	6	10
Galway . .	Galway . . .	ditto . . .	—	—	2	—	2
Kilkenny . .	Kilkenny . . .	ditto . . .	—	1	6	2	9
Kilkenny City	ditto . . .	ditto . . .	2	2	8	3	15
	ditto . . .	Asylum . . .	5	6	24	11	46
Kerry . .	Tralee . . .	Gaol . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Kildare . .	Naas . . .	ditto . . .	—	—	2	—	2
	Athy . . .	ditto . . .	1	—	1	1	3
King's . .	Tullamore . .	ditto . . .	—	—	3	1	4
Leitrim . .	Carrick-on-Shannon	ditto . . .	—	—	1	2	3
Limerick . .	Limerick . . .	ditto . . .	—	—	2	—	2
Limerick . .	ditto . . .	House of Industry	22	17	—	18	57
Londonderry .	Londonderry .	Gaol . . .	1	1	1	1	4
	ditto . . .	Infirm . . .	1	—	—	3	4
Longford . .	Longford . . .	Gaol . . .	—	—	3	—	3
Louth . .	Dundalk . . .	ditto . . .	1	—	3	—	4
	Drogheda . . .	ditto . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Mayo . .	Castlebar . .	ditto . . .	1	—	4	—	5
Meath . .	Trim . . .	ditto . . .	5	1	4	2	12
Monaghan, .	Monaghan . .	ditto . . .	1	—	2	—	3
Queen's . .	Maryboro' . .	ditto . . .	—	—	3	—	3
Sligo . .	Sligo . . .	ditto . . .	1	3	7	2	13
Tipperary . .	Clonmel . . .	ditto . . .	—	1	—	1	2
Tipperary . .	ditto . . .	House of Industry	24	11	—	—	35
Tyrone . .	Omagh . . .	Gaol . . .	5	6	2	11	24
Waterford . .	Waterford . .	ditto . . .	—	—	3	—	3
Waterford . .	City . . .	House of Industry	—	13	—	2	15
Westmeath . .	Mullingar . .	Gaol . . .	—	2	3	—	5
Wexford . .	Wexford . . .	ditto . . .	1	—	2	—	3
Wexford . .	ditto . . .	House of Industry	11	5	7	15	38
Wicklow . .	Wicklow . . .	Gaol . . .	2	—	1	1	4
		TOTAL . . .	410	186	386	581	1,563
Total confined in District Asylums . . .			148	94	669	1,097	2,008
Total confined in Ireland . . .			558	280	1,055	1,678	3,571

Return of Insane
Persons not in
Lunatic Asylums.

* Including 5 Private Asylums.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix No. 1.

FORM OF REPORT MADE TO GRAND JURIES.

*County of**Gaol.*

REPORT of the INSPECTOR-GENERAL, made on his Inspection of the Gaol prior to
1st February, 184 .

7th Geo. IV., Chap. 74, Sect. 55.

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.	Form of Report.
<p>Sect.</p> <p>2. GRAND JURY to appoint a Board of Superintendence, of not less than eight and not more than twelve persons, one-half of whom to be Justices of the Peace, three of whom (one being a Justice of the Peace) to form a quorum. Grand Jury empowered to present to the Board of Superintendence the monies to be raised under this Act, and to advance any reasonable sums to defray the expenses of the gaol.</p> <p>3. Powers of Board of Superintendence to visit all gaols, to examine into their state, and into the conduct of the Officers.</p> <p>4. The Board to make By-laws for the gaol, to be carried into effect by the Local Inspector, and to be binding upon all magistrates and upon sheriffs.</p> <p>5. Limits and defines the powers of Justices of the Peace, not being members of the Board of Superintendence; abuses to be reported by them to the Board.</p> <p>6. Accommodation of a county gaol. Males and females to be completely separated.</p> <p>Class 1. Debtors and contempts on civil process.</p> <p>2. Felons convicted.</p> <p>3. Misdemeanants ditto.</p> <p>4. Felons untried.</p> <p>5. Misdemeanants ditto, and want of sureties.</p> <p>Queen's Evidence.</p> <p>Separate infirmaries for two sexes.</p> <p>Baths or bathing-tubs in places best adapted for the use of the different classes.</p> <p>Separate common halls, yards, and privies for the different classes, with a supply of good water.</p> <p>6. Separate cells for prisoners, and some cells to be provided with three beds or more.</p> <p>Two male prisoners only, never to be lodged together.</p> <p>Rooms for labour and industry.</p> <p>Cells for solitary confinement.</p> <p>One or more chapels, with separate divisions for males and females, and for different classes.</p> <p>57. Gaolers to transmit yearly returns according to the Schedule (E.)</p> <p>59. Inspectors General empowered to examine persons on oath respecting the discipline of gaols, and to report to the Lord Lieutenant, &c.</p>		

Form of Report.	ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.
	<p>Sect.</p> <p>62. Book of observations and visits of Officers to be kept in the gaol.</p> <p>65 & 66. Duties of Local Inspector, &c.</p> <p>67. Returns to be made by Clerks of the Peace and Crown to the Local Inspector, and annual returns of that Officer to the Inspectors General.</p> <p>68. Grand Jury to appoint a chaplain of the Established Church, and, if required by the Court, a Protestant dissenting minister, and a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, as chaplains to the gaol, to be approved by the Court of Assize, and preference to be given to parochial clergy.</p> <p>69. Duty of Chaplains :</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To read prayers on Sundays.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To visit the prison twice in every week, and to exhort every prisoner.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To attend malefactors condemned to death.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To inspect provisions by alternate weeks on the days appointed.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To keep a journal, to be produced when required to the Board of Superintendence.</p> <p>70 & 71. Regulates salaries of chaplains, which are to be equal in amount.</p> <p>72. Regulates the qualifications and appointment of physician or surgeon.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To visit each prison twice in every week, or oftener, if necessary.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To keep a journal, &c.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Sustenance ordered by physician to be procured under order of the Board of Superintendence.</p> <p>72 & 74. Apothecaries to supply medicines and other articles necessary for the sick.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">No apothecary providing medicines shall be physician or surgeon to the gaol.</p> <p>76. Regulates presentments for fuel, prison dresses, and beds, &c.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Money presented for these purposes to be paid to contractors.</p> <p>78. Articles of bedding and prison dresses.</p> <p>79. Contractors to account on oath.</p> <p>80. Contracts to be made with the Clerk of the Peace.</p> <p>81. Penalty on Grand Juror or Inspector being concerned in contracts.</p> <p>82. Poor prisoners not to receive any provisions in addition to the allowance of the gaol.</p> <p>83. Debtors confined for a sum under 10<i>l.</i> to receive an allowance from their creditors of 2<i>s.</i> 6<i>d.</i> per week, by order of the Court.</p> <p>84. Inspectors General to prepare dietary tables, to be approved by the Court of Queen's Bench, to be hung up in a conspicuous part of a common hall.</p> <p>85. Form of a dietary account, Schedule (A.)</p> <p>87. Inspectors General to supply deficient bedding, dresses, &c., for the fixed establishment of each gaol, according to the forms in Schedule (B) and (C.)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Collectors of excise to advance the cost of purchasing the same</p>	

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.	Form of Report.
<p>Sect.</p> <p>88. Grand Juries to appoint Matrons. Matrons to receive a salary approved by the Court of Assize.</p> <p>89. Authorises the appropriation of part of the gaol as a house of correction. Exempt from the responsibility of the Sheriff. A Governor to be appointed by the Grand Jury.</p> <p>96. Persons committed by local jurisdictions, to be confined in county gaol.</p> <p>99. Regulates the payment of expense of male prisoners by local jurisdiction.</p> <p>100. Persons committed within a county of a city or town, to be confined in the county gaol, by order of the Lord Lieutenant.</p> <p>104. Poor Prisoners to be kept to such work as shall be appointed by the Grand Jury or Board of Superintendence.</p> <p>105. Prisoners before trial, and not being poor Prisoners, may be employed, with their own consent, and to receive such allowance as the Board of Superintendence may appoint. Such employment not to interfere with classification.</p> <p>106. Regulates the providing teachers, books, materials, tools, &c.</p> <p>107. Poor Prisoners to receive one-third of their profit, if any arise.—This clause does not extend to persons sentenced to hard labour.</p> <p>108. Keeper's return of hard labour, according to Schedule (F), to be made at every Assizes.</p> <p>109. Twenty-four Rules for the regulation of County Gaols. Local Inspector to report, on oath, on the state of the Prison, to the Judge at every Assizes, inserting a Copy of these Rules, and his Special Report on the execution of each, (Rules 14 and 24).</p> <p>110. Penalty on conveying spirituous liquors into Prisons.</p> <p>111. Allowance made to defray the expenses to their places of abode, or of honest employment of discharged Prisoners, not having the means to pay for the same.</p> <p>112. Court of King's Bench empowered to make Rules and Regulations, whether temporary or permanent. Also by a summary order to dismiss Officers guilty of misconduct or disobedience to the same. Officers so dismissed, not re-eligible to other offices.</p> <p>113. Officers to attend and answer all inquiries of the Board of Superintendence.</p> <p>117. Regulates the issue of clothing to Convicts sentenced to transportation.</p> <p>137 Notice of abolition of fees to be posted in every Gaol.</p>		

Here follow the *General Observations*, which are a copy of the Report made to Parliament.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol at Kilmainham.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
Kilmainham.

My Report on this County Prison last year, contained a long statement of its defects and want of accommodation to carry on a good system of employment and general discipline, and I submitted to the Grand Jury the necessity of erecting a new Gaol, or making large additions, so that this Metropolitan Gaol should be an example to others. I do with confidence refer the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence to that Report, as containing arguments sufficient to induce them to consider the subject, and assist us in establishing a perfect reformatory discipline. Some changes having taken place since my last Report, enables me again to press upon the Grand Jury this important subject: a committee was appointed last year by them, who, in conjunction with the present High Sheriff, justly represented to the Irish Government the hardship of the periodical confinement of large numbers of Convicts previous to embarkation in this Gaol, which placed a bar to all improvement; and in consequence, the subject has been taken up by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the Smithfield Prison, which has lately fallen into the hands of Government, is proposed to be fitted up as a Depot for Male Convicts, which will relieve Kilmainham Gaol at once from this inconvenience. I would, therefore, submit for favourable consideration, that to avoid another year's delay, some additional cells and day-rooms should be provided for. Since last Report also, the late respected Governor, Mr. Dunn, died; and the High Sheriff having kindly abandoned the patronage, has appointed the Deputy Governor to the vacancy, whose long services gave him a claim, and whose intelligence and experience will aid the Board in adopting such alterations and future regulations, as will be calculated to produce economy and credit to the County. I will now proceed to suggest what appears to me necessary as a commencement of these improvements, which may be enforced without loss, whatever may be the decision as to a new Gaol or additional buildings.

1st. It is manifest that a considerable loss for many years has been experienced by the want of a public Kitchen, which has forced upon the officers the use of a bread diet; this has been often referred to in our Reports, and a statement shall now be laid before the Board of Superintendence, by which it is proved to a demonstration, that £244 18s. 10d. could be saved for 112 Prisoners, and so in proportion to numbers. The boiling apparatus would not exceed £15 cost, and had this been executed 20 years ago, the saving would have paid for an extensive addition to the Gaol: I would now submit that a Cook-house should be built in the yard for condemned criminals, with the stones and materials of the utterly useless cells now there.

2nd. A Store-room should be attached to the Kitchen, which would at once give up five cells for Prisoners, which are now used as stores.

3rd. As it is impossible with the present size and number of cells to commence the Separate System, legalized by the Act of last Session, the next best arrangement would be to secure as much separation and silence as practicable during the day and work hours. For this purpose I propose that cheap sheds should be erected in a few of the large yards, with a division between each Prisoner; this would at once put an end to evil intercourse by day and at meals amongst the Prisoners, and enable the Governor to establish useful and profitable employment. In these sheds (if properly constructed) stone-breaking, picking oakum or wool, mat-making, and other industry could be pursued; and I should not fear the result being a rapid repayment of all the expenses of the sheds. On all these points I have consulted with the Local Inspector and Mr. Allison, and they join me in the recommendation of the suggested improvements. The cost of sheds for 100 Prisoners would not exceed £300, and should the Grand Jury and Board at once provide for this system, I would hold myself responsible for its success; and it would at once put forward the Metropolitan Gaol as an example in *this* particular to others, as it has not yet been practised to any extent elsewhere, and is, in fact, an original idea as to an economical means of commencing the Separate System as far as practicable, with confined accommodation.

4th. In order to enable the Governor to commence industry amongst the criminals, I would submit that the sum of £100 should be advanced as a loan and capital for this purpose, to be lodged with the Local Inspector for issue as required, and to be gradually repaid out of the profits on work. I have thus proposed a plan which, by the expenditure of at most £500, will place this County Prison in the class of those that are in a very advanced state of Penitentiary and Prison discipline, instead of not possessing hitherto one feature of a sound reformatory system: and all this can be accomplished without reference to the present temporary use of the Gaol as a Convict Depot, which I can report to the Grand Jury it is in contemplation immediately to be discontinued. But should the improvement be put off till the Convicts are actually removed, the period for building the sheds and cook-house would pass over, and another year be lost.

The accommodation this Gaol affords at present is as follows:—sixty-nine sleeping cells, eight small dark day-rooms, and nine good yards, two large rooms for Hospitals, a small undivided Chapel, and ten rooms for Debtors. The average number of County Prisoners is one hundred and ten daily, consequently an addition of forty large single cells for separa-

tion, with the alterations I have already suggested, and making a good classification in the Chapel, would provide all the room required for an excellent system of Gaol discipline. This rests with the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, and I will be prepared to attend them with plans, and any personal aid I can give to forward this desirable object.

The female department in this County Gaol is divided into two classes, under the care of a Matron and assistant, and a few benevolent ladies occasionally visit; they are all employed at knitting and washing, and some profit arises from the work, a share of which is paid to the Prisoners. School instruction has been abandoned for some months, without any good reason, but it will commence again immediately. The want of sufficient sleeping cells, and separate stalls for working in, is also a defect of this class; and I think the evil may be remedied in the same manner as on the male side, by making stalls in the day-rooms or yards. It is creditable to the Matron to report that several females have been taught to knit, work, and wash, within the last year, who were before ignorant; and a good account can be given of some of them after leaving the Gaol.

The Prisoners, male and female, are all clothed in a Prison dress, a good school is established, and each Turnkey attends to his class. The registries and accounts are correctly kept,—but the expense of diet exceeds the usual price in other Gaols, from the want of a Cook-house. The Board of Superintendence meet monthly to regulate the accounts and interior discipline of the Gaol, and are assisted by the Local Inspector with assiduity and zeal; and the Chaplains and Medical officers attend to their several duties. A Deputy Governor has been appointed by the High Sheriff in place of Mr. Allison, of whose qualifications I am unable to speak, as he has only entered on duty a few days before my inspection.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN PRISONS.

In preparing the following Report, I have been able to avail myself of one on the same subject, which I lately made in obedience to an order of the Lords of the Privy Council. The latter document issued from the Press in the month of November last, and I can say that it was compiled with all the attention to fulness and accuracy of detail which the importance of the occasion demanded. I have therefore incorporated its substance in the present Report, introducing, under their respective heads, such additional particulars of information as I have been able to collect in the course of several inspections, officially made since November.

The lamented death of my predecessor in office, left unfinished the inspection of the Northern District, which had been assigned to him as the business of the last year. Immediately upon my appointment, it was arranged between my respected colleague and myself, that I should undertake the duty of completing that inspection, and the task thus allotted to me happened to comprehend the inspection of the Dublin Prisons, the subject matter of this Report.

Newgate.

NEWGATE is a Prison for the untried male and female Criminals of the City of Dublin, and also for Debtors committed on Coroners' warrants. I entered upon its inspection with an opinion of its unfitness and inferiority as a place of confinement, derived from the Reports of the Inspectors-General, and from other sources equally worthy of credit; but its actual state, upon examination, far exceeded my worst anticipations. Upon entering it, particularly on Mondays and Fridays, from nine until about two o'clock, p.m., which are the hours for admitting strangers to see the Prisoners, one is struck by the great noise and confusion that prevail. It is, of course, proper to give Prisoners facilities for seeing their friends and professional advisers, but this ought to be done, and may be done, with due regard to regularity and order, and without the rush and tumult now observable.

The original construction of the Prison is so indifferent as to preclude the possibility of an effort to improve it, and the notion of carrying on a well regulated system of discipline in such a place cannot be entertained. The entrance hall or hatchway is confined, and badly situated. Three doors open from it into adjoining yards, which again are very limited in space, and the passages leading to the interior are inconveniently narrow.

There are six yards, each with a small privy, and constant supply of water. Four of these yards are large, and separated by high walls, with a terrace running from east to west. A space of about ten feet wide is thus left, which serves as an entrance lane, by which the Keepers can reach the different yards. The remaining two yards are small: one of them is used by the debtors, and the other leads to the day-rooms and school-room.

The rooms and cells are as follow:—

No. 1	Yard has	5	day-rooms and 0	cells.
" 2	"	4	"	0 "
" 3	"	1	"	24 "
" 4	"	1	"	12 "
" 5	"	1	"	11 "
" 6	" Females	3	"	16 "
Hospital,		1	"	3 "
		16	66	—Total, 82.
				D

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Kilmainham.

Dublin Prisons.

Newgate.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Newgate.

Of these 82 apartments there are but 66 cells or sleeping rooms. Nine of the remainder are appropriated to guards' rooms, board-room, chapel, officers' apartments, and debtors' rooms. The day-rooms vary considerably in size. One of them is 36 feet long by 20 feet wide, and 10 feet high; while the school-room is only 16 feet long by 13 feet 6 inches wide, and 8 feet 6 inches high. Another day-room is 17 feet diameter, and the entire height of the building. The cells throughout are 12 feet by 8, and vary in height according to the story in which they are situated. The plaster seems to have made a difference in the length and breadth of some of them, where it appears to have been repaired from time to time.

According to the increase in the number of Prisoners, three persons, and frequently more sleep in one cell. There are no windows, at least none in the common acceptation of the word, but unglazed apertures secured by iron cross bars. These were originally of the size of the common house window, but they have been closed up to the extent of three parts in four, to shut out the excessive cold which they would otherwise produce in bad weather. The consequence of this unnatural supply of air and light, is the want of both the one and the other to the unfortunate inmates. If, in connexion with what has been mentioned, the want of fire-places, or any mode of warming these parts of the Prison in the winter season, and the extreme narrowness of the corridors and staircases, be taken into consideration, [some idea may be formed of the great inconvenience and defects of the building. But the dungeons in which refractory Prisoners are confined, are still worse, being totally dark, without any window whatever, and with no other means of ventilation than an opening over the door to admit air from the corridor. In the course of my last inspection I saw a wretched maniac, who was locked up in one of these vaults every night, and left to lie by himself, without light or fire, on a miserable bed upon the floor. Such was his condition in the inclement season of winter for 12 hours out of every 24, from 6 o'clock in the evening until 6 in the morning. Humanity shudders at the contemplation of such suffering, and a state of things so much opposed to the principles of reason and religion ought to be immediately altered. Upon my representation this poor lunatic was allowed to sleep in a better description of cell.

Separate cells, are set apart as Hospitals for male and female Prisoners respectively. They communicate closely with the side and back wings of the Prison, and are in perfect keeping with its general character, being dark, confined, badly ventilated, and almost entirely unsupplied with Hospital accommodation. They are divided into three wards each, for the reception of surgical and medical cases. I was informed by Mr. Reid, the able surgeon of the city Prisons, that the very worst description of cases, particularly of venereal disease, are to be found amongst the patients here. The inflammations, sloughings, and other miseries of the like sort which they undergo are frightful, and all attributable to the confined state of the rooms, and consequent impurity of the air. In such circumstances, the skill, ability, and experience of the medical attendants must, in a great measure, prove unavailing. It is but justice to the Governor and officers under him, to say that they are not responsible for the very defective condition of the Prison. They keep it well white-washed, and as clean as the nature of a building so old will permit.

The number of persons confined varies considerably. On the 18th of October, the first day of my visit, there were 59 Prisoners, but on the 6th of November I found

MALES.—Yard No. 1, Debtors,	5	}	6
Revenue Fine,	1		
„ No. 2, For trial at Commission,	3	}	10
Do. at Sessions,	7		
„ „ 3, Do.	12		
„ „ 4, Do.	24		
„ „ 5, Do.	1	}	4
For further Examination,	3		
In Hospital, for Sessions,	4	}	8
„ Insane,	4		
			—64

Of these 24 were Boys.

FEMALES.—Of these there were for trial at Sessions,	25	}	27
Further Examination,	2		
In Hospital for Sessions,	3	}	4
„ Insane,	1		
			—31

Total, 95

On the 15th of November, the Recorder having in the mean time sat for five successive days there were 50 in Prison. This was stated to be the lowest number there for a long time. Since this Report was commenced, the Recorder has held further sittings, and on the 19th November the number of inmates was only 25. On the other hand, the greatest number confined at any one time during the last 12 months was 250. The average number daily throughout the year was set down by the Inspectors-General in 1840 at 153, and is now considered to be about 105, as the annexed statement shows. Number of committals for 1840, 3,689, for 1841, 2,695,—decrease in the past year 994 Prisoners. The re-committals, as accurately as they can be computed, are somewhat more than a third of the entire, which again, according to the published Reports, show a gradual decrease for several years past.

RETURN of the numbers committed to Newgate for the year from 1st November, 1840, to 31st October, 1841, inclusive. DUBLIN DISTRICT.
Newgate.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total number committed during the above period, -	1,634	1,004	2,638
Re-committed for same period, -	518	375	893
Solitary confinement for breach of Prison discipline, -	-	-	19
Ditto ditto for misconduct at school, -	-	-	15
			—34

RETURN of the average daily number of Prisoners in Newgate for one year from 1st November, 1840, to 31st October, 1841, inclusive.

	Males.		Females.		Total.		Total average both sexes.
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	Males.	Females.	
Average of classes, - -	49	17	36	3	66	39	105

Number of Committals for the years 1840, and 1841.

From 1st January, to 31st December, 1840, inclusive, - 3,689

From 1st do., to 31st do. 1841, do., - 2,695

Showing a decrease in the last year of - - - 994

The following is the order in which the Newgate day is passed :—The Deputy Governor, who usually rises at six winter and summer, is present when the Turnkeys proceed to the corridors and open the different cells. The Prisoners are then admitted into the yard, where they are expected to wash and clean themselves. There is a weekly allowance of soap for this purpose, and a roller towel for common use in each day-room, but there is no proper washing apparatus furnished; every one must go to the water pipe in the yard. After this imperfect washing, the Prisoners are left to themselves in their respective day-rooms or yards, where they group together until eight o'clock, which is the hour for breakfast. At seven the Deputy Governor gives out to the Turnkeys the day's supply of food, half of which is then distributed. The diet is confined to bread and milk only, the want of a kitchen, or of any proper place for cooking, preventing any other supply during the year. The allowance to each Prisoner is 2lbs. of bread and one quart of new milk daily.

The bread is delivered every evening, Sundays excepted; the milk twice a-day—morning and noon. With the exception of school attendance, of which I shall presently speak, there is no occupation whatever provided for the Prisoners during the rest of the day.

At 6 p.m. the bell rings, and all retire to their cells, in which they are locked up by the Turnkeys. The guards are then set for the night, and the entire number of Prisoners in custody is entered in the lock-up book. The outer door is locked at 11 o'clock.

The following is a Return of the Names, Offices, Age, Salaries, and Allowances, of the Officers connected with this Prison :—

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	How appointed.
				£ s. d.	
John Smith - -	Governor	65	10th Nov. 1829	600 0 0	Elected by the late Corporation; Salary by presentment annually, and partly by fees, which consist of 3s. 1d. on each conviction.
Frederick Bourns -	Deputy Governor	40	1st March, 1821	200 0 0	
Robert S. Bell -	Registrar & Turnkey	50	1st July, 1823	100 0 0	The Deputy Governor, Turnkeys, and Matrons, were appointed by the late Governor, Mr. F. G. Bourns.
Thomas McDermott -	Turnkey	32	26th July, 1823	52 0 0	
Robert Canterbury -	Turnkey	40	8th Sept., 1829	52 0 0	
Henry Finlay -	Turnkey	40	8th Sept., 1829	52 0 0	
John Carter -	Turnkey	38	18th Nov., 1830	52 0 0	The Turnkeys lately appointed were recommended by the Board of Superintendence, subject to the approval of the Governor.
Cassan Mathews -	Hospital Turnkey	40	14th Dec., 1833	54 12 0	
James K. Thompson -	Schoolmaster and do.	50	1st Jan., 1837	52 0 0	
Michael Moffett -	Assistant Turnkey	54	18th Nov., 1830	41 12 0	
James Toole -	ditto	44	7th Dec., 1831	41 12 0	
John Ramsbottom -	ditto	49	1st Oct., 1832	41 12 0	
James Raymond -	ditto	35	11th April, 1840	41 12 0	
Joseph Latimore -	ditto	28	11th April, 1840	41 12 0	
Daniel Huston -	ditto	49	18th Nov., 1830	41 12 0	
Matilda Christian -	Matron	55	4th Nov., 1822	60 0 0	
Anne Bell -	ditto	40	4th Nov., 1827	40 0 0	
Jane Richardson -	Hospital Matron	45	30th Aug., 1829	16 0 0	
			Total,	1,580 4 0	
Non-Resident Officers.					
*Rev. Thomas Shore -	Protestant Chaplain			50 0 0	
*Rev. James Horner -	Presbyterian, do.			50 0 0	
*Rev. J. C. McCann -	Roman Catholic, do.			50 0 0	
*W. Harty, esq., M.D. -	Physician			60 0 0	
†Alex. Reid esq., -	Surgeon			60 0 0	
‡Sir E. Stanley -	Local Inspector			80 0 0	
			Total,	1,930 4 0	

* The Chaplains receive, for attending this and the Sheriff's Prison, £90 each per annum: the proportion charged for Newgate is £50 for each, and for the Sheriff's Prison £40.

† These calculations are at the rate of one-fifth of the entire salary (£300 each) which the Medical officers received for attending the five Prisons; but it has been since increased to £400 per annum each.

‡ The Local Inspector receives £400 per annum, and the sum charged for this Prison is one-fifth of that salary.

General Expenditure and Total Cost.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Newgate.

Salaries of Officers.	Incidental Expenses of the Prison.	Cost of Diet for the Prison.	Total cost of the Prison for the year.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,930 4 0	435 13 8½	1,021* 3 4½	3,387 1 1

* Rations for eighteen officers, amounting to £136 17s. 6d. for the year, is included in this sum. There is also an allowance of Coals to each officer, of 3 stones weight daily, which costs about £5 9s. per annum.

The following calculations are founded upon the foregoing account of Cost of this Prison for one year :—

Average number of Prisoners.	Total cost of the Prison.	Total Cost of each Prisoner for the year.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per diem.	Expense of Officers for each Prisoner per annum.	Amount of incidental expenses for Prisoner per annum.	Cost of each Prisoner for Diet alone per annum.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
105	3,387 1 1	32 5 1¾	1 9¼	18 7 7¾	4 2 11¾	9 14 6¼

Daily Cost of each Prisoner.

For Officers.	For incidental Expenses.	For Diet only.	Total.
s. d.	d.	d.	s.
1 0½	2½	6¼	1 9¼

The Governor has a house facing the river in Halston-street. The Deputy Governor, Matron, Registrar, and three Turnkeys, have appropriate apartments in the Gaol. The Physician and Surgeon are required to attend twice a-week, but in cases of emergency they do not limit themselves to the routine of duty prescribed to them.

The Chaplains perform divine service every Sunday, and attend twice a-week, or oftener if required, on religious duty. They also inspect the food supplied by the Contractors, and sign a book in which they both certify as to its quality.

There is a school-room for male Prisoners, but none for female. The course of instruction comprises spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, the hours of attendance are from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Saturdays, from 10 to 1. On Mondays and Fridays the Prisoners see their friends till 3 o'clock; and in the winter months the school is dispensed with for "want of light;" such, at least, is the alleged excuse. From the unfavourable circumstances under which instruction is imparted, much progress in knowledge is not to be expected. Those who attend the school are temporary inmates of the Prison, awaiting conviction or discharge; and the close grouping of the Prisoners, as well as the unrestrained intercourse allowed, leave no room for benefits which might result from well maintained discipline, and a systematic course of instruction. The Master (who also discharges the duties of Turnkey) complains much of the confined space devoted to the school, and that being in front of the building, it is exposed to the noise of Green-street, which is generally so great as to distract the attention of the learners. From these, and other causes, the school system of this Prison is materially defective; and many important alterations should be made before it could be brought to a state of real usefulness and efficiency.

SCHOOLMASTER'S RETURN.

Number of Prisoners who attended School in Newgate, during the year ended 17th November, 1841 :—Average number daily, 12½.

Newgate Gaol, 17th Nov., 1841.

(signed) JAMES H. THOMPSON,
Schoolmaster and Turnkey.

One of the many visits which I made to the Prison was on the 11th of December and I then felt it necessary to censure some irregularities which occurred, and to address the following letter to the Board of Superintendence upon the subject :—

DUBLIN CASTLE, 13th December, 1841.

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to inform you that I visited Newgate Prison on Saturday the 11th inst. at the hour of half-past 2 o'clock, p.m.

The Milk had then just arrived, which appears to have been half an hour beyond the stipulated period—I examined it and found it good.

A fresh supply of Straw for the Prisoners' beds had been sent in by the Contractor, and on examining it as it lay exposed in yard No. 5, before being filled into ticks for the adjoining cells, I was surprised to find the quality not only of a very inferior kind, but absolutely wet, and portions of it rotten. The Deputy Governor and Turnkey both agreed with me as to these facts.

I proceeded next to yards No. 2 and 3, and found the sub-officers filling the ticks with Straw, which, although it was somewhat of a better description, was very moist, and altogether totally unfit for immediate use.

I have felt it my duty to bring the subject under your consideration, as I took it upon myself to countermand the use of an article from which, I need not add, the very worst consequences to the

health and well-being of the inmates might have ensued. I proceeded to the Hospital department of the House of Industry, Great Brunswick-street, and examined the Straw which had just been brought in, and which I found to be of a superior quality, for which the Contract was the same, viz., 1s. 9d. per cwt. In submitting these particulars as matters for early inquiry, I have much satisfaction in knowing that the interest your Board has invariably taken, and the zeal and efficiency you have at all times manifested in the performance of your duties, leave me no room to doubt but that you will adopt such measures as will prevent the recurrence of the practice I have felt it my duty to bring under your notice.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant,

FRANCIS WHITE,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

To the Board of Superintendence Dublin Prisons.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that at the next meeting of the Board they entered into a full investigation of the complaint, and directed such arrangements to be made in future, for securing the necessary quantity of dry Straw being in store, as would obviate any difficulty occurring in future.

It is right to add that on this, as well as on every other occasion, where I felt it my duty to bring any subject under their notice, the Board, and also the Local Inspector, evinced their anxiety to remedy by every means at their disposal, any existing evil.

I certainly am not singular in speaking of Newgate as I have done, and nothing seems more extraordinary than that it should remain what it is, after all that has been urged against it. Upon this subject I confidently refer to the suggestions which have been so often and so appropriately made by the Inspectors-General of Prisons. In their Reports for years past, the unfitness and inadequacy of Newgate is invariably dwelt upon. In the very last Report presented to Parliament, "they express regret that the idea of a new Gaol for the City of Dublin, in lieu of Newgate, should be abandoned;" and they add, that there "can be no sufficient reason why this Prison should form an exception to the general principle upon which all Prisons are (as required by Law) to be built and regulated,"—that "the 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74, sec. 6, and that the Act of the last Session, for the extension of the Separate System to Ireland are, as respects Newgate, a dead letter;" and that "the cells are of the worst description; without sufficient ventilation or light, with the added disadvantage of no work-rooms, bad day-rooms and yards, and a total want of that provision for officers' rooms, chapel, &c., which the Law requires, and which is provided in our County Gaols."

Particular attention is due to another passage of their Report, in which they say, "We do not propose at the next presenting term to lay before the Grand Jury any plan for building a suitable Prison; we know that the presentment would not be made, and we have done our part; but it still remains a duty in us to report every year our opinion on the state and condition of this and every other Prison."

The following is extracted from a Report printed in 1839 for confidential perusal:—

"I visited Newgate first. This Prison is quite antiquated; the original construction of it is bad; no alteration that could be made in it would be materially for the better; and it is altogether, in my opinion, not susceptible of improvement. The idea of a proper system of discipline being introduced into such a place cannot be entertained."

"I am unable to describe the scene I witnessed on entering this Prison. The noise and confusion were excessive; and the appearance of the poor creatures, many of them half naked, flying about in tatters, was distressing and disagreeable to behold. For the sake of decency, as well as protection from cold, would it not be desirable that all Prisoners should have a Prison dress? As the inmates here are allowed to be together in considerable numbers, this place is unavoidably a hot bed of the rankest vice."

"I now beg leave to suggest that the Prison of Newgate, which is much worse than useless, which is evidently a seminary of iniquity, and quite incapable of any improvement, should be altogether abandoned."

Committals to Newgate in 1841.

	Untried Prisoners.		Debtors.		Total No. of Prisoners
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
January, . . .	128	87	3	—	218
February, . . .	105	84	1	—	190
March, . . .	98	81	3	—	182
April, . . .	125	74	—	1	200
May, . . .	103	70	3	—	176
June, . . .	124	72	3	—	199
July, . . .	122	75	4	—	201
August, . . .	121	68	5	—	194
September, . . .	74	60	3	—	137
October, . . .	120	64	3	—	187
November, . . .	100	52	3	1	156
December, . . .	132	58	1	1	192
Total, . . .	1,352	845	32	3	2,232

JOHN SMITH, Governor.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Newgate.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Richmond Bridewell.

This Gaol contains all the *convicted* Male Criminals, adult and juvenile, of the City of Dublin, as far as the construction of the building and the accommodation it offers for the purpose, permit. The system observed is that of separation, silence, and employment.

October 28th, the total inmates were 228, which was the lowest number in the Registry for the present year; the highest having been 353. Of the 228 I found 44 employed in wool-picking, 2 at tailoring, 1 shoemaking, 3 at carpenter's work, and 2 painting and glazing; 59 were occupied in the common Prison labour, of cleansing, washing, cooking, and other similar employments.

There are five radiating wings with separate airing yards detached from the main building; these have been recently built, and persons convicted of *misdemeanors* and sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, are confined here without any employment whatever. Drunkards are also confined here. The cells in these wings are only 9 feet by 7, and 10 feet high; they are consequently too small for separate labour, which is much to be regretted. The cells in the front building, in which the juvenile class sleep, are smaller still, being only 7 feet by 6; they are confined, dark, and ill ventilated. Nevertheless, so many as three or even four boys are occasionally locked up together in one of them night after night. The cells in the other parts of the building are sufficiently commodious for carrying the Separate System into full operation; they are also heated by means of tubes.

The general state of health appears to be good, and no epidemic affection has occurred, either here or in the other City Prisons within the last year, up to November 1st. The total number of cases treated in Hospital, during this period, was 103 medical, 131 surgical, deaths 5.

It may not be amiss to mention here, that after making my first inspection of this Prison, I was induced to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the obvious want of employment, particularly amongst the misdemeanants and juvenile class, and also to the propriety of furnishing a small sum for the purpose of putting to work the looms, 26 in number, with which the establishment is provided. I also repeated the advice given by my experienced colleague, Major Palmer, as to the erection of sheds with partitions, to separate the Prisoners while breaking stones, or otherwise employed. The frequent re-committals in the juvenile class, is a proof that imprisonment in this Bridewell carries with it no sufficient terror, as to which and the general discipline of the place, it is to be observed, that constant vigilance and a watchful superintendence on the part of the Keeper and his Officers are indispensable. I am glad to be able to add, while upon the subject of the employment of Prisoners, that the Grand Jury have adopted the recommendation submitted to them, and voted £100 for materials to set the Prisoners to work. The following is a transcript of my letter to the Board of Superintendence:—

DUBLIN CASTLE, 2nd November, 1841.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been, for the last few days, engaged in my first official Inspection of the Richmond Bridewell, and foreseeing that some time may elapse before I can present a Special Report upon the state of the City Prisons to the Grand Jury, I take the earliest opportunity of addressing you, as there are one or two subjects connected with this Institution, in particular, which appear to me to call for immediate attention.

On going round the cells I must own that I was not prepared to find so many (49 in number) of the misdemeanants unemployed, nor to learn that it was not the custom to put this class of persons to labour, because their period of confinement is generally but short, and the Prison Authorities are not allowed the requisite means to employ the Prisoners, even though employment should be considered advisable.

This custom is not, I apprehend, in accordance with the spirit of the Act of the 3rd and 4th Viet. It is also at variance with the rules of the principal Prisons in England and Scotland, which I have lately visited, in which I found all classes of Prisoners (including even the untried) employed at various trades and avocations, suited to their respective capacities, and subjected to the strictest discipline and order. In every instance my observation led me to conclude that the practice was attended with the most satisfactory results. A well regulated system of this nature affords the only practical mode of establishing habits of industry, and of reclaiming the vices of the unfortunate persons to which it is applied.

I feel myself, therefore, warranted in recommending the immediate introduction of employment amongst all classes of Prisoners confined in Richmond Bridewell. In the first instance, stone-breaking would be an appropriate work for the able-bodied. The necessary outlay for this purpose will be trifling, and it will bear no comparison with the great benefit it would soon give rise to. Sufficient accommodation, I think, will be found for employing a considerable number in this way, and sheds may be erected, with brick partition walls, as advised by my respected colleague Major Palmer. This plan will render the Separate System available, under the surveillance of a Taskmaster. Stone-breaking in Prisons situated in extensive Cities, where a regular demand exists for that material has yielded a reasonable profit. In the Provost Martial, I understand that it has not only been found remunerative, but in a remarkable degree corrective, in its effects on the habits and morals of the Culprits.

The next point I shall take the liberty of adverting to, is the number of looms (26) which are at present, and have been for the last six months, unemployed, owing to there being no demand (as stated to me) for the articles they are capable of producing.

I examined the Taskmaster, a weaver, who is the Turnkey over the second class of boys, and who appears to be an intelligent person. He stated that there were six weavers at present in the Prison capable of weaving; that as this particular branch of trade is easily acquired, he would undertake to

have the entire number of looms at full work in three months, and that by allowing one boy to wind the weft for every two looms, thirteen would be engaged of this latter class, making a total of thirty-nine individuals at useful work. A capital of about £60 would be required for this purpose. The enquiries I addressed to the Governor, and other persons competent to form an opinion, lead me to believe that calico thus manufactured might be advantageously disposed of to the Grangegorman Penitentiary, as also to the Workhouses, as it is a perfectly good article.

Wool-picking appears to be the employment most in use at present, both by adults and boys; in fact, it may be termed the staple occupation here. It is, in my opinion, a kind of employment only suited for the aged and the very junior class of Criminals. I would therefore take off as many as possible from this latter, and put them to the former work, as one preferable in every point of view, and ultimately tending to more permanent advantages to the Institution, as well as to the Prisoners, who receive, upon being enlarged, one-third of the profits of their earnings, in addition to which they would have acquired, if this plan was put in force, the knowledge of a trade, which would enable them to earn a livelihood. The moral training and habits of industry inculcated during this period of their imprisonment, suggest a reasonable hope that they would be restored back to society so improved in habits and general conduct, as to lessen the chances of their again becoming the inmates of a Prison.

I could wish, in the next place, to bring under your consideration some circumstances connected with the juvenile class of offenders in this Prison, who, it is to be regretted, have not decreased in numbers in the same proportion with that of the adults. I find that, on the 24th of November, 1840, which was the day they were transmitted from Smithfield Penitentiary to Richmond Bridewell, there were 70, and on the 29th instant, there were 67, making only three less in about eleven months; whilst of the adult Prisoners there were 193 at the former period, and 151 at present, leaving a decrease of 41. This shows a falling off of 20 per cent. amongst the latter, and but a mere fractional part of the former. Upon looking over the Registry, which is very regularly kept, (as indeed are all the books in this Prison,) I was both astonished and grieved to notice how numerous the re-committals are amongst these young offenders. I questioned the Turnkey, under whose superintendence they are placed, as to their dispositions, habits, and general conduct, and I regret to state that his opinion appeared to be very unfavourable with regard to the whole, some seven or so only excepted.

I shall reserve for another occasion a detailed account of my further examination of this Prison and of Newgate, together with some observations upon the subject of Penal Discipline as regards juvenile Criminals, a subject of engrossing importance, and one which deservedly occupies at present much of public attention. It will, I trust, be enough for me to observe here, that inasmuch as the best and most experienced authorities in the practice of Prison Discipline concur in advising an effectual separation of all convicted Criminals as that which is best calculated to reform them, we have no room to entertain a doubt of the propriety of subjecting those victims of early depravity to the benefits of that system. These remarks have been particularly drawn from me by what I observed when inspecting the ninth class, composed of about 25 or 30 boys, whom I found all closely congregated at oakum-picking and net-making. They are allowed to dine and breakfast together, and in point of fact appear to enjoy throughout the day unrestricted facilities of mutual intercommunication, which may not incorrectly be described as mutual contamination. It is, at the same time, but justice towards the Local Inspector, the Governor, Deputy Governor, and the several Officers under their command, to state that they manifest a commendable anxiety to carry into practical operation the principle of Penal Order, and that they conform to the rules and regulations of the Prison with strict regularity; but the good they might thus be the means of realising, is lost in the midst of the defects I have pointed out—in the absence of proper discipline amongst the junior class—in the want of proper accommodation, and in the mal-construction of parts of the Prison itself, which happens to be ill calculated for carrying into full effect the Separate System of confinement. There are 44 cells for this class, and one or three, according to the numbers in the Prison, sleep in them on hammocks. Most of the cells are very confined in size, measuring only 7 feet by 6, with very small windows, and no glass in them, and the light nearly shut out by louvres. The latter I look upon as quite unnecessary, and would advise their removal. The plan of warming by hot water is adopted, notwithstanding which I fear that the cells must be too cold in winter. They are not properly ventilated. There appears to be no contrivance made for allowing foul air to escape thoroughly. To lessen the full volume of cold air which is constantly rushing in, where the sashes are not hung by hinges, and do not admit of being opened, I would recommend the use of wire gauze, which will be found to break the great force of the air, and modify it, so as to lessen the intense cold now produced, and at the same time preserve a due degree of ventilation.

The windows of the Hospital facing the south and south-east are badly constructed for ventilation, and ought to be altered. They should, in fact, be upon a different construction altogether. I would also recommend that cocoa nut fibre, or some such material as has been introduced into the new Workhouses, should be used instead of straw in the beds of the Hospital. I understand it is much more cleanly, durable, and cheaper, than the other. Straw beds, however, cannot, I believe, be well dispensed with in lunatic cases; I would not, therefore, include them in the proposed arrangement, unless the Medical Officers thought it advisable. A shelf against the wall near each bed for the purpose of placing medicine, &c. on, is found in all well regulated Hospitals, and is much wanted here.

I remarked that there are no inspection holes. I think them useful; they are calculated to keep the Prisoners always on the alert, and make them more attentive to their several duties and occupations.

The dietary of this Prison is of a mixed nature, and differs from that exhibited in the Schedule annexed to the Prison Act. One quart of ox-head soup is allowed four days in the week for dinner, mixed with one ounce of oatmeal and three pounds of potatoes.

I made particular inquiry as to the mode of keeping the dietary books, and I found it accurate, careful, and upon the system of double entry. The gross cost of provisions for the week ending 23rd of October was £23 0s. 1d., and the number of rations (including 25 officers) was 1,698, which, calculated at 3½d. each, makes £22 19s. 10½d. It is alleged that 3½d. per head is as low, if not much lower cost, than is shown in other Prisons; still it is a question of some importance to consider whether it is prudent to allow a particular establishment to break in upon the principle or established custom of all others of the same kind, and whether it would not be wiser to adhere to one uniform system of dietary in all Prisons. I conceive that the grounds for much cavil and invidious remarks would thus

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
—
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be taken away. Not being fully advised as to the reasons which have led to the change of dietary in question, I am not prepared to offer a decided opinion upon it. I understand it is one of those matters which is likely to engage your early attention, and shall not, therefore, dwell further upon it now.

The Turnkeys appear somewhat inexpert in the system of drilling their different classes, and seem not to think it of much importance. This is to be regretted. The slovenly appearance, the awkward manner, and the careless lounging gait of the boys, is remarkable in this establishment.

In going round the cells of the adult Prisoners, I was struck by a pervading character of sullen indifference or negligent discontent. The contrast exhibited between what I had lately witnessed amongst similar classes in the English and Scotch Prisons, and that which was now presented to me, was very decided. In England and Scotland Prisoners are better clad, are all in a state of active occupation, cheerful in their manners, and both respectful and grateful for any attention offered to them. I was sorry to see nothing of this kind in Richmond Bridewell. In this respect, system, no doubt, will be found to effect much; but much will also be effected by the temper with which the under officers of a Prison perform the duties assigned to them, and by the manner in which they obey the instructions of their superiors in office. Prison discipline is rapidly advancing to the rank of a science, which has already been admirably reduced to practice in the Glasgow Bridewell and in some of the English Prisons. Ireland is not without as fortunate instances of improvement; and from the advancement already made, we may augur well as to the degree of perfection which at no distant day may be attained. A little more time and experience will, no doubt, give us a further insight into the working of approved plans, and by selecting, with due care, individuals possessed of the requisite character and education, and, above all, of the moral qualifications that fit men for the onerous duties of Prison Officers, we shall gradually advance together with the sister Country to a high degree of excellence.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant,

FRANCIS WHITE,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

On the 20th January, I visited this Prison, and was happy to find an improved system of discipline to prevail, and that many of the observations made in the preceding letter had been strictly attended to, and that a greater number of the Prisoners are employed in useful and profitable labour; but it is still to be regretted that so many able-bodied persons are without employment, and that so small a sum appears credited to the Public, arising from work done in this extensive Prison, as by the following Return detailed:—

AMOUNT of Prisoners' Earning in Richmond Bridewell, for One Year, ending 31st Dec. 1841.

	Amount Received.	Charges Paid.	Net Profit.
Washing Barrack Bedding, - - -	£123 4 2	£88 12 4	£34 11 10
Tailoring, - - -	42 10 1½	14 3 6	28 6 7½
Weaving, - - -	12 0 4	4 0 1½	8 0 2½
Shoemaking, - - -	10 9 2½	3 10 0	6 19 2½
Picking Wool, - - -	2 14 0	0 18 0	1 16 0
Sale of Bones from Ox-heads used in the Prison, - - -	4 3 2	0 2 0	4 1 2
	£195 1 0	£111 5 11½	£83 15 0½

All classes confined here are clothed in a Prison dress, costing on an average 9s. per head, the food costs 3½d. a-head per day, and consists of a dietary as follows:—

Days.	For Breakfast.	For Dinner.
Sunday,	½lb. bread, 2 oz. oatmeal, and a naggin new milk.	3lbs. potatoes, 1 oz. oatmeal, 1 quart ox-head soup.
Monday,	7 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint butter-milk.	3lbs. potatoes, 1 pint butter-milk.
Tuesday,	same.	same as Sunday.
Wednesday,	same.	same as Monday.
Thursday,	same.	same as Sunday.
Friday,	same.	same as Monday.
Saturday,	same.	same as Sunday.

N.B.—One ox-head allowed to twenty Prisoners.

Whether it is wise to allow a particular Institution to break in upon the principle which has been established in all other Prisons with respect to diet is an important question, and deserves the consideration of the Prison authorities.

A RETURN of the duties of the Officer who acts as Turnkey and Taskmaster to the respective classes in the Richmond Bridewell.

- No. 1. To take charge and be responsible for the number of Prisoners in the class.
- No. 2. To open each of the cells in the class at bell-ringing, in the morning oversee the folding of the bedding and cleansing of each cell—see each Prisoner washed, combed, and at work.
- No. 3. To take care of two steam apparatuses, supply the water pipes of same, and attend the coal store each morning to receive the supply of coals for each day.
- No. 4. To attend the store in the morning to receive the supply of milk for the Prisoners each day for breakfast, as also the kitchen at nine o'clock for their stirabout, and to see each Prisoner receive same in his respective cell.
- No. 5. After breakfast to superintend the cleansing of the corridor, yard, &c., and attend in the corridor during the day, to keep the Prisoners confined in their cells, admitting only one Prisoner at a time to the yard.
- No. 6. To superintend the employment of the Prisoners, and keep a daily account of same; making out a general account of the work done by each Prisoner during their confinement, at the expiration of their imprisonment.

No. 7. To take the Prisoners for exercise daily into the class yard, and remain with them for one hour, to march them separately and keep strict silence. DUBLIN DISTRICT.

No. 8. To attend the kitchen at three o'clock each day to receive the Prisoners' dinner, and give each Prisoner same in his cell separately. Richmond Bridewell.

No. 9. To supply a bucket and water to each cell, and at bell-ringing finally to lock up the Prisoners for the night, and attend in the public office to register an account of the Prisoners locked up each day.

No. 10. To relieve the two gate porters from lock up every second evening, until half-past ten o'clock at night.

No. 11. To take charge of the entire of the Prison from bell-ringing in the evening until 10 o'clock at night, and give up charge of the same at that hour to the night guard's-man, and give a written return of anything that may occur during that time to the Governor.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, &c., for the year 1841.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Purdon, governor,	400	0	0
Rose Cooper, deputy do.,	220	0	0
Patrick Brophy, clerk,	70	0	0
Horatia Manning, turnkey,	52	0	0
Richard Darby, do.,	52	0	0
John M'Farlane, do.,	52	0	0
John Martinos, do.,	52	0	0
Charles M'Enter, do.,	52	0	0
Thomas Hinch, do.,	52	0	0
Edward Humphries, do.,	52	0	0
Timothy Kearns, do.,	33	12	0
Michael Hughes, hospital turnkey,	36	18	4
David Scott, gate porter,	52	0	0
Robert Ferguson, hall porter,	52	0	0
James Switch, taskmaster and turnkey,	62	0	0
William M'Clean, do.,	52	0	0
Robert Hamill, schoolmaster,	52	0	0
William M'Nally, do.,	30	0	0
Samuel Bell, watchman,	40	0	0
George Fanning, do.,	40	0	0
Thomas Cooper, do.,	21	12	0
William Boardman, turnkey new Prison,	41	12	0
George Malony, do.,	41	12	0
Thomas Berry, do.,	39	0	0
Richard Donnelly, do.,	39	0	0
Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains,	80	0	0
Proportion of Presbyterian do.,	18	0	0
Proportion of Medical officers,	140	0	0
Proportion of Local Inspectors,	80	0	0
Total,	£2,005	6	4

The following Return will show the general Expenditure of this Prison, for the year ended 31st December, 1841:—

Amount of Salaries to Officers.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Cost of Diet for the Prison.	Total cost of the Prison for the year.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,005 6 4	1,047 6 0	1,282 11 6	4,335 3 10

The calculations subjoined are founded upon the foregoing Return of the general Expenditure for the year:—

Average number of Prisoners.	Total cost of the Prison for the year.	Total cost of each Prisoner for the year.	Cost of each Prisoner per diem.	Expense of Officers per Prisoner per annum.	Amount of Incidental Expenses per Prisoner per annum.	Cost of Diet per Prisoner per annum.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
280	4,335 3 10	15 9 7½	10	7 3 2¾	3 14 9½	4 11 7½

Daily Cost of each Prisoner.

For Officers.	Incidental Expenses.	For Diet only.	Total.
d.	d.	d.	d.
4½	2½	3	10

Total amount of earnings of the Prisoners for the year,	-	-	-	£195 1 0
Total Profits arising therefrom,	-	-	-	83 15 0
Total Cost of Work,	-	-	-	111 6 0

N.B.—Profits not deducted from Total Cost of the Prison.

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Juvenile department.—The number of young persons at present in Prison is 67. Their ages vary from about nine to sixteen years, and perhaps among them there are a few somewhat older. They may be considered as divided into three principal classes.

In the 1st class are 23, who had never before been in Prison. These are employed at work in one apartment under a Taskmaster, whose duty it is to take care that they be placed at proper distances from each other, and that strict silence be observed.

In the 2nd class there are 27, subjected to the same system of labour and superintendence, all of whom had before undergone imprisonment; 18 of them having been twice committed, 7 of them three times, and 2 of them four times.

In the 3rd class are 17, who are regarded as the most hardened and incorrigible portion of the whole set. These are confined to cells, in which they are compelled to work.

One member of the above mentioned class was committed twice, 7 of them three times, 6 of them four times, 2 of them five times, and 1 of them seven times. Of the above number 3 of them have been sentenced to two months imprisonment, 26 to three months, 35 to six months, 3 to twelve months.

The crimes of which all the foregoing offenders have been convicted are various descriptions of theft, such as stealing handkerchiefs, robbing a till, and other larcenies of the like sort.

As to their employment.—Fifteen are engaged at picking oakum, 24 at wool-picking, 5 as ward-boys and cleaning, the remainder at a description of work which has been recently introduced, termed burling.

Discipline.—In winter (the period of inspection now recorded) they rise at seven in the morning, and are watched by the Turnkeys, who are bound to see that the beddings are regularly folded, and that the Prisoners comb and wash themselves, and observe the several requisites of decency. They are then exercised in the class yards until nine o'clock, the hour of breakfast. At ten, those of the first class are sent into their school, where they remain until twelve: the 2nd and 3rd class united are also placed under instruction for two hours. The intermediate hours are occupied in work and exercise;—dinner is served at half-past 2 o'clock in winter, and at 3 o'clock in summer. They retire to rest at half-past 5 in winter, and 6 in summer.

Education.—The general course of instruction in this Prison appears to be well and usefully conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Hamill, a regular schoolmaster, who seems to be well qualified for the important duties assigned him.

He makes two divisions of the general class, attending to the more advanced pupils himself, and leaving the others in charge of his assistant. The instruction given is sufficiently comprehensive in useful details; embracing the alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, catechism, and even geography, history, and English grammar. It is also a judicious part of the system that the more intelligent of the pupils are appointed as monitors, to enforce regularity and attention among their fellows. I say judicious with reference only to a course of training designed for the instruction and reformation of the unhappy description of young persons now under consideration, brought up, perhaps, in wretchedness, and certainly in habits of depravity. Too much vigilance cannot be exercised in an attempt to educate such persons into fitness for society; and as a mode of vigilance, I highly approve of the monitorial system in a Bridewell school, at the same time that I think its utility very questionable in a school of any other sort. Among convicts its benefits counterbalance its defects; but where the pupils are of a better order, it appears to me likely to impair those feelings of kindness which it is the first business of education to impress upon the youthful mind. Of the pupils in the Bridewell school there are eighteen well skilled in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and eight others imperfectly so. There are eight who can only read a little, nineteen who can spell words of two syllables, eleven who can spell words of one syllable, all with various degrees of proficiency, and there are three in the alphabet class. The short period of confinement allotted to each convict is, of course, a circumstance to interfere materially with the plan of instruction in Prison; yet it is satisfactory to know that there have been many instances of remarkable proficiency in various branches of education, and what is still more desirable, of complete moral reformation.

The adult classes are instructed at separate hours; and the misdemeanant class, who are kept in their cells, are also attended to by the master.

The ordinary school books are the Dublin Spelling and Reading books, the National Board of Education 4th class book, Gough's and Thomson's Arithmetic, Table books, Butler's and the Established Church Catechism, Pinnock's Catechism of Geography, and Murray's small edition of the English Grammar.

The following is a catalogue of the books in the lending library, which are lent out by the schoolmaster, who has drawn up certain rules and regulations for conducting this department.

10 Volumes	of religious tracts and books.	1 Volume	Satan's Work-shop.
1	„ Apples of Gold.	1	„ Murder of Christian Indians.
1	„ Missionary Biography.	1	„ Lectures to Young Men.
1	„ Life of Rev. G. Herbert.	1	„ Cruden's Concordance.
2	„ Life of Dr. Doddridge.	3	„ Other trifling books.

With regard to spiritual instruction, the Chaplains frequently visit the members of their respective churches; and the Roman Catholic Clergyman attends one day of every week, and also on sundays for the discharge of his duties.

Return of Four Orphans, formerly sent to the Smithfield Penitentiary, and transmitted, 24th November, 1840, to the Bridewell with the Juvenile offenders, showing the date of the 1st committal, and the age at that period.

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No.	Name.	Age.	Date of Committal.	By whom Committed.	Observations.	Education.	Disposition and conduct
1	J. Thompson,	3	29th June, 1835,	Ald. Darley,	{ found deserted in } the street.	read, write, & cipher.	very good.
2	Pat Kelly,	3	9th April, 1831,	J. Gabbett, esq.,	ditto	same.	same.
3	J. Phillips,	Infant	14th Jan., 1835,	J. Gabbett, esq.,	ditto	read and write.	same.
4	John Doran,	5	2nd Sept., 1838,	J. Tudor, esq.,	ditto	same.	same.

It may be necessary to state that when these committals occurred, there was no asylum or appropriate place for the admission of such objects, and to prevent their starving they were received, by an order from one of the Divisional Magistrates, into Smithfield Penitentiary. The Governor, Mr. Purdon, feels greatly interested about these poor orphans; he has bestowed much care and attention on them—they are very good boys, and their morals and education have been strictly attended to. I have procured an order from the Horse Guards for the enlistment of one, the second is at present in a delicate state of health, and the other two are still too young to be taken from school.

Return of Prisoners Committed in the year 1841.

	Men.	Boys, 16 years and under.	Drunkards.	Total.
January,	110	25	207	342
February,	90	13	215	318
March,	161	45	202	408
April,	175	64	210	449
May,	120	20	268	408
June,	261	47	371	679
July,	153	63	305	561
August,	220	65	356	641
September,	168	73	378	619
October,	197	44	392	633
November,	187	46	333	516
December,	176	48	320	544
Total,	2,008	553	3,557	6,118

THOMAS PURDON, Governor.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman Lane.

This Prison, which has been so favourably noticed in the last Report of the Inspectors-General, maintains, I am happy to say, the high character it has hitherto so deservedly borne; my remarks upon it, therefore shall be but few. It is extremely well kept in every department; it is light, roomy, well ventilated, cheerful, clean to neatness, and quite healthful. There is much to commend in the size and distribution of the cells and corridors, with this exception, that the original construction of the building does not enable the officers to maintain a proper system of inspection. The location of the hospital, kitchen, laundry, &c., is very good. Females only are confined in it; and, with the exception of those used as servants, they are all subject to the Separate System, which has been found to work well. The Head Matron, under whose skilful management and control the whole system of discipline, instruction, and employment, is placed, continues to discharge her duties with marked zeal, attention, and effect, and appears to receive every desirable assistance from the Governor who is charged with the custody of the Prisoners and the Prison expenditure, and who keeps the accounts, stores, &c.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman-lane.

RETURN of the Number of Female Prisoners committed to the Richmond Female Penitentiary, in the years ending 31st of December, 1840 and 1841, showing the Decrease of Committals, as well as the average number in confinement daily; the number of Sick, Deaths, different sentences of Imprisonment, Ages, and number of Recommittals in the latter year. Together with an abstract of the amount of the Expenditure incurred, and the cost of each Prisoner confined daily in the year, exclusive of Drunkards, who are not dieted, but including the children of Prisoners who are supported at the Public Expense.

Number Committed in each respective year.				Average confined daily.				Highest number at any one time in the Prison.			Lowest number at any one time confined.		
Offences.	1840.	1841.	De-crease in 1841	1840.	1841.	1841.		Sep. 1840.	June 1841.	De-crease in 1841	Aug. 1840.	Dec. 1841.	De-crease in 1841
						De-crease.	In-crease.						
Felons,	606	387	219	359	223½	135½	—						
Misdemeanants,	4,582	3,523	1,054										
Lunatics,	82	24	8										
Drunkards,	6,028	4,763	1,260										
Totals,	11,248	8,707	2,541	387½	253½	139	5	507	336	171	307	177	130

Richmond Female
Penitentiary, Grange-
gorman-lane.

Medical and Surgical Department.	1840	1841.	De-crease in 1841.	Children.			Deaths.	
				1840.	1841.	De-crease.	1840.	1841.
No of individual patients confined in the Hospital,	331	280	101	55	16	39	9	6
Ditto average cases daily in the Hospital,	15	14	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto of Prisoners treated and prescribed for out of the Hospital	1,560	1,350	210	-	-	-	-	-
Highest number of sick cases at any time in the Hospital	26	25	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lowest number of ditto ditto ditto	10	8	2	-	-	-	-	-

Periods of Imprisonment for 1841.		Ages of Prisoners committed in 1841.		Recommitments in the year 1841.	
Sentenced from 3 days to 1 week,	1,596	14 years and under,	23	Recommitted once,	319
" to 14 days,	1,338	15 years to 19 years,	560	" twice,	129
" from 3 weeks to 1 month,	602	20 years to 29 years,	2,513	" three times,	103
" from 6 weeks to 2 months,	105	30 years and upwards,	897	" four times,	1,946
" to 3 months only,	249			Committed only once in the year	1,142
" to 6 ditto,	90	Total,	3,993		
" to 9 ditto,	1			Total,	*3,636
" to 12 ditto,	4				
" to 18 ditto,	1				
Number of Drunkards for 24 and 48 hours,	4,768				
Total,	8,754				

* The actual number of persons committed individually in the year 1841 was 1,884, out of the 3,993 shown in the total; the number of individual persons recommitted, making up 2,851 recommitments as appearing above.

Abstract of Expenditure.	Total Expense of the Prison.	Net amount of Profits earned by the Prisoners and paid to Treasurer.	Net amount of actual cost of the Prison.	Cost of each Prisoner in the year.	Average number Dieted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
In the year ending 31st December, 1841, . .	4,212 1 7½	212 0 0	4,000 1 7½	16 1 3½	249
In the year ending 31st December, 1840, . .	5,314 7 6	267 8 7	5,046 18 11	13 0 9½	387
Difference, . . .	1,102 5 10½	55 8 7	1,046 17 3½	3 0 5½	138

ACCOMMODATION.—The accommodation this Prison now affords is fully adequate to carry on the Separate System, and to enable the Convicts to occupy two classes containing 18 cells. There are 252 cells in the whole, well ventilated, and warmed by hot water. Nine of these are appropriated for the drunkards, 15 for lunatics, and 9 in the Reception Ward to receive the Prisoners committed previous to their being classed, leaving available to carry on an effectual sound discipline 219 cells. A few of these have two and three bedsteads in each, affording in the entire 334 of them. Two Prisoners can sleep in each of these bedsteads; but each cell can afford sufficient room for three Prisoners to sleep in, if it was found necessary to treble them. The Prison is allocated into 18 classes; each class having from 9 to 15 cells, one day-room, and a good sized yard attached, with abundant supply of good water. The Infirmary is a new building detached from the Prison. It contains three large wards, and four other rooms, for fever or any other contagious cases, the whole affording accommodation for 50 Patients. There are two bath-rooms, and water-closets off the principal wards, and two yards for the Patients to exercise in. The Matron over the Sick has apartments in the Hospital, and sleeps there at night. Two Prisoners act as nurses in the Physician and Surgeon's Wards, for which they are paid 6*d.* per week each. There are 12 dark cells never used but for very incorrigible and refractory cases. There is a bath-room, and store to keep the Prisoners' own clothing, attached to the Reception Ward. The Prisoners go through the bath, &c., before they are classed. A store for the Prison clothing and bedding is under the charge of a female officer. There are also a general store, a potato and straw stores, kept under the charge of a male store-keeper, who has other duties to attend.

There is sufficient accommodation, according to existing arrangements, for applying the Separate System to these decreased numbers, but in the event of increased commitments, an additional building, or the conversion of the present day-rooms into separate cells, will be required; the latter change would supply 54 new cells. Thirty-one persons are employed in the government and custody of this Penitentiary, as exhibited in the following Return:

STAFF.—The present staff of the Prison consists of 18 female and 10 male officers, one lunatics nurse, and two servants. They hold their appointment by the Lord Lieutenant, and enjoy the subjoined salaries, viz.:—

Governor and Head Matron,	@ £200 each,	£400	0	0
An Assistant Matron,		60	0	0
1 Store Matron,		50	0	0
3 Hospital, Reception Ward, and Kitchen Matrons,	£40 each,	120	0	0
2 Laundry, and over Lunatics' class,	£30 "	60	0	0
1 Over the Drunkards, and Acting Messenger, &c.		30	0	0
5 First Class Sub-matrons over different Classes,	£40 each.	200	0	0
4 Second	£30 "	120	0	0
1 Clerk,		50	0	0
1 Store-keeper and Turnkey,		52	0	0
1 Gate-keeper at Entrance-hall,		52	0	0
6 Guards-men, Acting Watchmen, Messengers, and Carter, @ £25 each,		150	0	0
1 Lunatics' Nurse,		15	0	0
2 Servants to attend Female Officers, @ £12 each,		24	0	0
One-fifth for Local Inspector, Medical Officer, and Presbyterian Chaplain,		260	0	0
Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains.		80	0	0

£1,723 0 0

The female officers act under the Head Matron's orders; the male under the Governor's.
 Each Officer gets a Prisoner's daily ration, value $3\frac{1}{16}d.$ or £4 13 2 per year.
 " $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Soap, and $\frac{3}{4}$ Candles, . . . 1 5 11
 " 2 stones of Coals for a fire, . . . £5 19 1
 . . . 3 12 9

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female
 Penitentiary, Grange-
 gorman-lane.

The following Return will show the General Expenditure of this Prison for the year ended 31st December, 1841:—

Amount of Salaries to Officers.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Cost of Diet for the Prison.	Total Cost of the Prison for the year.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,723 0 0	1,142 19 0½	1,427 2 7	4,293 1 7½

The calculations subjoined are founded upon the foregoing Return of the general Expenditure for the year:—

Average number of Prisoners.	Total cost of the Prison for the year.	Total cost of each Prisoner for the year.	Cost of each Prisoner per diem.	Expense of Officers per Prisoner per annum.	Amount of Incidental Expenses per Prisoner per annum.	Cost of Diet per Prisoner per annum.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
249	4,293 1 7½	17 4 9¾	11½	6 18 4¾	4 11 9½	5 14 7½

Explanatory of daily Cost of each Prisoner.

For Officers.	Incidental Expenses.	For Diet only.	Total.
d.	d.	d.	d.
4½	3¼	3¾	11½

The net profits for Work during the year, amounting to £212, have not been deducted from the Total Cost of the Prison.

VISITING OFFICERS.—The Local Inspectors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers, attend regularly. They are appointed by the Grand Jury. The first paid 180 visits; Physician, 124; Surgeon, 149; Protestant Chaplain, 109; Roman Catholic ditto, 197; Presbyterian, 119.

DIET.—The mixed diet is used in this Prison. 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint new milk for breakfast, and 4 lbs. of potatoes and 1 pint butter-milk for dinner; cost per day $3\frac{1}{16}d.$ or £4 13s. 2d. per year. No other weekly allowance to Prisoners, except 2 oz. of soap to wash themselves and clothes. Extra diet of bread and milk is used for the sick, lunatics, and children, by Medical orders. The average number of 30 rations having been issued daily in the year 1841, the cost of each being $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $2\frac{3}{8}d.$ higher than the mixed diet, which, on the whole, adds considerably to the total amount of diet appearing for the year.

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.—The clothing issued to each Prisoner committed for over one week is—1 linen shift, 1 cap, 1 apron, 1 linsey jacket, 1 ditto petticoat, 1 handkerchief, and a pair of shoes; cost of all being 11s. 0½d. The bedding is—1 pair of blankets, 10s. 6d.; 1 rug, 3s. 10d.; 1 bed-tick, 3s. 10d.; the whole 16s. 2d. Neither the drunkards nor the short committals below a week are dressed with Prison clothing, which enables them being discharged early in the morning (8 o'clock), and save breakfast by it.

EMPLOYMENT.—The employment of the Prisoners is, sewing and knitting, chiefly making military shirts and stockings; and the hard labour class are put to washing in the laundry, cooking, scouring, white-washing, and pumping. Those that sew and knit, are paid about one-third of the net profit earned by the article or articles they are able to finish; and those in laundry, cooking, and nurses in lunatics' class and wards-women are paid 4d. per week each, when they are discharged;—each signing a book in acknowledgment of the amount received, which is witnessed by a third person of the Prison.

The amount of net profit earned for the year 1841, . . . £307 16 11
 The amount paid to Prisoners, . . . 95 16 11

Leaving a balance paid to the Public Treasurer of . . . £212 0 0

For the particulars of which please to refer to the return of work furnished.

LABOUR AND EXERCISE CLASSIFICATIONS.—The hours of labour are from day light to dark in the winter, and from six A.M. to six P.M. in summer. Each Prisoner exercises for half an hour at a time in the day, in the yard of her respective class, in succession if in a separate class, or the entire of the class in a single file round the yard immediately after breakfast, in the presence of the Matron of the class. This is only done when the class is kept congregated in the day-room. No second Prisoner is allowed to the yard while another is exercising. This rule is strictly observed in the class of first committals, juvenile offenders, and incorrigible re-committals, which are kept in separate confinement. Every Prisoner is kept separate day and night, if the number of cells can afford one for each, except those in laundry, kitchen, hospital, and drunkards, as also in the lunatics' class.

INSTRUCTIONS.—All the Prisoners attend Divine service on Sundays, and receive religious instruction once in every week from their respective Chaplains. The Catholic Chaplain visits the Prisoners often in their cells, and in the hospital, to exhort them or give religious instruction. He also preaches

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
 —
 Richmond Female
 Penitentiary, Grange-
 gorman-lane.

a sermon after mass in Chapel to the Prisoners every Sunday and Holydays, on the Gospel of the day. Each class is supplied with Bibles and Prayer-books for any Prisoner able to read; and also with cards of the first letters to learn spelling; and the first, second, and third books of lessons of the National Board of Education. The Sub-matron of the class teaches each Prisoner for half an hour at a time in the cell or day-room to read and to work. No other description of books. A well selected library would be desirable.

The net profits arising from needle-work and washing, done for the Public by the Prisoners here, amounted, for the year ending 31st October, 1841, to £212, which does not include a sum of £95 16s. 11d. earned by the Prisoners, and paid to them upon being discharged, as appears in the subjoined Return:—

RETURN of the Profits arising from Needle Work and Washing done for the Public by the Prisoners in the Grangegorman Lane Penitentiary, at the under-mentioned periods.

5 Months,	{	To gross amount earned from 1st of Nov. 1840, to 3rd April, 1841.								
		By needle work and knitting,	.	£118 18 10½						
		By washing,	.	151 0 11						
				<hr/>						
				£269 19 9½						
		Deduct amount paid for materials and imple- ments of work, soap, coal, carriage, and other expenses,	.	£119 4 10½						
Ditto amount paid to Prisoners on being dis- charged,	39 12 3	<hr/>	158 17 1½			
Net profit,					£111 2 8¼	
7 Months,	{	To gross amount earned from 3rd of April, to 31st of October, 1841.								
		By needle work and knitting,	.	£133 15 2						
		By washing,	.	154 1 0						
				<hr/>						
				£287 16 2						
		Deduct amount paid for materials and imple- ments of work, soap, coals, horse hire, and other expenses connected with laundry, &c.	.	£130 14 2						
Ditto amount paid to Prisoners,	56 4 8	<hr/>	186 18 10			
									<hr/>	£100 17 4
Net profit returned for one year,					£212 0 0¼

		Average number of Prisoners employed.				
First 5 Months,	{	Daily at needle work from November, 1840, to April, 1841,	.	.	128	} 160
		" knitting,				

N.B.—The most of those Prisoners employed at the needle are persons beginning to learn; few good workers are latterly committed.

The work done for the Institution, and washing of the Prison, is not included in the above account.

RETURN of the number of Patients treated in the Hospital of the Grangegorman Penitentiary, in one year, from 1st of October, 1840, to 1st of October, 1841, distinguishing the Physician's from the Surgeon's cases; also the number of Extern Patients prescribed for, and Lunatics attended to, and directed treatment for, &c.

PHYSICIAN,	{	Number of individual patients received in the Hospital, and prescribed for		
		by Physician,		164
		Number of children ditto ditto,	.	24
		Number of extern patients ditto ditto,	.	188
			.	762
		Total number who received medicines, &c.		950
		Number of lunatics committed and attended to, &c.		39
SURGEON,	{	Number of individual patients received in the Hospital, and prescribed for		
		by the Surgeon,		217
		Number of children ditto ditto,	.	31
		Number of extern patients ditto ditto,	.	248
			.	798
		Total number who received medicine, &c.		1046

N.B.—The number of patients daily in the Hospital during the twelve months above-mentioned, averaged from 15 to 17. Number of lunatics daily confined, 18 to 19.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

RETURN of the number of Cells available in the Grangegorman Lane Penitentiary, and the average size of each.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman-lane.

No. of each Class.	No. of Cells in each.			Length of Cell.		Breadth of each.		Height of each.		Cubic Feet of each.	
	Front Range.	Rear Range.	Total.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.		
1	—	9	9	12	6	8	6	10	6	1115	Reception Ward.
2	—	9	9	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Lunatics' Class.
3	6	9	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4	5	8	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
5	5	9	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
6	3	8	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
7	4	9	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
8	6	9	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
9	6	9	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
10	6	9	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
11	6	9	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
12	4	9	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
13	4	9	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
14	6	9	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
15	6	9	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
16	6	9	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
17	6	9	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
18	4	9	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Drunkards,	9	9	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Total,	92	169	261								

The charge for fuel for the year 1841 is £327 5s., which supplies fires for heating the Bridewell, and amounting in number to 64, which are distributed as follows:—

For heating the Prison by hot water pipes,	13
In the Kitchen,	4
In the Laundry,	4
In the Infirmary,	4
In the different departments of Prison offices, baths, hall and guard-room,	12
In the Officers' departments,	27
Total,	64

The grate of the boiler in the laundry is badly constructed, and consumes a larger quantity of coal than is necessary; but the Board of Superintendence have taken this subject into consideration with a view to remedy the evil.

Prisoners Committed to Grangegorman-lane Penitentiary in the year 1841.

	Women.	Girls.	Drunkards.	Total.
January, . . .	303	3	333	689
February, . . .	211	7	311	529
March, . . .	301	11	337	649
April, . . .	381	10	396	787
May, . . .	343	6	375	724
June, . . .	421	14	493	928
July, . . .	317	8	284	609
August, . . .	378	11	391	780
September, . . .	323	5	367	715
October, . . .	369	9	451	829
November, . . .	295	4	521	820
December, . . .	258	5	439	702
Total,	3,900	93	4,768	8,761

DOMINICK MARQUES, Governor.

It will be seen by the above Return that the last three months (with the exception of June) furnished the greatest number of drunkards, and nearly the same circumstance has occurred with the male class at the Richmond Bridewell, except that the total number of the latter is 1,311 less than the female.

Sheriff's Prison.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
—
Sheriff's Prison.

This Prison is governed by Mr. Taylor, who was appointed upwards of a year ago by the High Sheriffs. He has a salary of £500 a-year, paid by the Grand Jury, with a share of the fees, and he is obliged to give £10,000 security for the safe custody of the Debtors.

On the 18th of November, there were 45 Prisoners in the house, of whom 29 stood committed under executions, 15 under civil bill decrees, and 1 under attachment from the court of chancery.

The number of rooms is 38, exclusive of those reserved for the chapels, infirmary, and the Governor, who supplies furniture according to the means of the Prisoners to pay for it. There are 4 front rooms on the first landing place, which are thus furnished, and for which 10s. per week is charged to each Prisoner living in them. There have been as many as four in each, so that when fully occupied, these rooms have yielded a rental of two guineas a-week for each room, or eight guineas a-week for the whole. Of this rent three shillings go to the credit of the Grand Jury, and 7s. 6d. to the keeper. There was but one inmate in each room when I saw them, but there have been often three and four in these and other apartments. When thus crowded, the Sheriff's Prison must be a very unhealthy place.

There are three unfurnished front rooms, for which a charge of 3s. each appears to be made, which goes to the credit of the Grand Jury, as do the receipts from another set of rooms, 16 in number in the wings, which are subject to the rents of 1s. 6d. a-week from each Prisoner in them. The poorest class are put in the basement, a low, dark, unwholesome place, and even these are charged 9d. per week.

The Keeper's settled salary, as already stated, is now £500 a-year, in addition to which, I believe he derives an income from the furnished rooms and fees. These amounted for the last half year ending Michaelmas Term, to £91 8s. 3d. The cost of furniture, &c., stood him in £30, so that his net profit was £61 8s. 3d.; emoluments in this way must fluctuate according to the number of persons in custody. The amount of fees for the same period carried to the credit of the Grand Jury, was £133 9s. 4d., in which is comprised the amount of charges for rooms and fees on discharges. The payments under this head generally cover the amount of the under officers' salaries, which are as follow :—

Deputy Keeper,	.	.	£104	per annum.
2 Hatchmen,	£52 each		104	do.
2 Watchmen,	£26 each		52	do.
2 Nurse Tenders,	.	.	30	do.
Governor,	.	.	560	do.
Total, -				£850

It would appear, calculating the data as presented on the day of my inspection, that the sums paid in salaries at this Prison for the safe custody of 45 Prisoners amount to £850 per annum.

I regret that I cannot report favourably of the state of repair or cleanliness in which I found the establishment. The corridors and leading passages were indeed white-washed; but the interior of the several rooms was wretched, the walls and ceilings being covered with cobwebs, and some of the rooms crowded with a bad description of furniture. Coals, provisions, and cooking utensils, were thrown in confusion into corners, and broken cupboards. There were general complaints made by the Prisoners of the cold they suffered from the looseness of the windows, which are all badly fitted. The grates are broken, the fire-places in a state of dilapidation, and so wide as to consume a large quantity of coal without producing a corresponding degree of heat, and the floors are mostly broken. Altogether, it was distressing to witness so many persons, several of them once respectable, and not a few, it is to be hoped, still meritorious, yet all suffering, not only the misfortune of debt and confinement, but of physical cruelty from the privations and pains under which they labour in this miserable abode. They spoke indeed very well of the Keeper, and said he did what he could to relieve and accommodate them; but there is obviously something wrong in the system and condition of things here which the humanity of the Keeper cannot counteract. Mr. Taylor has every disposition but no sufficient power to act, and it rests with others to do what is necessary in the way of repairs, and of keeping the interior clean and in order. The Keeper, I submit, ought to be authorised to see that every Prisoner's room is swept out and dusted at least once a-day, and I am of opinion that those who cannot pay a person for doing this, ought to be required to do it themselves.

There is a choked up privy in the end of a corridor in one of the wings, which is shamefully offensive.

There is only one yard for exercise and all other purposes; it is badly situated, and quite inadequate in point of space, for the health of 40 or 50 Prisoners.

I must not omit to mention that the Inspectors-General, in their last Report, did not fail to call for a "more creditable" state of this Prison.

As to the possibility of its being turned to better use, I should say that it is too old and too inconveniently built, to be made anything good of as it stands. To alter it, or even put it into a proper state of repair, would involve unavailing expense; because however well repaired, it would still, in my opinion, be an unfit receptacle for any large number of persons. I, therefore, consider the site of this Prison valuable only as furnishing space, in connexion with that of the adjoining edifices for a more comprehensive and better ordered establishment.

Committals to Sheriff's Prison in 1841.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Sheriff's Prison.

	Poor.		Master Debtors.		Total.
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	
January, . . .	3	—	25	2	30
February, . . .	1	—	20	2	23
March, . . .	—	—	27	—	27
April, . . .	—	—	23	1	24
May, . . .	—	—	32	3	35
June, . . .	—	—	32	1	33
July, . . .	2	1	22	1	26
August, . . .	—	—	27	—	27
September, . . .	—	—	23	—	23
October, . . .	1	—	13	1	15
November, . . .	1	—	40	1	42
December, . . .	2	1	36	2	41
Total, . . .	10	3	325	14	352

DESPARD TAYLOR, Governor.

City of Dublin Marshalsea.

This is another very objectionable Prison, and it has for a length of time been a standing subject of complaint and remonstrance with the Inspectors-General in their annual Reports. It is to be hoped that the period is not remote when they will no longer have to call earnest attention to any place in so deplorable a condition. I have very little to add to the accounts I refer to; but I cannot suppress an expression of extreme surprise that the recommendations so often given, and so much needed, have in no respect been attended to. I do not, for myself, hesitate to say that the City Marshalsea is a disgrace to the country.

City Marshalsea.

A short description of its true state will, I am convinced, justify the terms I apply to it.

It is divided into three parts, all of the worst kind, a common hall, master's side, and a compartment for females. In the common hall, which only measures 21 feet by 19, and 10 feet high, I found 22 miserable creatures crowded together, compelled to use this one apartment as their day and night room.—Here they sleep, cook, eat, and live out the whole term of their confinement.

There are two wooden guard beds, one above the other, extending from one end of the room to the other, with dirty tickens and ragged blankets, of which latter there are only 18 to cover 22 persons.

All the Prisoners bitterly complained of the want of sufficient clothing. Bad as the condition of the place then was, it is occasionally much worse. There are often 40 persons confined in it, and the average number is about 37. I annex a list of the different trades and occupations of those confined on the 12th November :—

1 Carpenter.	1 Blue Dyer.	3 Agricultural Labourers.
1 Cooper.	1 Coal Factor.	2 Common do.
1 Shoemaker.	3 General Dealers.	1 General Merchant.
1 Clockmaker.	1 Scavenger.	3 Servants.
1 Printer.	2 Shopmen.	

Eighteen of these had the Prison allowance of 2lbs. of bread and 1 quart of milk daily; two of them received milk only; and two who were from the country were presumed to be able to support themselves, and therefore had no allowance.

The case of one Prisoner deserves particular notice; he is a carpenter, and has been upwards of five weeks in confinement. During the first week after his arrival he received the Prison allowance, but he began to work, and thereupon it was discontinued. He is able, with difficulty, to earn about 6s. a-week, out of which he has to maintain himself and his wife. He appears to be a well conducted man; his industry is most meritorious, for some years ago his right hand, was accidentally taken off by a steam engine, and yet there is no branch of his business he is unable to perform. I had the pleasure of seeing him at full work, and I think the policy of the rule questionable which deprives such a man of the Prison allowance—it operates as a premium upon idleness.

One female, a dress-maker, in an apartment in an inner ward, presented a deplorable picture. The yard which must be crossed to reach the ward was filthy in the extreme; and the apartment itself, with the floor broken, the ceiling rent and falling in, the walls unwashed, dirty, and besmeared, exhibited a place as ruinous and wretched as any to be seen in the worst parts of the liberty. The poor woman was employed at needle-work. Having been committed on a court of conscience process, she had to serve out her debt by time; the law being, that for any sum not exceeding one pound there shall be twenty days' imprisonment, and for any greater amount not exceeding two pounds, forty days.

Apartments up stairs are appropriated to a class called master debtors, who pay a certain sum for their rooms and the accommodation of furniture, all of which is very bad indeed. There were five occupying such rooms, three of whom said they paid eight shillings a-week, four shillings for their room, and four shillings for the use of the furniture: these are the Keeper's dues. The furniture allowed for four shillings a-week consists of a small deal

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.
City Marshalsea.

table, one chair, a bed, basin, jug, kettle, and a few tea things. Another person paid four shillings for the room, having his own furniture, and his was the only clean Prisoner's room I saw.

Another room, which I measured, was 14 feet by 7, slightly heated by a small smoky stove; there was a bed on the floor, a small deal table, an old stool, and a broken cupboard, for which the unfortunate inmate paid 5s. 10d. a-week, 3s. 4d. of which was for the use of this scanty furniture. He complained that the draught from the window, and the number of mice running over his bed at night added greatly to his sufferings.

There are windows on the stair case, and at the end of the corridors, but as they are only grated with iron, and have no glass, there is a constant strong draught sweeping through the building, which is extremely cold and prejudicial, particularly in severe weather. No candles are allowed; nor is there any mode of lighting in the long winter evenings.

The principal yard is sufficiently large, but in a very bad state. No part of it appears to have been flagged, paved, or gravelled, for years; after a fall of rain it becomes so flooded and soft that the Prisoners cannot walk in it. There are two privies in it, and there is generally a large pool of water opposite to them: they are in so ruinous a state of dilapidation as to be dangerous to enter, and they are disgusting in the extreme.

The sewers are all stopped and choked up, and have been so for a long while. One respectable Prisoner complained in the presence of the deputy keeper, that he had been in confinement eight months, and that with only one exception (the case of a dying fellow Prisoner) he had never seen a Protestant Clergyman visit the place, although the average number of Protestants ranges between 12 and 18. He said he had himself frequently collected them together on Sundays and read Prayers and the Bible to them, with which they were much pleased.

There is a small room appropriated as a Chapel, in which the Roman Catholic Clergyman celebrates Mass on Sundays and Holidays.

The deputy keeper's apartment is in as bad a state of repair as the rest of the Prison. It is very damp, as the roof admits rain; he is not allowed coals or candles, and altogether represents his situation as being very uncomfortable.

There is a room appropriated for an Hospital, which, with the nurse-tender's apartment, was clean and well regulated, being in this respect very unlike the rest of the establishment. The nurse-tender appears to be a very decent person; she receives £20 a-year salary and rations, but strange to say no coals, so that when she has a sick person to attend, she is often obliged, from a feeling of humanity, to buy coals for the Infirmary fire out of her own pocket.

In concluding this notice of the City Marshalsea, I cannot refrain from repeating my first observation, that it is a disgrace to the City. The Inspectors of Prisons can entertain but faint hopes of good results from a proper discharge of their duty, while such a nuisance remains unabated, notwithstanding their reiterated condemnation of it.

There are in all 22 apartments in this Prison, of which the Keeper retains the use of 1, and his deputy 2, leaving 13 to the inmates. The amount of salary, fees, and rent, received by the Keeper was

For the year 1840:—

Rent,	£154	19	0
Fees,	42	11	8
Salary,	29	10	8
	£227	1	4

For the year 1841, to the 1st November:—

Rent,	£142	9	0
Fees,	32	2	6
Salary,	29	10	8
	£204	2	2

Committals to City Marshalsea in 1841.

	Paupers.		Master Debtors.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
January,	31	3	13	—	47
February,	22	3	8	—	33
March,	27	3	14	—	44
April,	31	5	13	—	49
May,	41	2	12	—	55
June,	32	5	13	—	50
July,	27	3	8	—	38
August,	39	5	8	—	52
September,	44	1	20	—	65
October,	26	1	10	—	37
November,	20	2	4	—	26
December,	31	2	9	—	42
Total,	371	35	132	—	538

WILLIAM CARPENTER, Governor.

Four Courts' Marshalsea.

This Prison, which as its name indicates, is appropriated to persons confined under civil process from the superior courts, contrasts very favourably with the other debtors' Prisons of Dublin. The building is large and in good repair, and the plan and arrangements are sufficiently commodious. There are several spacious yards for exercise and useful purposes, a plentiful supply of water, a good plunge bath, and convenient privies. I found the windows and wood-work of the exterior well painted, the interior white-washed, the floors and stair-cases well washed and sanded, and the Prisoners' furniture and bedding clean and in good order. Altogether the Prison appears to be kept with a degree of propriety approaching to comfort, which it is most desirable to see imitated in other places of the same kind.

The total number on the books on the day of my inspection was 39; of whom there were in rooms 11, in common hall 2, in pauper buildings 23, and out on bail, having filed petitions in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and therefore liable to be remanded, 3. The general conduct of these persons is described by the Marshal as quiet and orderly; it has not been necessary to resort to coercive discipline on any occasion during the last year.

My attention has been drawn to two matters relating to this Prison, which it seems but proper to notice shortly. The first includes an abuse of the allowance to poor Prisoners, and the second a project for confining all debtors for the county and city of Dublin in this building.

Under the 82nd section of the 7th Geo. IV., c. 74, all pauper debtors are held to be entitled to Prison allowance as long as they remain in custody, and this without any obligation upon their parts to avail themselves of the means provided by the law for restoring them to liberty. A list of persons confined in the Four Courts' Marshalsea under such circumstances, for periods of ten years and upwards, having been submitted to Government, it was suggested that they should be compelled either to apply to the Insolvent Debtors' Court or be deprived of the Prison allowance: the proposal was strongly objected to by the Prisoners, who complained that they had not the means of defraying the expenses of the application. Their sincerity in this respect was soon opportunely tested; the Rev. Dr. Vignoles placed in the Marshal's hands a sum of money for the discharge of poor debtors in the Four Courts' Marshalsea, and this was applied by the latter to pay the legal expenses of such Prisoners as could not afford to petition court. The offer, however, was rejected, and some of the parties are still in custody.

There seems upon the face of these facts ground for considering whether a change of the law in this respect is not desirable, and whether those who do not avail themselves within a reasonable time of the facilities which the law provides them with for obtaining their release, are fit objects for the receipt of the Prison allowance. At present it is contended that they impose a burden upon the rate-payers, by turning a debtors' Prison, for their own convenience, into a better sort of poor house.

The project of sending the debtors confined in the Sheriff's Prison to the Four Courts' Marshalsea, is stated to have been under the consideration of Government during the course of last year, when a return, of which a copy is subjoined,* was called for and made by the Keeper of the Sheriff's Prison and the Marshal, by which it appeared that the persons confined in the two Gaols are not too many to be placed in one. The number for which there is sufficient room in the Four Courts' Marshalsea is 150, and the actual number in custody, according to this document, under execution and attachment in both Prisons, at any one time during the three years in question, was 88. This number, it is to be observed, has been still further reduced by the operation of the last Insolvent Debtors' Act, which admits debtors who have filed petitions to give bail for their appearance on the day of hearing.

The Marshal pays out of his salary, £900 late currency, his deputy and three hatchmen.

The Government pays, independent of this, the salary of the Local Inspector, £161 12s. 4d. per annum, two yard hatchmen £40 each per annum, and two watchmen at £20 each per annum.

* Return of Prisoners confined in the Four Courts' Marshalsea and Sheriff's Prison for three years, on the first day of each Term, commencing Hilary 1838, and ending Michaelmas 1840; distinguishing the total numbers confined at such periods in both Prisons under Mesne Process and Execution; also those confined solely under Execution and Attachment, with a statement of the number that can be accommodated in the Four Courts' Marshalsea.

	Number in Four Courts' Marshalsea.	Number in Sheriff's Prison.	Total in both.	Of such total, the number confined in both under Mesne Process.	Total under Execution & Attachment in Four Courts' Marshalsea and Sheriff's Prison.
1st day Hilary, 1838, . . .	130	35	165	85	80
- Easter, 1838, . . .	113	42	145	69	76
- Trinity, 1838, . . .	119	46	165	79	86
- Michaelmas, 1838, . . .	95	39	134	64	70
- Hilary, 1839, . . .	94	50	144	68	76
- Easter, 1839, . . .	105	58	163	82	81
- Trinity, 1839, . . .	103	69	172	84	88
- Michaelmas, 1839, . . .	95	53	148	82	66
- Hilary, 1840, . . .	89	53	142	70	72
- Easter, 1840, . . .	109	56	165	83	72
- Trinity, 1840, . . .	118	66	184	96	88
- Michaelmas, 1840, . . .	71	51	122	48	74

Imprisonment for debt on Mesne Process having been abolished, the figures in the fifth column show the number that would have been subject to confinement under the present law.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
Four Courts' Marshalsea.

The rents received for rooms amount, on an average, to about £80 per annum, which is paid to the Government in liquidation of the above charges.

The medical department is under the care of Dr. Benson, assisted by the Apothecary, Mr. Lyon, and is conducted with skill, economy, and the most humane attention to the wants and feelings of the inmates. Dr. Benson visits the Prison almost every day; but there are two days in the week (Tuesday and Saturday) on which he attends at a particular hour, and has the bell rung to announce his arrival. Such invalids as are unable or unwilling to leave their rooms he then goes to see, if they desire it; but those who labour under slight indisposition usually come to "the Surgery," where he prescribes for them in a book, and Mr. Lyon afterwards makes up the prescription.

The Surgery is well supplied with the best medicines, obtained from Apothecaries' Hall. Two other apartments are used as Hospital wards, each containing four beds; they are on the same floor with the Surgery, and are of sufficient size for the number of beds, and sufficiently ventilated, but they are by no means so clean and orderly as could be desired. The chimnies smoke, and various unsuccessful efforts have been made to cure them—this gives a dirty look to the rooms. In addition to this, the Prisoners being in most cases obliged to maintain themselves, there is a process of cooking constantly going forward, which gives a slovenly look to the place; and moreover, the Patients having been for the most part above the classes which are to be met in other Hospitals, cannot be subjected to such strict discipline in the details which are necessary for neatness and order. Dr. Benson complains of the want of a separate room for cooking, which would enable him to enforce a little more attention to order and cleanliness.

Until the commencement of the year 1836, there were two medical officers to the Prison, (a Physician and a Surgeon) each having a salary of £100 Irish per annum, and there prescriptions were made up at the shop of an Apothecary in the city, at an expense of about £160 a-year. At that period the offices of Physician and Surgeon were united in one person, and the medicines were directed to be purchased wholesale, and compounded in the Institution; £60 were allowed for medicines and compounding, and £120 British to the sole medical attendant. By this arrangement the expense was reduced nearly one-half, without any diminution in the efficiency of the department, which is now conducted to the entire satisfaction of the Prisoners and the officers of the establishment. Dr. Benson's high qualifications as Physician and Surgeon, his well-known devotion to his profession, and his attention to the duties which devolve on him in the Prison, have procured for him the confidence of all.

St. Sepulchre's Prison.

St. Sepulchre's Prison.

This is a small and obscure debtors' Prison attached to the Court-house of St. Sepulchre, in New Bride-street, an ancient jurisdiction, of which the archbishop of Dublin is lord. It has two divisions, one for paupers, for whom there is no allowance, and neither fire nor light provided even at this season of the year, and the other for those who consent to pay five shillings a-week for a room. There were but two Prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection, and their accommodation was extremely bad. The keeper is appointed by the archbishop, to whom he gives security to the amount of £2,000. He has held his place for six years, and has had as many as 100 persons in custody during the course of a year, but the recent changes in the laws relating to imprisonment for debt have much reduced this number. He considers his situation to be worth some £50 or £60 a-year derived from fees. Looking at the smallness of this Prison, its decayed and unfurnished state, and the poverty of its inmates, no very strong reason appears to exist for its further maintenance.

Concluding observations on Dublin Prisons.

Having thus faithfully described the condition of the Dublin Prisons as I found them, I feel that it would not be right to withhold a statement of suggestions for their improvement, derived from persons well qualified by intelligence and experience to pronounce an opinion on the subject; at the same time, that in submitting those suggestions for consideration, and detailing the arguments for and against them, I am not to be understood as deciding upon their expediency or even expressing any opinion of my own.

Mr. Brebner, in his very useful Report of 1839, recommends that the Prison of Newgate should be altogether abandoned, as being worse than useless, a seminary of iniquity, and quite incapable of improvement; advising as a substitute the erection of a Prison at Richmond Bridewell for untried Male Prisoners, with a wing to contain Cells for Juvenile Offenders, and the erection of a like Prison at Grangegorman Penitentiary, for untried Females.

If the authority of so experienced and practical a man as Mr. Brebner required confirmation, there are many professionally, and therefore intimately, conversant in the business of Prisons, (and among them I may name the Matron at Grangegorman and the Governors of the Richmond Bridewell,) who entirely approve of the suggestions, and who conceive that in case of their adoption, not more than two additional Keepers would be required for each Prison, enlarged upon the proposed plan.

To this arrangement two objections are made—*first*, that mixing together untried and convicted Prisoners would (among other ill consequences likely to flow from it) be absolutely inconsistent with the regular discipline of a Gaol, the two classes in question requiring different modes of treatment; and *secondly*, that the remoteness of the Grangegorman and

Richmond Establishments, would occasion delays and inconvenience in the removal of Prisoners to and from the place of trial, while the contiguity of Newgate to the Court-house, in Green-street, affords an advantageous facility of communication.

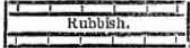
To the first of these objections it is answered, that where the principle of individual separation can be properly enforced, and where due discretion is exercised in maintaining discipline, the apprehended injury cannot arise. On this subject it may be as well to let Mr. Brebner speak his own words. In a letter of the 13th of last December, he thus writes :—

“If the untried Prisoners are kept separate from the convicted, I can see no well-founded objection to their being confined within the same Prison. It cannot interfere in the least with the discipline, as, except that the untried are not obliged to work, they ought to be compelled to be quiet and orderly, and subject, in all other respects, to a proper system of discipline.” * * *

“I still think, that under existing circumstances, the best way would be to send the females to Grangegorman and the males to Richmond Bridewell, and then Newgate might be appropriated as a lock up house for drunkards of both sexes, always keeping in view proper separation.”

The answer to the second objection is practical enough: we are told that in Glasgow the Bridewell is at a considerable distance from the Court-house, yet that no inconvenience whatever is felt in the transmission of Prisoners by Vans to and from the place of trial. And moreover, by way of bringing the illustration nearer home, we are reminded that a similar plan has always been pursued in this City, it being the practice to convey county Prisoners from Kilmainham to Green-street.

It has also been suggested to appropriate Newgate to untried Males, and the City Marshalsea to untried Females, leaving the Sheriff's Prison for the Coroners' and Marshalsea Debtors; and the plan is recommended not only for convenience of situation, but because of the locality being the cheapest for providing proper Prison accommodation for the extensive district comprised in the Boundaries of this populous City.

This being an architectural subject, and involving various details in which I am altogether inexperienced, I sought the opinion of a professional friend, who assured me that the walls of Newgate are in such a state as to require to be taken down before any improvement could be effected in the building, that the walls were originally ill-constructed, and made to consist of two separate walls, each twelve inches thick, and an intervening space filled up with spalls and rubbish, thus  This is now plainly observable in the northern tower in Green-street, the top of which having yielded to the weather, is used as a yard by an Officer of the Prison.

I have also been informed by the same respectable and intelligent Gentleman, that the City Marshalsea is badly planned; that its brick walls are not more than 18 inches thick, and are consequently far too weak for the walls of a Criminal Prison. The rooms indeed could not be used for any system of discipline or penal employment.

The adjoining Sheriffs' Prison is not in a much better condition, the walls being only two feet thick, and not in such a state of preservation as to admit of their being retained in any alterations that may be proposed for the improvement of the building.

When it is recommended that an Act should be brought in for the confinement of all Debtors in the Four Courts' Marshalsea, the reason arises from a consideration of the great number of Debtors' Prisons in Dublin, and the small number of Debtors confined in each. In the Four Courts' Marshalsea, the Sheriffs', and St. Sepulchre's Prison, on the days I visited them there were altogether only 113 persons, yet the salaries paid for their custody amounted to no less than £2,067 per annum, though a single establishment, maintained of course at a far lower rate of expense, would fully answer for every purpose.

If all Debtors in Dublin were confined in one General Dépôt, there would not only be a saving of £1,137, now annually paid in salaries, but three bad Prisons would be disused, and a single good one employed. An Act of Parliament might be provided for building a new Gaol for untried Males upon the site of Newgate, and upon the site of the City Marshalsea and Sheriffs' Prisons a separate Gaol for untried Females, both communicating by underground passages with the present Court-house, and equally adapted to the separate silent system, combined with employment; or on the other hand, provision might be made for building one new wing at Richmond Bridewell and another at Grangegorman Penitentiary.

A suggestion, perhaps not strictly connected with the matter of this Report, and yet not undeserving of consideration, is the erection of two Model Prisons, one for adult, and another for juvenile criminals, to be built and maintained at suitable sites near Dublin, by Government. The erection of such establishments in England has been found beneficial to the Public, and their erection in Ireland may perhaps prove equally useful.

To the Board of Superintendence I feel indebted for much kindness and courtesy, and I have much pleasure in acknowledging their readiness to act upon any suggestion offered for improving the Prisons. I hope it will be an acceptable tribute of respect that I here annex a detail of their duties and the names of the respectable individuals composing the Board.

The Board of Superintendence consists of the following Members :—

Sir N. W. Brady,
Sir Richard Baker,
George Hoyte,
John Drummond,
John E. Hyndman,
George B. Grant,

Joseph Boyce,
Robert H. Kinahan,
Charles Thorpe,
James M'Cullagh,
Darragh Osborne,
Sir Drury J. Dickinson, Honorary Secretary.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Concluding observations on Dublin Prisons.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Concluding observations on Dublin Prisons.

They meet once in every week for the despatch of business, connected with the five extensive Prisons which formed the subject of the previous Report, viz. :—

1. Richmond Bridewell,
2. Grangegorman Female Penitentiary,
3. Newgate,
4. Sheriff's Prison, and
5. The City Marshalsea.

The Board, at one of the above Prisons, have to disburse the salaries due to the different Officers and Turnkeys ;—to examine all accounts furnished by Contractors for provisions, clothing, &c., and all incidental expenses, as repairs, all of which are of a voluminous nature. To do this effectively, the Board keep a fair record of their proceedings, and an account of all their transactions with the Bank of Ireland and the Treasurer of the Public Money, so as to be enabled at each presenting term of the Grand Jury, to submit a detailed account of each Prison respectively.

This course the Board have adopted since their commencement in 1836, and from the attention which has been paid to the disbursement of monies presented, together with the prudent system of economy which has been pursued, they have effected a considerable saving to the Citizens of Dublin.

The Board complain that such duties should be thus imposed, without giving them the aid of a clerk or secretary, who should give security for a very responsible trust, now done by one of its own members.

The sum disbursed by the Board amounts to £18,000 per annum.

Contracts (tenders being publicly advertised for) are made every six months by order of the Grand Jury, and the following is a return of the names of the Contractors, with the prices of each article, &c., commencing the 25th of November, 1841, and ending the 8th of May, 1842 :—

- James Macken—Bread, 1½d. per lb.
 John Rourke—New Milk, 7d. per gallon ; Butter Milk, 2d. per gallon.
 Hugh Crawley—Whitehaven Coals, 16s. per ton, (carriage included).
 William Brophy—Blankets, 6lb. 2 oz. weight, and 6 feet 1 inch long, 10s. 6d. per pair ; Bed Ticks, 2s. 10d. each.
 John Doyle—Oaten Straw, 1s. 9d. per cwt.
 Robinson and Son—Pale Seal Lamp Oil, 3s. 6d. per gallon.
 James Birmingham—Yellow Soap, £1 6s. per cwt. ; Dipped Candles, 6s. per dozen lbs.
 Peter Groves—Heath Brooms, 1s. per dozen.
 Ellen Ryan—Roach Lime, 8d. per barrel.
 Robert Doyle—Free-stone, 2s. per double Load.
 William Mellon—Winding Clock of three Prisons, £5 (half-year).
 Two Gas pipe lights, £9 7s. 2d. per annum.
 Edward Drake—(Plumber's work) To keep in repair the lead gutters, pipes, and cocks, of Newgate, Sheriff's Prison, and Sessions' House, and repairs of water closets of Sessions' House for six months, £13, leaving a-third of this to Newgate, £4 6s. 8d.
 John Smyth—Glaziers, &c., Glass, 1s. per foot ; glazing new work, 1½d. per foot, old work 2d. per foot.
 J. Murphy—Sweeping Brushes, 17s. per dozen ; White-wash do., 18s. per dozen ; Mops, 15s. per dozen.
 William Daniel—1 quart Tin Porrengers, 2s. 6d. per dozen ; 1 pint do., 2s. 3d. per dozen ; Locks, 3s. 6d. each.
 Thomas M'Mahon—Tubs, 1s. 2d. each ; Buckets, 1s. 9d. each.
 James Rosborough—Estimate of repairs to be done for Michaelmas Term, at Newgate, by order of Grand Jury, viz., Office Hatch and Lodge Walls to be coloured, Ceilings white-washed, wood-work of same painted, including other minor repairs, £23 2s. 6d.

In conclusion I am anxious to record my thanks for the assistance I have received in my Inspection from the Officers connected with the different Prisons here reported upon, and it is but due to the Inspectors-General to state, that, on entering office some twenty years back, they found the Gaols of Ireland in a very bad state, and that many abuses and long standing defects, have been since remedied by their care and judgment, and that a system of gradual improvement has been brought about by their instrumentality in the Prisons of the country.

There is still, no doubt, cause to regret the existence of various evils, a wide field remains open for cultivation, and it only remains for those who are entrusted with such onerous and important duties to persevere in their exertions, until a more perfect system of Prison discipline shall be firmly established upon the most economical and efficient principles.

Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

This extensive Institution was first opened in 1814, and then established for the admission of Pauper Lunatic Cases from all parts of Ireland, its support depending on Parliamentary Grants. In 1830 it became and has since continued to be one of the District Asylums of the Country. Lunatics are admitted into it upon proper certificates and affidavits, but only from the City and County of Dublin, the Counties of Meath, Wicklow, Louth, and the Town of Drogheda, each of those places respectively being charged with the expense of its own Patients.

The Building is flanked by two Wings respectively allocated to Males and Females, each

wing divided into five compartments, according to a corresponding division of the Patients, as hereafter more particularly described, with Cells, Dormitories, Day-rooms, and separate Airing Yards. In the front is about an acre of ground rather tastefully planted, which serves for various useful purposes, and especially as a place of exercise and recreation for convalescents. At the rear is a garden, and within the last few years, the Governors have got, in addition to the land originally connected with the building, about sixteen acres more. The accession has proved valuable in several respects—affording agreeable and useful occupation to the Patients, and thereby at once tending to promote their cure and to diminish the expense of their maintenance.

There are many defects in this Building, owing to its original plan. The Day-rooms are too limited in size, and the Windows too high from the floor; thirty-six of the refractory class pent up in such an apartment during meals are too many, and notwithstanding every precaution as to ventilation being taken, still the air is close and often oppressive, particularly in summer.

The want of an Infirmary in so extensive an Institution is severely felt, and I conceive that proper rooms ought to be set apart for that purpose. Patients when labouring under acute Pulmonary Affections, Fever, Erysipelas, and various other Medical and Surgical Diseases, ought certainly to be removed from their cold and cheerless cells, and treated as they would be in any well regulated Infirmary. This would conduce much to the comforts of the individuals and add greatly to the chances of recovery.

In answer to a circular, addressed by the Inspectors-General in September last, to the Medical Officers attached to the District Asylums, with a view to ascertain their opinion, and that of the Local Boards of Governors upon this subject, the following was the reply which was received from the Medical Gentlemen of this Institution, whose experience and professional eminence must always command the utmost respect and attention:—

Richmond Lunatic Asylum, 29th Nov., 1841.

GENTLEMEN,

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, and to state in reply, that in the event of any addition to this Asylum, we are of opinion, the appropriation of a part to the uses of an Infirmary would constitute a most important improvement, as cases of illness frequently occur, for the proper treatment of which cells are very badly adapted.

We wish to take this occasion again to represent the great disadvantage the Institution labours under from the want of adequate accommodation, so as to insure the admission of recent cases as soon as applied for, as the successful treatment of Insanity very much depends upon proper means being employed in the early stages of the disease, and which can be rarely adopted except in the Asylum.

To meet this most important want an addition to the present building would be requisite, or else, that accommodation should be provided elsewhere for our incurable cases.

We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

ALEX. JACKSON, M. D.

JOHN MOLLAN, M. D.

GEO. BLOOD, Surgeon.

The Inspectors-General of Prisons.

P. S.—This letter would have been forwarded sooner, but that we wished to submit it to the Board, and we are now enabled to state that it is approved by them.

Mode of Government.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen constitute the Board of Governors:—

Archbishop of Dublin,	Rt. Hon. Frederick Shaw, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Fingal,	Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.
Lord Brabazon,	Leland Crosthwaite, Esq., D.L.
Henry White, Esq.	William English, Esq.
George Moore, Esq.	Joseph Goff, Jun., Esq., D.L.
Rev. James Horner,	William P. Lunell,
Robert M. Peile, Jun., Esq.	Robert Orr, Esq.

The Resident Members meet once a fortnight to transact the ordinary business.

List of Officers, their Situations and Salaries.

		£	s.	d.
Alexander Jackson,	Physician,	168	9	4
George Blood,	Surgeon,	50	0	0
Samuel Wrigley,	Manager,	250	0	0
Catherine Wrigley,	Matron,	55	7	8
Joseph Goslett,	Accountant,	55	7	8
Richard Rutledge,	Clerk and Storekeeper,	50	0	0
Patrick Beatty,	Apothecary,	27	13	8
Rev. A. L. Adamson,	Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Dr. Murphy,	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
A working and	One Head Nurse,	21	0	0
every day dress	Four Nurses and Seven Female Keepers, at £6 6s.	69	6	0
and food.	Fifteen Deputy Nurses, each £4 4s.	63	0	0
	One employed attending Horse, Market, &c.	16	14	7
A suit of Clothes	One Gardener,	16	14	7
each	Eight Male Keepers, each £16 14s. 7d.	133	16	8
with food.	Hall Porter,	48	18	0
	Gate Porter,	6	0	0

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
—
Richmond Lunatic
Asylum.

A working and every day dress and food.	{	- Cook,	-	-	-	-	9	5	0
		- House Maid,	-	-	-	-	4	4	0
		- Two Laundry Maids, each, £4 4s.,	-	-	-	-	8	8	0
							<hr/>		
							£1,124	5	2

The Keepers and Nurses are all very proper and intelligent persons, and seem to have been well selected for their respective duties. They amount in number to 44, which gives an average of 1 attendant to about 7 patients.

A Return of the cost per head, in Salaries, Servants' Wages, Food, &c., calculated from the average number of Patients in the Asylum, viz.:—290.

Cost per Head per annum, in salaries and servants' wages.	Total Expenditure in food only.	Cost per Head per annum in food only.	Cost per Head per week in food only.	Cost per Head per diem in food only.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	d.
3 16 7½	2,358 1 0	8 2 7½	3 1½	5½

The Sum necessary for support and maintenance for the Quarter ending 31st March next, is estimated at £1,240, and the cost of provision per head, for Patients and Servants for the same period, is estimated at £1 18s. 9½d., being the highest (with the exception of Armagh and Belfast) of all the other Asylums.

It may not be irrelevant to introduce here the general Dietary used in this Institution, which has been found to be of a very wholesome character and to agree well with the Patients:—

Daily Dietary.

Day.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Monday,	Stirabout 1 qrt., New-milk 1 pint.	Soup 1 qrt., Potatoes 3lbs.	Brown Bread 8 oz., Butter-milk 1 pint.
Tuesday,	do.	Beef ¾lb., Potatoes 2lbs.	do.
Wednesday,	do.	Soup 1 qrt., Potatoes 3lbs.	do.
Thursday,	do.	Beef ¾lb., Potatoes 2lbs.	do.
Friday,	do.	Potatoes 3lbs., New-milk 1 pint.	do.
Saturday,	do.	do.	do.
Sunday,	do.	Beef ¾lb., Potatoes 2lbs.	do.

The above Dietary the Physicians have the power of altering, according to the state of health of the Patients.

Medical and Surgical Department.

The Medical and Surgical Department of this Institution occupies a considerable portion of time, the visits are made daily. There is a book kept in each ward in which the prescriptions and Medical directions are written. A Compounding Department is attached to the establishment, where Medicines are promptly and regularly made up by the Apothecary who resides in one of the Hospitals of the House of Industry.

Besides the peculiar malady under which the inmates of a Lunatic Asylum are suffering, there are numerous other severe and dangerous affections attendant on the disease, which require great care and management, such as Apoplexy, Paralysis, and Scrofulous Abscesses, Erysipelas, Sloughing, Bed Sores and Gangrene. Besides, Lunatics are just as liable to be attacked with other diseases as the sane classes are, which adds to the responsibility of the Medical Department of such Institutions, and shows the necessity of having a well qualified resident Medical Officer attached to them.

RETURN of Deaths, &c., in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, from 1st of January, 1841, to 1st of January, 1842:—

Males.	Females.	Age.	Cause of Death.
1	0	45	Paralysis.
1	0	38	Dropsy.
1	0	49	Paralysis.
0	1	27	Consumption.
1	0	50	Ditto.
0	1	42	Ditto.
1	0	70	Bronchitis.
0	1	50	Cancer of the Breast.
1	0	49	Scrofula.
0	1	36	Consumption.
0	1	59	Ditto.
1	0	52	Paralysis.
1	0	38	Ditto.
1	0	35	Ditto.
1	0	26	Disease of the Head and
—	—	—	Inflammation of the Lungs.
10	5		

The mode of keeping Registries has been very defective in the Lunatic Establishments. There is no proper arrangement or uniform system laid down for adoption, notwithstanding the contrary practice in England and on the Continent.

The Medical Certificates do not embrace sufficient information, and but few data can be offered on which to found any general views, regarding the nature and treatment of Insanity.

Though these Institutions cost the Country upwards of £200,000, and occasion a vast annual expenditure, they are found in many respects exceedingly defective and inconvenient. It is true a great mass of human misery has been removed from time to time from the public eye, and much relief has been administered to many unhappy victims. But, notwithstanding the humanity which dictated the design of the Institutions in question, and the advantage of having an enlightened and eminent class of Medical Officers attached to them, no great results have been found to follow, nor have those Institutions contributed in the degree which might fairly be expected, to this most interesting and important department of Medical Science.

The Richmond Asylum is under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Wrigley, who is a valuable Officer, and has had ample experience in his department. He may be said indeed to have acquired, from long habit and a particular mode of training, an intimate knowledge in the management of Lunatics.

Mrs. Wrigley is the Matron, and it is but justice to her to say she discharges her duties with ability, humanity and great attention.

The Office Department is well conducted and the books regularly kept. Due and necessary precautions are used in the distribution of provision, and proper checks adopted and strictly attended to.

The Store-rooms, Laundry and Kitchen are complete in every respect, and the greatest cleanliness and regularity are apparent throughout the entire establishment.

The Protestant and Roman Catholic Clergymen attend regularly and strictly the members of their respective churches, from which much spiritual consolation is derived. Divine Service is performed on Sundays by each—from 30 to 40 Protestants attend, and from 80 to 100 Catholics.

There are at present in the Institution 290 Patients—140 Males, and 150 Females, classed as follows:—

Male Wing	-	-	Convalescent	-	-	21
No. 1.	-	-	Tranquil,	-	-	32
2.	-	-	Less Tranquil,	-	-	24
3.	-	-	Do.	-	-	27
4.	-	-	Violent,	-	-	36
						140

Female Wing,	-	-	Convalescent,	-	-	21
No. 1.	-	-	Tranquil,	-	-	33
2.	-	-	Less Tranquil,	-	-	33
3.	-	-	Do.	-	-	28
4.	-	-	Violent,	-	-	35
						150

Of the Males 126 are employed—116 of them at agricultural and garden labour, and the rest according to their several capacities, in weaving, straw-mat making, tailoring, shoe making, and stone breaking. There is occupation for 134 of the Females, who are engaged in various employments, such as sewing, spinning, washing, and the like. The amount of profits derived from such labour of the Patients, during the last half year, is stated to be £370 4s. 2d. and the amount received during the same period for the support of three Patients, is £56 14s. 8d.

The following Return shows the numbers admitted from each Division of the District:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From the City of Dublin,	76	80	156
„ County of Dublin,	19	36	55
„ County of Louth,	12	13	25
„ County of Meath,	18	9	27
„ County of Wicklow,	12	12	24
„ Town of Drogheda,	2	1	3
Totals,	139	151	290

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged recovered, from 1st January, 1841, to			
1st January, 1842,	-	17	20
Do. Relieved, in the above period,	-	3	10
Do. as an unfit object for the Asylum,	-	1	0
Do. to Hospital,	-	2	0
Died,	-	10	5
Average Number of Recoveries for 9 years,	-	-	53
Do. do. as Relieved do. „	-	-	17
Do. do. Deaths do. „	-	-	22

There are several persons perfectly sane remaining in the Establishment, an imposition on the Charity, owing to the great difficulty of getting their friends to take them home.

It is an established principle, resulting from the general statistics of Insanity, that the

G

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
 —
 Richmond Lunatic
 Asylum.

disease prevails more in crowded than in thinly peopled places, and of course that its occurrence is more frequent in Cities and large Towns than in Rural Districts. Now it is observable that the foregoing statement contains at once an illustration of the principle, and a remarkable exception to it. For while it appears, (as might be expected), that the City and County of Dublin have furnished the greatest number of Insane Cases, it also appears that the populous Town of Drogheda, has furnished the lowest number of the whole list, and not more than three altogether.

The details as already given suggest a consideration of much importance, affecting not only the Richmond Asylum but all similar Institutions in Ireland. There are at present in the establishment 290 Patients, who completely occupy the entire of the building, there being only 198 Cells and 92 Beds in the Dormitories. Hence it is plain that until the number of inmates is some how or other reduced, there is no accommodation for more, nor any possibility of giving a single further admission, however pressing may be the circumstances to require it. Now of those within the walls no less than 150 are reported as incurable cases, and it appears to me that such cases, as well as all future cases of the same description, ought to be made the subject of peculiar regulation, with a view to the general and permanent utility of the establishment. On this subject I should say, that incurable cases, considered as a class, ought to be removed either to an asylum exclusively appropriated to them, or to the Poor Houses, of their respective districts. If such an arrangement should be found impracticable or too inconvenient for adoption, I see no alternative to relieve the existing necessity but the building of an additional wing to the Asylum, for the reception of the class of incurables.

Dr. Mollan, in his accurate and highly interesting Statistical Report of this Asylum, in March, 1838, furnishes a passage quite proper to be introduced here, as containing observations well deserving of attention, and in their general scope applicable to the present condition of the establishment. The following are his words:—"The house was planned originally for the reception of 236 Patients, but by alterations subsequently made, 288 can now be admitted, and yet, owing to the accumulation of incurable cases during a series of years, the accommodation is found to be inadequate to meet the wants of the district, and the Asylum labours under the disadvantage of not being at all times able to receive Patients immediately on their being attacked, a circumstance which has an important effect on the result of treatment."

The closing observation of the passage just cited is but too well founded on physical truth, and the object to which it is directed is of paramount importance.

It is not too much to say that the necessity to which I point is one of a very alarming nature. There are at this moment no less than 16 males and 29 females, urgent cases of lunacy, pressing for immediate admission into the Asylum. Now it is known to every professional man conversant with the subject, and we have the express authority of Doctor Mollan for it, that in lunatic cases, the efficiency of treatment chiefly depends on its application at an early stage of the disease. Is it not then frightful to think that 45 persons afflicted with lunacy (and there is no telling how many more may be now in the same condition,) must, in the present state of things, be postponed to a period when their mental faculties may be irrecoverably lost; though if immediately admitted into the Asylum, all or most of them might by timely care be restored to perfect sanity.

Criminal Lunatics.

Criminal Lunatics.

It appears also that on referring to the Statistics of Lunatic Cases, confined in the several Prisons of the District which this Institution embraces, that there are in the Richmond Bridewell ten, in Newgate five, in the Female Penitentiary nineteen, in Kilmainham four, in County of Meath Prison twelve, in County of Wicklow four, in County of Louth four, making a total of fifty-eight, who are all fit objects to be received into the Asylum.

The practice of keeping Lunatic Criminals in the several Gaols cannot be too strongly condemned, as it is fraught with the worst consequences to the unhappy sufferers themselves and has been found to interfere materially with the discipline necessary to be maintained in penal establishments.

Whenever the subject of providing additional accommodation for Lunatics is taken into consideration, it will be well to consider also how far Dormitories are preferable to Cells, particularly for insane persons who are quiet and easily managed.

It appears to me for many reasons desirable that such cases should not be kept separate in cells; and indeed the cell system is particularly expensive in the mode of building, and the extraordinary number of keepers and servants which it requires.

Independent then of the economy which would attend this method of structure, it is now well ascertained that a greater proportion of Lunatics are much more manageable and quiet in the society of each other than when confined apart or separated during the night. The principle has accordingly been strongly recommended and acted upon in several Asylums; and at Morning-side, near Edinburgh, which I visited last September, the new building was laid out principally in Ward-rooms or Dormitories, for fifteen or sixteen Patients each, with the Attendant's bed in the same apartment. This establishment is under the superintendence of a Resident Physician, from whom I derived much practical information, and I ascertained that his appointment has been productive of the best effects. It is remarkable that the most deplorable cases of Insanity, (including those of suicidal character) are always benefited by being placed in Dormitories; a stronger proof of which could not be produced

than that there are at present six females in the Richmond who clearly show the good effects of the practice, though they were all labouring under that very peculiar and distressing form of Mania on their admission.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.
Criminal Lunatics.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

February, 1842.

St. Patrick's Hospital for Lunatics, founded by Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's.

This excellent and valuable Institution continues to be conducted in the true spirit of the Founder, by the Board of Governors and the Dean's Trustees. It is a pleasure to inspect it, as order, system, and benevolent treatment to the inmates is observable in every department. The Patients are employed, provision is made for instruction and rational amusement, and pains taken to cure the malady, and in many instances with success. It is but justice to attribute the great improvement in this establishment within these few years, to the zeal, intelligence, and peculiar qualifications of Mr. and Mrs. Cummins, the Manager and Matron.

St. Patrick's
Hospital for Lunatics

There are three classes, who pay moderately towards the funds according to their means, and a numerous free class. About 16 statute acres are attached, and out-door employment, in gardening, &c., has been found here, as elsewhere, of great value to the health and cure of the Patients, which is attested by the Medical Attendants who pay constant attention to the sick.

The numbers, expenditure, &c., appear in the Tabular sheet in our Appendix.

Lunatic Wards in the House of Industry, in Dublin, and at Island Bridge.

On the breaking-up of the House of Industry in Brunswick-st., when this extensive and well-managed establishment was transferred to the Poor Law Commissioners, about four hundred Lunatics, male and female, were confined there, and not being proper objects for a Poor House under the Act, it became necessary that a provision should be made for these unhappy cases, and the Government reserved the Lunatic Cells, amounting to 103 for this purpose; and as this did not supply sufficient accommodation, a portion of the Artillery Barrack Stables at Island Bridge, was also appropriated as a temporary asylum, for about two hundred of them, and Mr. Alley, one of the valuable Officers of the old House of Industry, was chosen by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to manage the whole, under the arrangement that no more Lunatics were to be admitted, and that these temporary asylums should gradually decrease, as vacancies by death or otherwise occurred, and thus finally be abandoned. This is an unavoidable expense to Government, but it is to be remembered that the House of Industry in Dublin was always hitherto supported by a Parliamentary Grant of about £20,000, and under the present arrangement the whole sum will finally be a saving to the Nation.

Lunatic Asylum,
House of Industry.

Mr. Alley the Manager has taken much pains in arranging this temporary department, and his zeal and intelligence on the subject is manifest, in making the most of inferior accommodation, and in his kind care of the Patients, in which he is aided by a well chosen staff of Sub-officers. There are six large Dormitories and three Day-rooms only at Island Bridge. The apartments are kept remarkably clean, the diet is economical and of a good quality, and no unnecessary restraint used here or in the Cells at the House of Industry. Mr. Alley has also charge of the three Government Hospitals of the House of Industry, and performs all the remaining duties of the late Governor of that establishment.

The numbers and expenditure will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

Private Lunatic Asylums near Dublin.

There are five of these Private Asylums at or near Finglass, and one at Donnybrook, kept by the following persons:—

Private Lunatic
Asylums.

Doctor Harty,
Doctor Gregory,
Doctor Duncan,

Doctor Duffy,
Doctor Eustace, and
The Friends' Asylum at Donnybrook.

The number of Patients in each appear in our Appendix. They were vigilantly inspected, and the inmates were in every instance carefully attended to and provided for, and there does not appear to exist any abuse whatsoever.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

February, 1842.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol at Carrickfergus.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Antrim Gaol at
Carrickfergus.

I INSPECTED this Prison on the 28th of December, 1841. It is one of the old buildings that were long since condemned by the Inspectors-General, and I concur in the propriety of their recommendation, for it would be in vain to expect that any system of discipline could be attained in a Prison so circumstanced as to construction and space. It is totally unsuited for the purposes intended, the want of accommodation preventing individual separation, which is one of the main characteristics of the present system of penal discipline.

The office department.—The books and accounts are very regularly kept.

By the Minute Book I observed that the Local Inspector was in the habit of drawing up a monthly report for the information of the Board. He is a zealous, and intelligent officer, and manifests a disposition to lessen the general expense of the establishment. Annexed is a return of the number of visits paid by the extern officers.

	Visits.
Local Inspector, - - -	245
Physician, - - -	387
Protestant Chaplain, - - -	150
Presbyterian Chaplain, - - -	180
Roman Catholic Chaplain, - - -	207

By the Revenue Excise Book, it appears that the amount paid for the excise Prisoners during the six months ending 3rd of July, 1841, was £14 16s. 7½d. for twelve Prisoners, making an average cost for diet only of 4½d. per diem each.

The books for labour, work, sick, punishment, debtors, Chaplains, and Medical officers, were all regularly filled up, and showed that the officers were very attentive in the performance of their respective duties.

There are no by-laws; but all the printed regulations according to the provisions of the Act are hung up in their proper places.

The following returns were furnished to me—

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Committed.	Discharged.	In Hospital.		In solitary confinement.	Insane.	Total.
						Males.	Females.			
1. Convicts, - - -	0	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9
2. For offences at Assizes, - - -	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
3. Do. at Sessions, - - -	21	14	10	-	-	4	2	-	-	51
4. For Fines, - - -	2	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	7
5. By Magistrates, - - -	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
6. For Trial { at Sessions, - - -	26	28	6	-	-	2	1	-	-	63
{ at Assizes, - - -	11	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	14
7. Debtors, - - -	27	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	31
8. County of the Town Prisoners, - - -	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
9. Deserters, - - -	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total in custody, -	100	55	16	2	-	11	5	-	-	189

The average of Prisoners in this Gaol is 199½, a strong instance of the want of proper accommodation, there being but fifty single cells, which are defective, limited and very close during the night. The ventilation is very bad in these apartments, particularly when the Gaol happens to be crowded, and more than two obliged to sleep in each cell. There are four other rooms equally limited, in which are a few beds.

Accommodation of the Gaol.

Number of single Cells, -	50	Privies, - - -	8
Other Rooms, with beds, -	4	Water-closets, - - -	2
Day-rooms, - - -	7	General Cooking-house, -	1
Work-rooms, - - -	1	Hospital, - - -	1
Yards, - - -	6	Chapel, - - -	1
Solitary Cells, - - -	5	Hot and Cold Baths.	

Drunkards are included in the average number, and also in the daily state under the head of "committed by Magistrates," but they are separately noticed in the general criminal return. They get one day's provisions at the same rate as the other Prisoners.

I examined the several stores, and found them in good order; and the following returns show the number of articles under their respective heads in those appropriated for bedding and clothing, in addition to which there are three rooms for provisions.

NUMBER OF STORES AND HOW OCCUPIED.

Store for Male Clothing,	-	1
Do. for Female Clothing,	-	1
Do. for Meal and Potatoes.	-	2
Do. for Straw and old Rope,	-	1
Do. for Coal,	-	0

BEDDING.

Bedsteads of Iron and Wood,	-	81
Bed-Ticks,	-	91
Blankets,	-	115
Sheets,	-	196
Rugs and Quilts,	-	115

MALE DRESSES.

Jackets,	-	-	-	104
Waistcoats,	-	-	-	0
Trowsers,	-	-	-	80
Wooden Shoes or Clogs,	-	-	-	60
Stockings,	-	-	-	0
Shirts,	-	-	-	135

FEMALE DRESSES.

Bedgowns,	-	-	-	65
Petticoats,	-	-	-	65
Shifts,	-	-	-	87
Aprons,	-	-	-	0
Caps,	-	-	-	55
Handkerchiefs,	-	-	-	0
Shoes—(pairs),	-	-	-	42
Stockings,	-	-	-	0

NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Antrim Gaol at
Carrickfergus.

The males are employed at stone-breaking, oakum-picking, shoemaking, tailoring, and occasionally at other trades.

The following is an enumeration of the Prisoners—

7 Shoemakers.	1 Coppersmith.	1 Sailor.
1 Stone-cutter.	1 Bricklayer.	2 Chimney Sweepers.
2 Clerks.	1 Baker.	55 Labourers.
2 Weavers.	1 Slater.	16 Juveniles and of no trade.
1 Blacksmith.	2 Chandlers.	Total, - 93

There is no tread wheel.

The female Prisoners are employed at sewing, flowering, and knitting.

Both the male and female dresses are made in the Prison.

For the year 1841 the total cost of work in this Prison amounted to £239 19s. 5½d.

The total receipts for work - - - amounted to 403 15s. 9½d.

The net profits - - - amounted to 163 16s. 4d.

Dietary.—The diet of this Prison is the mixed class—new-milk for dinner in winter, butter milk in summer, and one pint of salt is allowed per week to each Prisoner. The average cost of diet per diem for each is 3½d, and the cooking is done by steam.

The Contractors are Mr. Daniel Blair, for bread, meal, and potatoes; and Mr. Samuel Wilson, for new milk and butter milk.

The Local Inspector informed me “that there has not been for many years any regular contract entered into, but that there is a very respectable person who may rather be considered as a purveyor, who supplies the Prison (under an agreement with the Grand Jury) at the market prices, and for doing which they allow him a commission of ten per cent. on the amount paid for oatmeal and potatoes, and which he considers is as cheap, and insures a better quality than a contract would do.”

The sweet milk is supplied at 8d. a gallon and the butter milk at 2d.

The Prisoners dine in the day-rooms, and appear to be much crowded together.

There are no sheds for stone-breaking, and I witnessed one of the bad effects of the want of them—it was raining during my inspection, and the Prisoners were accordingly obliged to discontinue their labours.

Education and school arrangements.—The Schoolmaster has been about five years appointed, he was brought up in the Kildare-street Society, and I found him more efficient than most of the Schoolmasters in other Prisons: he attends to the juvenile class particularly. The adults are also formed into classes separated from the former; and he is assisted by one of the Turnkeys in teaching. The registry which he keeps is satisfactory and interesting.

The books in use are those of the National and Kildare-street schools.

The female school has also been well conducted for the last year, under the direction of the Matron. The bible and testament are used in each. There is no library.

In the female department there were 45 in one room at work, principally sewing, flowering or fancy work, and knitting: the assistant Matron was superintending. Although much crowded, great regularity, order, and silence, prevailed. They also presented a healthy appearance, were neatly dressed in Prison clothes, and very clean in their persons. There were eight convicts amongst them.

Quilts are also made here of old blankets and drugget; they form a very comfortable part of the bedding, and are very durable articles.

Hospital department and general state of health.—The Hospital is a detached building but very confined in every respect; there are two wards in the basement story in which patients are placed when the upper ones are occupied. The latter part consists of two male and one female wards, and one bath-room:—there was an adult male and a young boy in one of the former wards. There is scarcely any here to this house, and the yard is very limited in space.

The following return has been furnished to me by the very intelligent Physician who attends to this department:—

NORTH DISTRICT. REPORT of Medical Cases in Hospital of County Antrim Prison, and number prescribed for not in Hospital, for the year 1841, from 1st January to 31st December :—

Co. Antrim Gaol at Carrickfergus.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
Syphilis,	33		Delirium Tremens,	1	
Catarrhus Gravis et Simplex,	26		Dysenteria,	1	
Gonorrhoea,	13		Contusiones,	2	
Febris,	3		Fistula in ano,	1	
Ulcus,	9		Dolor Cruris,	1	
Ophthalmia,	7		Asthma,	1	
Dyspepsia,	4	1	Colica,	1	
Hydrocele,	1		Melancholia,	1	
Rheumatismus Acutus et Chronicus,	10		Scrofula,	2	
Partus,	2		Impetigo,	1	
Psoriasis,	6		Paralysis,	1	
Hæmorrhoids,	1		Lépra,	1	
Febris Intermittens,	1		Paronchia,	1	
Erysipelas,	1		Phthisis Pulmonalis,	1	1
Cynanche Tonsillaris,	1		Dyspepsia Ficta,	1	
Phlegmon,	1		Dolor Pectoris,	1	
Cholera,	1		Hernia,	1	
Insania Ficta,	1				
Cornæ Lesio,	3				

No. of Extern Cases, 363.

The Extern Cases comprise all not sent to Hospital, being trivial cases of Catarrh, Dyspepsia, cases threatening some of the Phlegmaticæ, but which were relieved by the remedies first ordered, slight ulcers, &c. The applicants for advice are returned by the Turnkey over the Ward, and the names are inserted in a book in the office, designating to what class they belong; so that on my visit I know what part of the Prison to visit, besides the Hospital.

JOHN M'GOWAN, M.D.

RETURN OF OFFICERS, AND SALARIES PAID TO EACH.

Names of Officers.	Situations.	SALARIES.
		£ s. d.
Edward Rowan,	Local Inspector,	92 6 2
John M'Gowan, M.D.	Physician,	74 0 0
Joseph Knox,	Compounder,	{ paid for Medicine as pre- scribed for by Physician.
Rev. Henry Carter,	Protestant Chaplain,	36 18 6
Rev. James White,	Presbyterian Chaplain,	36 18 6
Rev. A. O'Neill,	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36 18 6
James Erskine,	Governor,	301 18 6
Robert Forbes,	Deputy Keeper,	45 0 0
Thomas Johnston,	1st Turnkey,	35 0 0
Alexander Palmer,	2nd do.	30 0 0
William M'Cann,	3rd do.	30 0 0
William J. Johnston,	4th do.	30 0 0
Nathaniel M'Ilhage,	5th do.	30 0 0
Andrew Willis,	6th do.	30 0 0
Thomas Logan,	7th do.	30 0 0
Robert Moore,	8th do.	30 0 0
John Larmour,	Schoolmaster,	27 13 10
Jane Quinn,	Matron,	35 0 0
Eliza Kane,	Deputy Matron,	18 0 0
Mary M'Master,	Hospital Nurse,	22 13 2
William Ramsay,	Lamp-Lighter,	13 17 0

Total, £986 4 2

The Deputy Keeper, eight Turnkeys, two Matrons, Hospital Nurse and Lamp-Lighter, receive Rations daily.

The allowance of Fuel to the Governor is 392 lbs. weekly; to each Turnkey, 112 lbs., and to each Ward 140 lbs. weekly.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE AND ENTIRE COST OF THE PRISON FOR THE YEAR 1841:

Salaries to Officers.	Incidental Expen ^s of the Prison.	Cost of Diet for the Prison.	Total Cost of the Prison for the year.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
986 4 2	559 14 6½	1,320 13 3½	2,866 11 11½

The following Calculations are founded upon the foregoing Return, taking the average number of Prisoners at 199:—

Average No. of Prisoners	Total Cost of the Prison for the year 1841.	Total Cost of each Prisoner for the year.	Cost of each Prisoner per diem.	Expense of Officers for each Prisoner per annum.	Amount of Incidental Expenses for each Prisoner, per annum.	Cost of Diet alone for each Prisoner for the year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
199	2,866 11 11½	14 8 11½	91½	4 19 11½	2 16 3½	5 6 5½

Cost of each Prisoner per diem.

For Officers.	For Incidental Expenses.	For Diet only.	Total.
d.	d.	d.	d.
4½	1½	3½	9½

NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Antrim Gaol at Carrickfergus.

The annexed Return shows (under separate columns) the number of Prisoners committed during the last three years, from the different localities in the County, the majority of whom will be found to have been from the Town of Belfast:—

Years.	Total.	Lisburn District.	Town of Belfast.	Rest of County.
1837	1,062	47	613	402
1838	1,173	41	620	512
1839	1,248	53	660	535
Total,	- 3,483	141	1,893	1,449
Total number committed in 1840 was only,				829.
Total do. do. in the last year,				1,276.
Total do. of re-committals for the same period,				337.

There appears to have been an increase of criminal cases in the last year; and a proportionate increase of re-committals during the same period, which affords proof that imprisonment here does not check idle and vicious habits.

Ballymena Bridewell.

I visited this Prison on the 31st December, 1841, and found it very clean and in good order; the books for registering Prisoners and accounts were correctly made out.

The male part consists of three cells, a day-room, yard, &c., with similar apartments for females at the other end of the building.

As the Quarter Sessions were going on at this time the Bridewell was unusually crowded; there were 16 male Prisoners in the day-room when I visited.

The chimneys smoke constantly—I could scarcely breathe in the female day-room. They should be built much higher, and also the walls of the male yard, as escapes have been attempted and might easily be effected.

Bread and milk is the diet used; cost of food per head per day is 6d. The accounts and registry were all regularly made up, and the Keeper appears to be a correct man.

Drunkards are not much on the decrease in this district.

Ballymoney Bridewell.

This is a good Bridewell; remarkably clean and regular; the accounts and registry book are correctly kept. There are three male cells, another for drunkards, a day-room, and yard, with pump and privy in good order.

Two cells for the females with similar accommodation.

The diet is sometimes bread and milk, and at other times the mixed food, according to the price of provisions; 6d. is the usual charge per head per diem.

A store-room is much wanted, and might be built at a trifling expense. Such an apartment is very necessary to a Bridewell, as the Keeper would be enabled to have a better supply of fuel, straw, and provisions.

Antrim Bridewell.

This is a wretched building situated under the Court-house, and fronting the market-place, from which it is merely separated by an iron railing, allowing only a narrow space between it and the cell doors as a kind of airing yard, common to both male and female Prisoners, and furnished only with one small privy.

The cell for the male Prisoners has two deal bedsteads, one placed over the other; it answers as a day-room also—next to this is a small cell for drunkards.

At the other end is the female cell, which corresponds in every respect with the general character of the entire establishment.

It was in very bad order, quite filthy, and had not been white-washed for a length of time.

There is no thorough ventilation, nor never can be, from the confined situation in which these miserable cells are built.

The fire-places are without grates, and altogether the apartments, which were nearly dark, present a ruinous appearance.

I spoke to one of the local Magistrates, and I have written to the Local Inspector respecting the want of repair in the building and the want of certain articles of furniture.

Drunkards are detained for forty-eight hours unless they pay the amount of the fine, and such as are unable to pay for their food, are supplied with it at the expense of the County.

In many instances this practice amounts to an abuse, and should be carefully watched. The expense for the daily maintenance of Prisoners is 6d. Bread and milk is the usual food.

I requested the Local Inspector and Magistrates to visit the Bridewells at least once a week in turn, and to enter observations and their signatures in the visiting book, which would be a great check on the Keeper, and would tend to establish a better order of things.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Belfast House of Correction.

Belfast House of Correction.

This Prison has been condemned by the Inspectors-General before, and I have only to express my full concurrence in that opinion. It is very old, badly planned, very inconvenient, and too limited as to room, altogether it is totally unfit for prison use; and it is so far satisfactory to find that all parties are agreed as to the necessity of erecting a new one, and that the site, plan and specification, are also agreed upon, and a Presentment for £38,000 has already been passed, so that there remains no question now but that the building, which is to accommodate 300 Prisoners, will be soon commenced, and that we shall ere long see a Prison Institution established upon a more comprehensive and improved scale, and which cannot fail in producing the most favourable results in the most populous, important, and commercial town of the County.

The inspection of the books and office department:—1st. The Daily Report Book, in which the daily occurrences are stated, the different Officers sign it and enumerate the different duties performed by each.

2nd. The General Registry, in which is a separate column for Re-committals; this is a great advantage and affords facilities for drawing up returns accurately, as the Book for registering Prisoners should have all the leading facts and necessary information to glean from in one view, and not as is the case in other Prisons, to be obliged to refer to various books and papers for the same.

The other Books, which are regularly kept, are similar to those in all other Prisons.

The Dietary Books and different Pass Books were inspected: I examined very minutely into the mode of receiving the Provisions from the Contractor and that of distributing the daily supply, and have no doubt of their being very correct, but, as I have elsewhere recommended a system which must lead to the detection of the least fraud or carelessness of any of the parties concerned, I have felt it my duty to advise the same plan of proceeding here also. 1st. Double Pass Books to be kept, the Contractor and Receiver to sign both on delivery. 2ndly. If the Governor cannot attend the distribution of the daily consumption by the Store-keeper to the Cooks, &c., the former should make out the number to be provided for every morning, stating the quantity of the different articles of provisions that will be required. This Requisition is to be brought by either the Deputy Governor or Head Turnkey, to the Store-keeper, who, after weighing the Provisions, &c., in presence of the Head or responsible officer, is signed by the latter as correct, and then brought to the Governor who is to file it. Thus a perfect system of checking is formed, which must be satisfactory to all parties concerned; for, heretofore, if any error or difference occurred in respect of the quantity of food, it was difficult, nay, almost impossible to find out where the error lay.

There is no regular Contract entered into for Provisions (with the exception of milk).—The Board of Superintendence having found it not only more convenient, but from experience more economical to employ a Purveyor, who buys and lays in the necessary supplies of Provisions from time to time. He is paid £20 per annum for his trouble, the Board seem to place great confidence in this person.

The Chaplains' and Medical Officers' Journals were regularly signed; their attendance was reported as being constant, and I have no doubt as to their rendering most efficient services in their respective departments. The food is inspected daily both before and after cooking. The Chaplains visit every day in regular rotation, I find in looking over their daily report of food for the last year, very few complaints were made of its quality. The Physician's Journal contains a registry of cases, and notes taken of every remarkable circumstance that may have occurred respecting disease in the Gaol, and I subjoin his Report:—

“**STATE OF HEALTH.**—The number of Applicants for Medicine, &c., in the House of Correction, since my appointment as Medical Attendant, in July, 1841, has amounted to nearly 300; of these the most severe cases, in number 36, were admitted into hospital. The diseases were such as are common to the class of people the inmates are composed of, and as the season of the year induces, such as catarrh, derangements of the bowels, slight feverish attacks and rheumatism. Besides there have been several cases of injury of the cornea from pieces of stone striking it, notwithstanding the masks worn; also a few cases of ophthalmia, several of syphilis, both primary and secondary, almost confined to the prostitutes and soldiers; one or two instances of abscess in the hands and feet. There have been besides two cases of abortion, one of asthma, one old caries of the jaw, one of chronic disease of the brain, and a severe one of gastritis. On the whole the prisoners have been remarkably exempt from severe sickness, the attack of gastritis being the only case which caused any alarm—it arose in consequence of recession of Erysipelas.

THOMAS HENRY PURDON, M.B., M.R.C.S.I.

Medical Attendant.

There is a Code of Bye-laws, and the usual Prison Rules and Regulations, with the Dietary Tables, &c., are all hung up in appropriate places in the Prison.

An Apothecary furnishes the Medicines as prescribed by the Medical Officer, his charges are moderate, and every precaution is taken by the Board to guard against over-charge. Medicines for ordinary use are kept in the House for urgent cases.

DAILY STATE OF THE PRISON, 27TH DECEMBER, 1841:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Committed.	Dis- charged.	In Hospital.	Total.	Males employed.	Females employed.
Convicted & sentenced at Assizes,	7	1	—	—	—	—	8	7	1
Do. do. at Quarter Sessions,	32	29	2	—	—	1	63	34	28
Do. do. at Petty Sessions,	13	8	2	—	—	—	23	15	8
Under sentence of Courts Martial, -	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—
Total, -	66	38	4	—	—	1	108	70	37

NORTH DISTRICT.
Belfast House of
Correction.

Average number of Prisoners for the year ended 31st December, 1841, 95.

Average Price of Provisions daily per head, - 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

PRESENT PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—Meal 12s. 4d. per cwt.; Potatoes 2s. 5d. per cwt.; New-milk 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon; Butter-milk for Dinner, 2d. per gallon. Male Clothes cost 12s. per suit, Female Clothes 9s. Coals 12s. per ton, and 1s. per ton for drawing to the Prison.

The Officers receive the amount of salary set forth in the following Return, but none of them get any rations or other perquisite:—

SALARIES.		£	s.	d.
Rev. J. S. Maunsell, Local Inspector,	-	55	7	8
Rev. R. Oulton, Protestant Chaplain,	-	36	18	6
Rev. D. Human, Presbyterian Chaplain,	-	36	18	6
Rev. G. Crolly, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	-	36	18	6
Doctor Purdon, Surgeon,	-	36	18	6
M. J. Foster, Keeper,	-	120	0	0
One Matron at £30, one Assistant Matron at £18,	-	48	0	0
One Turnkey at £38 4s., five at £30 each, and one at £26,	-	214	4	0

Total, - £585 5 8

Wardsmen and Cooks never get any payment as it is considered an indulgence to those appointed to that duty, but it is right to state that if a Prisoner has a distance to go home after being released, and has not the means, the Board who are not only active but humane, allow such as much money as will take them home, which is done agreeably to the provisions of the Prison Act of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, section 111.

The following Calculations are founded upon the general Return of this Gaol for the year 1841.

Average No. of Prisoners	Total Expense of the Gaol for the year.	Total Expense of each Prisoner for the year.	Expense of Officers for each Prisoner for the year.	Expense of Priso- ners without Offi- cers for the year.	Amount of Officers' Salaries for the year.	Cost of each Prisoner daily.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
95	1,288 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 11 18 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 7 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	585 5 8	8 $\frac{5}{8}$

Distribution of daily cost of Prisoner.

For Officers.	For all other Incidental Expenses.	For Diet only.	Total.
d.	d.	d.	d.
4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9

Abstract from General Account of Expenses for the year 1841. Incidental Expenses as follows,
£270 12s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Fuel.	Soap and Candles.	Straw.	Medicines.	Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs of Gaol.	Sundries.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
52 14 5	13 15 3	7 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 11 4	17 3 8	37 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 17 1

Total Expenses for the year 1841.

Amount of Salaries to Officers	Total Cost of Diet for the Prisoners.	Amount of Inci- dental Expenses as above specified.	Total Cost of the Prison.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
585 5 8	432 2 2	270 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1288 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

I have felt it necessary to introduce the foregoing Abstract of Expenditure upon which the preceding calculations are founded, in order to bring the whole cost of the Prison at once under observation, notwithstanding they appear more in detail in the Appendix, and which I consider would be a good plan to adopt in drawing up all future Reports.

H

NORTH DISTRICT.

Belfast House of
Correction.

For an account of receipts and disbursements for the year with the criminal returns, &c., see the different Schedules, which give a detailed Report under each head.

The occupations which the Prisoners are put to are stone-breaking, weaving calicoes and coarse muslins, tailoring, shoemaking, clog-making, carpentry, making nets, and straw mats; Boys are employed in winding for the weaver and in picking oakum.

The Females are engaged in all kind of plain needle-work, and in what is termed here "veining," a species of embossed fancy work on thin muslins; and for which there is a ready demand, and a fair remunerative profit, as the following exhibits—

Total amount of return for work,	£1,060	1s.	3d.
Total cost of work,	487	4	8

Total Net Profit, - £572 16 7

which is exclusive of costs of repairs, making Prison clothes, or any expense attending the keeping the establishment in order.

The beds, bedding, and furniture were all in good order and very clean, the different stores presented a very regular and orderly appearance, and the several articles of Provision which I examined were of a good description; the whole Prison was remarkably clean.

The Kitchen appears to be well laid out, and the food is cooked by means of steam, which plan is reported to be less expensive, and attended with much less inconvenience than the old method.

Only one Chapel, which is very limited in space; no regular Hospital, or School-rooms. From the want of those necessary apartments the utmost inconvenience is felt.

The great majority of the Prisoners here, particularly the male class, can read; but from the inquiries which I made, I found that they had acquired this knowledge previously to their imprisonment. The Turnkeys teach their respective classes one hour every day, from half-past four to half-past five o'clock; they are divided into the alphabet, spelling, and reading classes. The Head Turnkey superintends the writing department. I did not find any proficiency in arithmetic made here or in any of the other Gaols. Upon the whole, I am not an advocate for making Turnkeys Schoolmasters, as from the description of persons filling the former situations, being generally a very humble class, and very badly instructed in the common rudimentary principles of education, it is not to be expected that individuals so brought up, and so deficient in learning, could adopt any proper system of instruction to be of the least possible use in this important department. These observations do not altogether apply so forcibly to the Female department, but at the same time I must confess that I have not seen much practical results from the Matron's or Assistant Matron's scholastic labours.

*Belfast District Lunatic Asylum.*Belfast District
Lunatic Asylum.

The Asylum is built in a healthy situation, about a mile from the town. To meet a growing increase in the number of applicants, and to provide for incurable cases, an additional building was erected in 1836, at a cost of £3,486 8s. 9d., capable of affording accommodation to an additional hundred.

Patients are received on the usual certificates and affidavits, from the Counties of Down and Antrim, and the County of the Town of Carrickfergus.

The documents must be received for approval before the first Monday in the month; and no Patient is to be sent, until it has been duly intimated that there is a vacancy.

Persons subject to epilepsy, born idiots, and persons merely imbecile from age, are not admitted; all such cases being considered of a hopeless nature and not within the scope of the Institution.

The Board of Governors (appointed here as in all the other Asylums, by the Lord Lieutenant in Council,) consists of the following members, who meet on the first Monday in each month to transact ordinary business, viz. :—

Marquis of Downshire,	Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., M.P.,
Marquis of Donegal,	Nicholas Price, Esq.,
Earl of Belfast,	William M'Caule, Esq., J.P.,
Sir A. Chichester, Bart.,	Robert James Tennent, Esq., J.P.,
Bishop of Down and Connor,	Robert Grimshaw, Esq., J.P.,
Bishop of Dromore	John Sinclair, Esq.,
Sovereign of Belfast, (for the time being)	Edward Bruce, Esq., J.P.,
Right Hon. Viscount Ferrard,	William Wallace Legg, Esq.,
Hon. Major General Sir H.R. Pakenham, K.C.B.	James Blair, Esq.,
Rev. A. Macartney,	Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, D.D.,
Rev. Thomas Hicks,	Rev. Dr. Edgar, D.D.,
John Suffern, Esq.,	Rev. Dr. Montgomery, L.L.D.

The following are the Officers of the Institution, viz. :—

Manager,	Robert Stewart, M.D.,	Resident.
Physician,	Samuel Smith Thompson, M.D.	Non-Resident.
Surgeon Apothecary,	J. S. Mulholland,	

Within the last few years, a new organization of this establishment took place, by appointing a resident Medical Officer in the room of a non-resident Medical Superintendent, which arrangement has been found most satisfactory and highly conducive to the best interests

of the Asylum; at the same time an eminent and experienced practitioner in Belfast is had recourse to, who visits regularly as heretofore, and between whom and the Superintendent the best understanding exists.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Belfast District
Lunatic Asylum.

RETURN of the number of PATIENTS, &c. :—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 27th December, 1840,	-	-	136	118	254
Admitted from do. to 27th December, 1841, new cases,	52	47			99
Do. do. - - - relapsed,	2	6			8
			190	171	361
Discharged in the above period, recovered,	-	-	41	35	76
Do. do. relieved,	-	-	5	6	11
Died, - do. - - -	-	-	11	16	27
			57	57	114
Number remaining in the House, 27th Dec., 1841,	133	114			247
			190	171	361

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ABOVE BY COUNTIES.

Antrim, - - - - -	69	56	125
Down, - - - - -	62	6	118
Carrickfergus, (County of the Town) - - -	2	52	4
	133	114	247

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
General Paralysis - - -	2	1	3	Cerebral disease, - - -	1	-	1
Partial do. - - -	1	3	4	Epilepsy, - - -	-	1	1
General debility, - - -	4	4	8	Inanition, - - -	1	-	1
Pulmonary Consumption, - - -	2	4	6	Intestinal disease, - - -	-	1	1
Psoas Abscess, - - -	-	1	1				
Anasarca, - - -	-	1	1		11	16	27

The annexed Return shows the number of Patients employed daily :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Labouring in Farm and Garden, 54	-	-	54
Cleansing Yards, &c. - - -	20	-	20
Weaving, &c., - - -	14	-	14
Making Shoes, - - -	4	-	4
Tailoring, - - -	2	-	2
Spinning, - - -	-	24	24
Knitting, Sewing and Quilting, - - -	21	21	42
Washing and assisting servants, - - -	28	28	56
Unemployed from inability, 39	41	80	120
Total, 133	114	247	

Physical restraint is very seldom had recourse to, when it is, the species most generally employed is Muffs on the hands, or the Strait Waistcoat.

Those Patients who are unemployed, are so, from their physical as well as mental infirmities being such that no employment or avocation, however slight or easy, could be made available either for their own benefit or the advantage of the establishment.

Return from the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, from 1st January to 31st December, 1841 :—

Produce of Farm and Garden, -	£240	12	0
Do. Manufactured Goods, -	116	10	11
	£357	2	11
Expended on Farm and Garden, -	42	8	4
Do. Flax, - - -	76	0	0
Do. Cotton Yarn, - - -	38	18	4
Do. Leather, - - -	12	19	7
Do. In Incidentals, - - -	13	14	6
	184	0	9
Balance in favour of Establishment, - - -	£173	2	2

The following list of articles made in the establishment comprehends the sum credited under the head of "Manufactured Goods" :—

Spun, 1,899 Hanks, Linen Yarn,	Made Vests, - - -	54
Wove, Linen, {	" Quilts, - - -	27
" Drugget, } 1,356 Yards,	" Shirts, - - -	134
" Ticken, }	" Shifts, - - -	74
" Calico, 1,095 "	" Aprons, - - -	118
" Chequer, - 27 "	" Petticoats, - - -	191
Knitted Socks, - 541 Pairs,	" Wrappers, - - -	68
Made Leather Shoes, 66 "	" Bed-Ticks, - - -	15
" Listins, soled, 48 "	" Bolster Covers, - - -	15
" Sheets, - 34 "	" Handkerchiefs, - - -	42
" Suspenders, 80 "	" Trowsers, - - -	27 Pairs.

H 2

NORTH DISTRICT.
Belfast District
Lunatic Asylum.

The Board of Governors meet the first Monday of every Month; three constituting a quorum. The following is the routine business transacted at each meeting:—

1. Proceedings of the last Meeting to be read, and signed by the Chairman.
2. Suggestions of the Physician to be received.
3. Forms of admission for urgent cases, admitted since last Meeting, to be examined and approved of.
4. Forms of admission for new cases to be examined, and admission ordered.
5. Accounts for which payment was ordered last month, to be examined and checked off.
6. Accounts for last month to be examined and payment ordered.
7. Business arising out of Minutes of last Meeting.
8. Any other business that may be brought forward.

There were no cases waiting for admission on the day of my inspection, nor had there been any application for some time. The district is somewhat fortunate as there are only two lunatics in Down Gaol, and one in Antrim, and the Asylum is capable of accommodating five more than its present number.

However, Dr. Stewart in the Report already referred to, states that "the house on the male side has been completely filled throughout the year, and at times inconveniently so from the pressure of urgent as well as ordinary cases. The female department has also been generally occupied, but not to the same extent as the male at any period during the year now terminated. There are many harmless incurables in the house who if received into the Workhouses of the district, would tend greatly to relieve the establishment as well as to enhance its usefulness, by being enabled to receive both urgent and ordinary cases without that delay which at times unavoidably occurs notwithstanding the additional accommodation afforded to the Institution some few years since."

The year's average daily number of patients was 244—67, being an increase of $27\frac{1}{4}$ over the year preceding, the males exceeding the females by 20, on a general daily average.

The following is the mode of obtaining issues for the support and maintenance of these establishments, and as they are made quarterly and in advance, the undermentioned estimate will show the sum required for this Asylum for the quarter ending 31st March, 1841.

Balance in hands 1st October, 1841,	£208	13	5			
Amount of last Issue, - - -	791	6	7	—	£1000	0 0
Actual Expenditure to this date, - - -	-	-	-	-	802	16 3
Balance remaining 1st January, 1842, - - -					197	3 9
Anticipated Expenditure on account of which an issue is now required for the quarter ending 31st March, 1842,	£1100	0	0			
Deduct the above Balance, - - -	-	-	-	-	197	3 9
Amount now applied for,					£902	16 3

The number of patients estimated for is 260, being 13 more than the number in the house, an estimate probably intended to meet any contingent increase during the quarter. Besides the patients, and not included in the above number, are 28 servants; and the cost of provisions for patients and servants is estimated at £2 per head.

Comparing the number of servants with the number of patients, there is a servant to within five of nine patients.

Total Expense for the year including all charges, -	£3576	15	2
Expenditure in Diet only, - - - - -	1774	19	11
Expenditure in Salaries, - - - - -	663	9	8
Expenditure in Incidentals, - - - - -	81	2	6
Average cost of each patient for one year ending 31st December, 1841, - - - - -	14	12	10
Average daily cost of each patient, including all charges for same period, - - - - -	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Average daily cost of each patient for diet only, for the same period, - - - - -	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$

General Observations.—There are four dormitories two for males, and two for females, each large enough to contain 22 beds. These are separated by a room for a Keeper and a nurse respectively, with inspection windows on either side, thus giving full command to the attendant in charge. One Keeper to 44 male patients is found sufficient, and one nurse for the same number of females. On an average each Keeper has about 25 patients under his care.

The male inmates are principally employed in field labour. The gardener and the master weaver are both employed as Keepers, so as to save the expense of additional servants.

There are no servants specially employed to walk the galleries at night, but the Keepers and nurses in their different divisions keep watch when patients are sick or unusually refractory.

Contracts tendered pursuant to public advertisement, are made every year by the Board for some of the heavier articles of consumption, new milk and butter milk, meat, bread, soap, and candles; but oatmeal, potatoes, and coals are not made the subject of contract, as they can more advantageously be purchased at the market.

The different articles of provision, &c., are immediately under the charge of the Clerk and

Storekeeper, whose duty it is to deliver out what is required for each day's use, and to enter the same in their respective books. Tobacco and snuff have been disused amongst the patients for several years past, to the advantage of their health, and with no small saving to the establishment. Bread and tea are given by way of reward for good conduct and industry to deserving patients.

The ground connected with the Asylum contains about 21 acres, and agricultural employment is certainly the species of exercise most beneficial to deranged persons, as tending most to the restoration of mental and bodily health, not to speak of the saving produced by such labour.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

Belfast District
Lunatic Asylum.

County Gaol at Armagh.

Of this establishment, which I inspected December 23rd, 1841, I do not conceive it necessary to give a very lengthened detail. It has been described by my colleague, Major PALMER, in the last Report of the Inspectors-General, as an "old and very defective building, totally unfitted for carrying into practical effect any method even approaching to a proper system of classification and separation, according to the provisions of the late Act." In subscribing to this opinion, I cannot but observe that a Prison on an improved plan, and a more extensive scale than the present, would be much more consonant with the general high character by which the other Public Institutions of this County are distinguished. In fact, the wise principles and beneficial changes that have been of late recognised and introduced into the Prison system, imperatively demand this alteration.

There may, I admit, be some grounds for apprehending that the expense the Poor Laws will entail may amount to a larger sum than the immediate resources and capabilities of the County can conveniently discharge; at the same time, a little reflection bestowed upon this subject, by practical and experienced persons, must naturally lead to the conclusion that a well regulated system of Poor Laws in full operation, would, of all measures, tend most to the diminution of that species of crime which want and destitution must ever produce. In fact, there is not a Prison that I have visited from which numerous cases could not be adduced, of a class of criminals who, destitute of any other asylum, from starvation, than the Gaol, have been driven to commit acts punishable by confinement. By this, of course, considerable expense is entailed upon the County.

Having adverted to the antiquated character and unfavourable local circumstances of this Gaol, it is very satisfactory to me to be able to add that still, order, regularity, and employment are secured. This may be chiefly attributed to the attention paid by some members of the Board of Superintendence to the Prison, but particularly to the exertions of Dr. Kidd, the Local Inspector.

I feel much pleasure in subjoining a statement drawn up by that gentleman.

County Gaol at
Armagh.

STATE OF THE GAOL OF THE COUNTY ARMAGH, DECEMBER 23rd, 1841.

No. of Class.	Description of Prisoners.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Hos- pital.	Total.	BATHS.	
							Two Plunge Baths, Hot or Cold.	One Shower Bath, Hot or Cold.
1	Capital Convicts	1	3	—	—	4	NUMBER OF STORES AND HOW OCCUPIED.	
2	Convicted { for Imprisonment	2	1	—	—	3		
3	at Assizes { for Hard Labour	7	3	2	—	12		
4	Convicted { for Imprisonment	1	4	—	—	5		
5	at Sessions { for Hard Labour	9	—	—	—	9		
6	Convicted by Magistrates	2	1	1	1	5	BEDDING.	
7	For Fines to Excise	2	—	—	—	2		
8	For Trial at Assizes	6	1	—	1	8		
9	For Trial at Quarter Sessions	3	11	7	1	22		
10	Debtors receiving allowance	18	1	—	3	22		
11	Do. not receiving allowance	12	—	—	—	12	MALE DRESSES IN STORE.	
12	Deserters	1	—	—	—	1	Jackets	15
13	Soldiers, Hard Labour	7	—	—	—	7	Trowsers (Pairs)	13
14	Lunatics	3	—	—	—	3	Shoes (Pairs)	38
	Total in custody	74	25	10	3	115	Shirts	34
ACCOMMODATION OF GAOL.							FEMALE DRESSES IN STORE.	
	Sleeping Cells					18	Bedgowns	3
	Other rooms with Beds					19	Petticoats	2
	Day-rooms					8	Shifts	3
	Work-rooms and Sheds					4	Aprons	3
	Yards					9	Caps	5
	Solitary Cells					12	Handkerchiefs	0
	Privies					9		
	Water Closets (in Hospitals)					4		
	General Kitchen					1		
	Hospital for Males					1		
	Hospital for Females					1		
	Chapel					1		

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Gaol at
Armagh.

PRISON OFFICERS.

Officers' Names.	Situations.	Annual Salary.
William L. Kidd, M.D.	Local Inspector	£ 80 0 0
Rev. Edward O'Disney.	Protes ^t Chap.	40 0 0
Rev. P. S. Henry, D.D.,	Presb ⁿ Chap.	40 0 0
Rev. P. Rooney,	R. C. Chaplain	40 0 0
Alex. Robinson, M.B.,	Surgeon	— 0 0
Meredith Armstrong,	Apothecary	20 0 0
John Turner,	Governor	144 0 0
John Turner, 2nd,	1st Turnkey	37 0 0
John M'Cutcheon,	2nd ditto	28 0 0
Samuel Walker,	3rd ditto	25 0 0
Robert Flanagan,	4th ditto	25 0 0
John Armstrong,	5th ditto	25 0 0
William Browne,	6th ditto	25 0 0
William Hughes,	Schoolmaster	30 0 0
Anne Hughes,	Matron	30 0 0
Elizabeth Walker, sen.,	Infirmary Nurse	15 0 0
Elizabeth Walker, jun.,	Assist. Matron	10 0 0
Total		614 0 0

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

1. Hon. Henry Caulfield.
2. Right Hon. Lord Lurgan, J.P.
3. William W. Algeo, Esq., J.P.
4. Robert J. Thornton, Esq.
5. William M'Williams, Esq.
6. William Blacker, Esq., J.P.
7. William Irwin, Esq., J.P.
8. Acheson St. George, Esq.
9. Thomas K. Evans, Esq.
10. William Paton, Esq., J.P.
11. Henry L. Prentice, Esq., J.P.
12. Sir George K. Molyneux, Bart., J.P.

NUMBER OF VISITS OF NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS DURING
LAST SIX MONTHS.

Local Inspector	95
Protestant Chaplain	78
Presbyterian do.	75
Roman Catholic do.	80
Surgeon	66
Apothecary	102

CONTRACTORS.

For Potatoes,	Michael Wilson.
" Outmeal,	Robert Orr.
" Milk	George Johnston
" Bread	Charles Keys.
" Convicts' Clothing	Samuel Majowan

WEEKLY ALLOWANCE OF FUEL.

Day-rooms, each	2 bushels of Coals.
Guard-room	7 in Winter, 5 in Summer.
Officers'	3 bushels.
Hospital	Variable.
Kitchen	35 bushels.

N.B.—No allowance to Day-rooms in Summer.

BRIDEWELLS IN THE COUNTY.

Ballybot, Newry,	Keepers' Names.
Lurgan	George Guy.
Market Hill,	William Connolly
Newtown Hamilton	John Todd.
	James Frazer.

DESCRIPTION OF LABOUR.

MALES.

Tread Mill, Breaking Stones and Bones, White-washing, cleaning rooms and yards, Cooking, &c.

FEMALES.

Spinning, Sewing, Washing, Cleaning rooms, &c.

EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1841.

Amount of Diet	£ 633 10 9
Soap, £19 8s. 6d.; Candles, £5 11s. 9d.; Gas, £8 11s. 9d.	33 12 -
Straw	10 - -
Medicines	49 15 1
Stationery, Printing, Books, &c.	15 4 -
Clothing for Males	36 15 1
Clothing for Females	2 10 -
Furniture, Bedding, &c.	40 15 1
Fuel,—Coals, £68 13s. 6d.; Turf, £5 10s.	74 3 6
Repairs	145 17 10
Conveyance of Prisoners	- - -
Sundries	36 2 7
Total exclusive of Salaries	1,078 5 11

Average Expense in the County Gaol of Armagh.

Average number of Prisoners.	Total expense of the Gaol per annum.	Total Cost of each Prisoner in the year.	Total cost of each Prisoner per diem.	Expense of Officers for each Prisoner per annum.	Expense of each Prisoner per annum, exclusive of Officers.
136	£ 1,692 5 11	£ 12 8 10½	8½	£ 4 10 3½	£ 7 18 6½

Daily Expense of each Prisoner:—For Officers and other Incidental Expenses, 5½d. For Diet only, 3d. Total per diem, 8½d.

On looking over the Inspectors'-General Report for the year ending 1840, a discrepancy appears in the returns made from this Gaol as to the average number of Prisoners, as in the body of the Report the average is stated to be 124, whereas in the return before referred to, the average is made to appear 141 Prisoners; this deviation in point of numbers must cause the cost of each Prisoner per annum to appear much less than it really was, and taking the average for the past year at 136, and the entire cost of the Gaol being £1,692 5s. 11d., makes the expense of each Prisoner per annum to be £12 8s. 10½d., whilst it appears by the statement referred to, that for that year the entire cost of each Prisoner was only £11 13s. 2d.

The health of the Prisoners calls for particular attention. The services of Dr. Robinson are very efficient; I think it due to him to introduce a report with which he has furnished me. The observations it contains on criminal Lunatics are striking and convincing; as are other remarks which he profers in connexion with general disease.

INFIRMARY, ARMAGH, 24th Dec., 1841.

"SIR,—In compliance with your wishes, I transmit to you the accompanying abstract of the matters that have come within my sphere of duty, as the Medical officer of our County Gaol.

Cases treated in the Gaol Hospital from 1st November, 1840, to 31st October, 1841, inclusive, being one year,

At least twice that number were prescribed for in the books of the Prison, and, by timely application of Medical aid, saved from the sufferings and consequences of probably very dangerous illness. Of the interns treated in the Hospital there were

Fevers and Inflammatory affections,	164
Cases unattended with Fever, as Dyspepsis, Abscess, Ulcers, Epilepsy, &c.,	53
Itch, and Cutaneous affections,	37
Syphilitic diseases,	14
Parturitions,	4
Lunatics,	3

275

There were two deaths in the Prison during the year; one, a case of Enteritis, another, a case of Pulmonary disease.

Besides the three Lunatics noticed above, two others have been committed to Gaol since the commencement of the present month (December, 1841,) a proceeding which I feel constrained to animadvert upon, and, for the sake of the unhappy Lunatics, to deplore; it has now under the provisions of a recent Act of Parliament, the color of law,—but is not of more frequent occurrence than previously to the passing of that enactment when, by a fiction of law, they were immured in Prison on the oath of some relation as peace breakers, and the Gaol made a stepping stone to the Asylums, where some obstruction or delay had been offered, or perhaps without making an effort to obtain admission there. As regards the wretched Lunatic, the valuable period in the commencement of his malady, when Medical relief might be administered with the best hope of restoration to reason, (if it were a case for hope) in an establishment provided with all suitable appliances, is wantonly squandered in a place, where exposure to the jeers of the depraved, if at large in the yards, or the unhappy evils of unsolaced exclusion if confined in a cell, cannot but confirm the mischief and effectually extinguish hope; when after the slow course of communicating with the authorities, the Lunatic is at last admitted into the District Asylum not a mile from this:—bad as it may be in other Counties, it is here incurable as it appears to me. I make no observation upon the ill effects of all this upon the discipline of the Prison, and the consumption of the time of the Prison officers, who have not learned to discharge the duties of Keepers of Lunatic Asylums.

There has been a considerable share of Catarrhal Fever in the Prison during the year, and some sharp cases of continued Fever, which all ended favourably.

I think it within my province and right to notice the subject of malingerers, of whom a great many are always found in Prisons, and whom the desire to be excused from hard labour prompts to simulate disease, and resort to all kinds of tricks, which it requires the utmost vigilance on my part to detect and thwart.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. ROBINSON,

Surgeon, Armagh Gaol."

The accounts and general office business are regularly conducted, but might be still more accurately managed in one or two respects. Thus, I would recommend a stricter system of checking the distribution of the provisions; such a one for instance, as I have pointed out in other reports. The Governor should have a form printed for this purpose, specifying for each day, the number in Prison and the quantity of food required. This he might sign and deliver to one of the Turnkeys, who on taking it to the Storekeeper could see that the items were weighed and delivered to the cooks. These having duly signed the docket, it might then be returned to the Governor who, finding all correct, would put it on the file and preserve it. At the end of the week an additional check would be furnished over this department, by comparing with the several pass books those of the Contractors. It would then be easy for the Board of Superintendence to discover any errors or deficiencies.

The schoolmaster also acts as storekeeper; he has been nineteen years engaged in the Prison, and is now advanced in years. I recommend that he should be discontinued in the former of his duties, and that a properly qualified and younger man should be procured in his place: he might also act as Turnkey. The person selected should undergo a preparatory instruction, as I find the school system of most Prisons very defective.

Persons intended for Prison schoolmasters should, in my opinion, be placed for an hour or two daily at one of the well conducted public schools, which are now to be found in all the principal towns in Ireland. They might then learn a proper method of teaching, which, I think, can only be perfectly communicated by persons well grounded in the practical working of an established system; such, for instance, as that adopted in the National seminaries, instituted for the purpose of educating the Poor. The Protestant Chaplain, who attended during my inspection, seems to pay much attention to the Prison, and to take particular interest in the schools.

The under officers appear to be active and intelligent. At the time of my inspection I had not an opportunity of seeing the Governor, who being old and infirm was confined to bed. Indeed this Report as at first prepared, contained a recommendation that he should be superannuated; but he died since, and John Turner, the first Turnkey, has been appointed in his place.

Lurgan Bridewell.

I visited this Bridewell on the morning of the 29th December, and found it in bad order—much noise and irregularity seemed to prevail. It was during the sitting at Quarter Sessions, and there were 16 Prisoners under confinement, 8 of each class, besides there were 4 young children with their mothers.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Gaol at Armagh.

Lurgan Bridewell.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Lurgan Bridewell.

The apartments had not been white-washed since the present Keeper took charge of it, which was in July last: the state of repair was very indifferent. The ceilings of the female department and stair-case were broken, the front door-case was rotten and insecure, privies bad, two windows broken, and the pump was out of order. There is a want of store room for straw, turf, and provisions. The room in which the females slept, and in which were 4 beds, was filthy, and the smell intolerable.

The accommodation for the male Prisoners consists of 3 cells, which are about 9 feet square each, and it frequently occurs that three or four are obliged to sleep together in them.

Besides repairs and white-washing, there were several articles required, which I have written to the Local Inspector to attend to, and which I have no doubt he will. I am bound here to state a fact, deserving, in my opinion, of very severe animadversion. I discovered that the bread supplied upon Contract to the Bridewell was deficient in quantity. The loaves ought to contain one pound each; but when I caused them to be weighed, it turned out that every one of them wanted four ounces of the proper weight. I apprised the Local Inspector, of this gross impropriety, and received from him an answer by letter in the following words, viz.:—"I have inquired into the cause of the deficiency of weight in the bread, and find that it has arisen from the best bread being provided instead of an inferior quality. I have directed that to be never used." Let the fact and the excuse offered for it go together and speak for themselves. The baker, it seems, thought proper to abstract one-fourth from the quantity of bread which he contracted to supply, and when detected in the practice, his excuse forsooth is that he made up in *quality* for the defect in *quantity*, and as to the assertion that a better quality *was* provided, I have no means of testing its truth by an examination of the bread itself, which of course was long since consumed. This is certainly a matter not lightly to be passed over, and it is not necessary for me to point out what ought to be done on an occasion of the kind.

Indeed however unpleasant the incident, I shall not regret its occurrence, if it has the effect of directing proper attention to the supply and dispensation of prison victuals,—a subject of paramount importance. I advise that all Bridewells in the County should have one uniform system of provisions, and that the mixed diet should be adopted in all.

Both the Local Inspector and Keeper appear at a loss to know how they can procure or get money to keep this establishment in repair, and in a proper state: I have accordingly pointed out to the former the mode to pursue.

Diet consists of bread and milk, which costs 6*d.* per head per diem. Drunkards are fed on bread and water, at 4*d.* per do. The return of this class has fallen off considerably the last quarter, being only 15. The temperance system has commenced in this district, and the best results are beginning to be felt from it. The total expenditure for the last quarter, ending 30th December, was £5 9*s.* 2*d.*

I would suggest to the Prison authorities to substitute potatoes and milk for dinner, and stirabout and milk for breakfast, instead of bread diet; it is not what the class of persons that become inmates of a Prison are generally accustomed to, and the former dietary could be provided at a lower rate, about 3*d.* a-day, but not exceeding, in any instance, more than four pence.

Markethill Bridewell.

Markethill Bridewell

It is an old and badly constructed building, and in a state of dilapidation. However, there is a new one building, which is at the rear of the Court-house, and which, I was informed, would be finished in about three months. There has been great delay in the completion of this edifice, owing to the first contractor having failed in the performance of his engagement. The building is very limited in every respect; 3 cells, a day-room and yard for both classes; there has been no contract for sinking a pump, and water is about a quarter of a mile distant.

There is but one corridor in common to male and female Prisoners, and the day-rooms are opposite each other. I have pointed out the propriety of opening a door from the Keeper's yard with the female apartment, which would obviate the above objection if attended to.

There was one female Prisoner in the old Bridewell, committed since the previous day; she was, at half-past nine o'clock a.m., without her breakfast, and no fire in the apartment,—she presented a miserable appearance. The alleged crime was stealing a few lbs. of raw beef from a butcher.

The accounts and registry were regularly kept; the last quarter's expense amounts to £2 7*s.* 10½*d.*; the Keeper's salary is £6 6*s.*,—he is the keeper of the Court-house also, for which he receives an additional salary.

The resident clergyman visits once a quarter. I suggested the propriety of having a visiting book kept at the Bridewell, and to have the authorities pay more frequent visits.

*Newtown Hamilton Bridewell.*Newtown Hamilton
Bridewell.

This is really a most wretched kind of building,—the old part consists of 2 cells, 1 male another female, and a day-room; within the last four months a new addition has been made, but it is not yet completed. There are 2 day-rooms, 12 feet by 14 each, and 4 cells, 2 for both classes, about 12 feet square, and same in height. The situation is under the Court-house, and about 5 feet below the common level of the street; the cells are nearly dark, and cannot be sufficiently ventilated, and the space of the yards very limited

The Keeper's apartments are very damp—there is no fire-place in the bed room, they ought to be made more complete; he appears to be a very illiterate person, and not very efficient in keeping accounts or a correct registry. The charge for diet, which is bread and milk, is 8*d.* per diem; the same remarks which were made respecting the Lurgan Bridewell apply here, and with more force, as the expense is 2*d.* over that of the above named Prison, and I found the market prices very moderate.

Ballybot Bridewell.

This is an old building, the apartments are dark, and appeared very damp—there is not sufficient accommodation for so extensive a district. The place was undergoing the process of white-washing during my visit; the bed and bedding were not good. The Keeper is an old man, and appears to me not capable of superintending the establishment—he ought to be superannuated—he has been a very long period in the service as a public officer, and is, therefore, deserving of some compensation on retirement. The accounts and registries were not regularly made up at the period of my visit.

NORTH DISTRICT.
Newtown Hamilton
Bridewell.

Ballybot Bridewell.

Armagh District Lunatic Asylum.

This being the first district Asylum built in Ireland, is not so well planned as those of later date. Its accommodation is too limited as compared with the population and extent of district, having been originally designed for the reception of only 106 Patients. The Governors, indeed, soon found it necessary to alter one of the rooms into a Dormitory, in which 16 patients sleep, and by the annexed returns, it will be seen that the house is now completely filled, and that there are 20, with nearly as many more from the Prisons, in whose behalf the most urgent applications for admission are being made. In the published Report for 1840, a description is given of the crowded state of the rooms, with 16 idiot Criminals forced upon them since the passing of the Act 1st Vict. chap. 27. The increase thereby occasioned, together with the number of Incurables that previously existed, has filled the Establishment, and in a great degree interfered with the benevolent object of restoring those to society whose recovery might almost be relied on if admitted on the first appearance of the malady. However, it is the opinion of the Board of Directors, that when the Poor Law Houses are fully in operation the Asylum will be relieved of a large number of Idiots and harmless infirm cases with which it is now incumbered, and that it will then be sufficient to meet the wants of the Lunatic Poor of the district.

Armagh District
Lunatic Asylum.

It is not undeserving of remark, as stated by Doctor Kidd in his very able Report, (to which I shall have occasion again to refer) that of the seven cases of mortality occurring in the course of the last year, five were from the Gaol of Enniskillen; but indeed experience has proved that all Prison Cases are of a most aggravated nature, and much more prone to terminate fatally than those received directly into the Asylums. I must not forget to say that Dr. Kidd's Report was, upon request, obligingly furnished for my information, and that I have derived much advantage from its perusal. But the Medical Returns here given come from another source, being supplied by the Manager. Somewhat to my surprise I find that the attending Physician is not consulted on such subjects, and that he has no voice in deciding upon the admission or discharge of Patients.

The following is a Return of the admissions, discharges, and deaths, for the year 1841, and the number of applicants at present waiting for admission.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum on 1st January, 1841,				62	56	118
Admitted from 1st January, 1841, to 1st January 1842,				21	17	38
				83	73	156
Recovered in the same period,				9	9	18
Relieved and given up to friends,				6	3	9
Died,				3	4	7
Remaining in the Asylum on 1st January, 1842,				65	57	122
Total as above,				83	73	156
DEATHS.						
Number.	Ages.	Cause.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1.	60	Paralysis,	- - -	1	-	1
2.	55	Ditto,	- - -	1	-	1
3.	27	Pulmonary Consumption,	- - -	1	-	1
4.	60	Ditto,	- - -	-	1	1
5.	54	Ditto,	- - -	-	1	1
6.	22	Marasmus,	- - -	-	1	1
7.	37	Pulmonary Consumption,	- - -	-	1	1
Total as above,				3	4	7
Number of Applicants waiting admission.						
				Males.	Females.	Total.
County of Armagh,				10	1	11
County of Monaghan,				5	-	5
County of Fermanagh,				1	-	1
County of Cavan,				3	-	3
Total,				19	1	20

NORTH DISTRICT.

Armagh District
Lunatic Asylum.

This Institution is governed in a similar manner to other District Asylums, by a Board of Governors and Directors as follows:—

His Grace, the Lord Primate.
The Very Reverend the Dean of Armagh.
Arthur Irwin Kelly, Esq.
R. A. Thornton, Esq.

W. W. Algeo, Esq.
Reverend Doctor Blacker.
Reverend James Jones.
Manager.—T. Jackson.

Physician.—W. L. Kidd, M.D.

They meet the first Monday of every month, before which day correct forms of application for admission are to be sent in.

The following is the number of Officers and Servants, and the amount of their Salaries:—

Thomas and Matilda Jackson, Manager and Matron,	250	0	0
William Lodge Kidd, M.D.,	100	0	0
1 Gardener and Keeper,	20	0	0
1 Store Keeper,	15	0	0
3 Keepers, at £12 each,	36	0	0
1 Master Weaver,	10	0	0
1 Hall Porter and Messenger,	10	0	0
1 Cook,	10	0	0
1 Gate Keeper,	6	6	0
5 Nurses, at £6 6s. each,	31	10	0
8 Assistant Nurses, at £4 4s. each,	33	12	0
4 Laundry Maids, and Store Maid at £4 4s. each,	16	16	0

Total Salaries of Officers and Servants, 539 4 0

The total expense of this Asylum for the year 1841 was £2,107 7s. 10d., and the average cost of each patient, including every thing, £17 5s. 5d.

Expenditure on, and produce of Work.

Outlay on work and materials,	£45	4	8	
Produce of 849 yards linen, at 7d.,	24	15	3	
of work, 1,377 hanks yarn, at 4d.,	22	19	0	—Profit, £2 9 7
Expense of Land for the year,	16	8	9	
Value of produce sold or used in the House,	57	10	6	—Profit, £41 1 9
Total Profits,	-	-	-	£43 11 4

There are 105 Patients employed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At different Trades,	9	8	17
At other works,	41	47	88
Unemployed from imbecility	15	2	17
Totals,	65	57	122

The description of trades and other works are weaving Linen, winding and warping for Weavers, tailoring, garden labour, breaking stones, picking oakum, pumping water, spinning flax, making up bedding and clothing, knitting stockings, washing, making mats, quilting, &c.

By the above return it will be perceived that of the entire number only 17 are unemployed, the exemption from labour being occasioned by advanced age, and other physical and mental infirmities.

It is to be regretted, that so small a portion of land is attached to this Institution, considering the immense advantages which flow from the healthy and beneficial employment of Lunatics in agricultural pursuits, more particularly when we contemplate the great difficulty, and in most instances the impossibility, of teaching patients of this class any trade whatever. In fact, the want of this description of employment causes many to be deprived of occupation altogether, and consigns them to a state of silent and injurious idleness. Indeed as far as possible to relieve this very great defect, the Manager has judiciously introduced gymnastics and the use of a ball court.

He has also formed a school for the instruction of the females, an improvement of infinite value in the treatment of Lunatics, and worthy of being tried on a more extensive scale.

The experiment in the present instance is recommended by its happy effects. Several of the poor women, though deranged and previously unacquainted even with the Alphabet, have learned to read, and others have recovered and improved upon the information of their early years, which time or mental disease had effaced. All are as it were educated into rationality, having made at least this step towards it, that they are delighted with instructive occupation; and sensible of the benefits derived from it. I have seen many remarkable instances illustrative of the goodness of the system, and showing that it raises no injurious excitement. I dwell upon the subject as one which I consider of great importance, and it is my hope that an example so useful will be imitated in other establishments.

The period of Insanity is universally regarded as worse than a blank in life. How

relieving, then, should it be to our feelings of commiseration to know that it is not necessarily a season of total incapacity, but that the sufferers may, by a judicious course of training, be gradually brought to a state of mental health, acquiring at the same time the elements of intellectual and moral improvement.

In my opinion the experiment of instruction ought not to be confined to female Lunatics, nor limited to the mere rudiments of literature. Females it is true are generally of a more docile character than males, and the art of reading is an object of the greatest utility and pleasure among the humbler classes. But from what I have observed respecting the operation of external causes in the inducement and cure of Insanity, I am persuaded that male and female Lunatics may with great advantage not only be instructed in reading, writing, and other useful arts, but that concurrently with those objects the period of their confinement may be turned to the higher account of impressing on their minds the principles of morality and the consoling truths of religion.

Catechisms and works of the like sort, suited to the religious persuasion of the patients, and rendered as entertaining and amusing as possible, might be usefully employed for the twofold purpose of conveying a knowledge of reading and of the subjects comprised in the respective works. Would that some able hand undertook the compilation of a few small books proper for carrying out the idea which I here suggest.

Return of the admissions, discharges, &c., from the opening of the Institution on the 14th July, 1825, to the 1st January, 1842:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted during the above period, - - -	649	505	1154
Recovered in the same period, - - -	280	240	520
Relieved and given to friends, - - -	130	90	220
Unrelieved and harmless, and given to friends, - - -	73	40	113
Died, - - - - -	92	72	164
Transferred to Derry Asylum, - - -	10	5	15
Remaining in the Asylum, 1st January, 1842, - - -	64	58	122
Total as above, - - -	649	505	1154
Paralysis, - - - - -	38	8	46
Pulmonary Consumption, - - - - -	30	47	77
Cholera, - - - - -	3	-	3
Epilepsy, - - - - -	4	3	7
Syphilis, - - - - -	1	2	3
Dropsy, - - - - -	-	1	1
Fever, - - - - -	-	1	1
Excessive grief at the death of her husband, - - -	-	1	1
Gross neglect previous to admission, - - -	-	1	1
Rupture, - - - - -	1	-	1
Unknown, - - - - -	14	8	22
Total Deaths, - - -	92	72	164

By the above Returns it appears that the 520 Recoveries amounted to 45 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent., and the 164 Deaths to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

I am able to say that in this Establishment the patients are treated with as much of mildness as is consistent with their condition, and that in no instance recourse is unnecessarily had to measures of coercion or severity.

Indeed as to the mode of classing patients in this and in the other Institutions which I have visited, I cannot express unqualified approval. It appears to me of great importance, that persons afflicted with insanity should not associate together in any large numbers, and that if possible their divisions should be limited to at most 20 individuals; but this I regret to say, is an arrangement inconsistent with the present structure of the buildings.

Yet it is manifest that in proportion as each class is extended in the number of its members, the chance increases that some of the number will be refractory, and likely to occasion general disquiet. It is important that Patients should be classed according to the character of their disease—the refractory with the refractory, and the tranquil with the tranquil. Indeed one single refractory member is apt to cause excitement in a whole company of quiet lunatics, and it is plain, therefore, that such admixture must be generally injurious; one of its lightest consequences, perhaps, being the necessity for employing a greater number Keepers than would otherwise be required.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector General.*

County of Cavan Gaol.

I INSPECTED this Prison on the 18th December, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and was met by Mr. Kilby, an active member of the Board of Superintendence, Mr. Burrowes, the Local Inspector, the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian Chaplains, and the Surgeon, Dr. Roe.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Armagh District
Lunatic Asylum.

County of Cavan
Gaol.

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Cavan
Gaol.

In "the lodge," which is the anterior or entrance part of the Prison, are the apartments allotted to lunatics: they are very inconvenient and ill adapted for that unhappy class. The central, or Old Building, contains the Governor's apartments, the Board-room, (which is unfurnished,) an office, a carpenter's work-shop, and the pauper debtors' apartments, consisting of a day-room, a yard, and four sleeping-rooms, with four beds in each. The next division is that for tried misdemeanants—it consists of a day-room, a yard, twenty cells, seven rooms occupied by Turnkeys, and a reception-room, in which Prisoners are placed on committal: to the latter is attached a room containing three beds, in which they sleep on the first night of their confinement. Two rooms and a yard, rather limited in space, and complained of by those who use it, are appropriated to the master debtors. There are finally four rooms in the upper story—one occupied by a nursetender, one by female, and two by male patients. The new addition, which is separated from the old, consists of two wings with four yards, in which are privies and a constant supply of water. This part of the building is distributed into four divisions; to each of which is attached a day-room, work or dining-room, and twelve cells, 9 feet by 6, and 9½ feet in height: these and the adjoining corridors are well lit and ventilated. There are six solitary cells, which, being badly constructed and ill ventilated, ought no longer to be used: there had been only 26 punishments for Prison offences in the last year.

The female Prison is quite detached from the male, and consists of two day-rooms and yards, three sleeping rooms, limited apartments for Matron, and a small laundry: there are two privies in the yards, and a sufficient supply of water.

I found nineteen women under confinement, besides three in Hospital. There are frequently twenty-eight or thirty in each apartment; which measures only 20 feet by 16½, and 10 feet in height, with seven beds in each, their proportions are evidently too limited for so many occupants. Six Prisoners had children at the breast.

The female Prison requires extension, as it is not at present capable of accommodating more than 14 persons, with due regard to order, and a proper classification. At present the tried, the untried, and the lunatics, are all indiscriminately mixed together. With all these disadvantages this department of the Prison is well conducted by the Matron, who instructs her classes in all the rudimentary parts of education except writing. She also, with the assistance of a deputy, superintends the washing, spinning, needle-work, &c.

An enlargement of this part of the establishment having been strongly urged in a former Report of the Inspectors-General, I cannot, after the particular observation I have made of the great inconvenience attending the want of sufficient accommodation to enable the Prison authorities to carry into effect the system of separate confinement, but subscribe to the opinion already given upon this subject, and I beg to recommend the measure to the attentive consideration of the Grand Jury. I inspected the kitchen and store, and found them in perfect order: there were three cooks, and generally the tried misdemeanants are employed in this department. The meal and potatoes were very good; the former 14s. per cwt., and the latter 2s. 5d. and a fraction per cwt. The new milk was supplied at 1½d. per imperial quart, butter milk at ¾d. per quart, straw at 1s. 5d. per cwt. Comparing the contracts with the Market prices, and those paid at other Institutions in the town, I find them moderate. The total number in Prison at the time of my inspection amounted to 109, of whom 22 were females. There were 34 confined for debt, eight patients in the infirmary, and five lunatics.

Upon the whole, this return presents a decrease in crime, contrasted with that of the same period last year. The improved habits of the people, arising from temperance, afford every prospect of a further diminution. The number of committals from Petty Sessions has been lessened by one half; those for drunkenness, by 220, the total committals under this head for the last year being only 26. Notwithstanding the Act of Parliament abolishing arrest for debt on mesne process, which has now been one year in operation, I regret to state that there are a greater number of pauper debtors in this Prison, than there were last year. I was really shocked at their appearance; many of them were actually half naked, and exhibited the last degree of wretchedness. I found at work three tailors, two shoemakers, three weavers and winders, and one mason; the remaining Prisoners were employed at stone-breaking, Prison duties, and the tread wheel; on which latter twenty-one work for two hours every day, for the purpose of supplying the necessary quantity of water. They were all well clothed in Prison uniform, which is made in the Gaol, as are also shoes, clogs, tin vessels, nets, coopers' work, and linen.

The Sewers throughout the whole Prison are badly constructed, and require constant cleansing; in fact, injury to the health of the inmates is to be apprehended if the defective state of the sewerage is not remedied. It remains to be considered whether it would not be cheaper to lay down new sewers, than again to have recourse to the old practice of frequent repairs which never prove efficient.

The fuel used for heating the Gaol, and cooking is turf. This method of dressing food is preferred by the Governor to that in which steam is employed, on account of economy as well as other advantages; steam was once used in the Prison, but has latterly been abandoned as not so convenient.

The daily ration of food supplied to each Prisoner consists of a mixed diet, as regulated by the 7th Geo. IV., and approved by the Judges of the court of Queen's Bench.

Baths, tepid and cold, should be supplied in this, as in every other Prison; they are not only necessary for the cleanliness, but essentially conducive to the health of the inmates.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan
Gaol.

The order of discipline observed in the Gaol is as follows:—The Prisoners rise at 6 o'clock, wash themselves, and take exercise for two hours; they breakfast in their respective cells, and, after this, attend school in classes for two hours in the chapel.

There is no school-room, which is a very great defect. At 12 o'clock they repair to their several occupations, and employment is provided for them until 2 o'clock; from this hour till 3 they take exercise again, after which they assemble in their day-rooms, where the food is distributed, and they retire to their cells to take their meals. From 4 to 6 they are at work again, and then retire to sleep.

I visited the Prison again in the evening, and, upon the whole, was gratified with the regularity and orderly demeanour which appeared to prevail throughout the Establishment.

The health of the Prisoners has been remarkably good for the last year; there has been no eruption of general disease, or any disorder that can be considered as partaking of an epidemic character.

The cases of sickness furnished to me amounted to 120, and of these but one terminated in death.

The usual complaints were here repeated respecting Lunatics, and the injury inflicted upon that wretched class, in consequence of the delays that occur in getting them prompt admission into the asylums. The want of the various requisites essential to a proper system of treatment for this peculiar and distressing malady was here so glaring, that I cannot suppress an expression of my strong sense of the necessity that exists for an immediate alteration of the present highly defective operation of the law relating to criminal lunatics.

The Surgeon performs his duties regularly, and most efficiently, the Chaplains also attend punctually, and celebrate Divine Service each in his turn, in the Chapel which is in common to all persuasions.

I find that it is the custom of the Roman Catholic Chaplain to celebrate Mass on Saturdays instead of Sundays; he attends at 3 o'clock on the latter days, reads prayers, and delivers an appropriate lecture. However exemplary the manner in which this may be done, it must, I apprehend, be felt by all parties that the sooner this practice is abandoned the better. The celebration of the Sabbath is too solemn an obligation to be changed from one day to another, as a matter of personal or local convenience.

While upon this subject I would beg to add, that it would be well if the Chaplains at all County Gaols were to keep regular journals. This is done in England: observations are thus set down from day to day, matters of interest are noted and preserved, and many useful hints supplied for the improvement of the Prisoners, and the better government of the Prison.

I cannot conclude this Report without making a few observations upon the school, which is very ill-conducted. The Master is the clerk of the church in the town and devotes 2 hours each day to teaching, and 2 hours to the superintendence of the stone-breakers. On my expressing a desire to witness his mode of instruction, he summoned his classes; he commenced by reading himself a verse from a chapter in the Bible, and then called upon one or two in each class to read the remaining verses. This seemed to be the extent of his system. I asked him what elementary books he used, and whether they were those adopted by the Kildare-place Society, or the National Education Board; with some difficulty he produced at last 3 new books, which had been furnished to him by the Local Inspector some time back, but had evidently never been opened for use. I next asked him to show me how he taught the alphabet and spelling, and selected for this purpose a boy of 14 years of age from the spelling class; but I must say that the examination was by no means satisfactory. I must not forget to observe that the person so employed as a teacher is occupied in other duties unconnected with the Prison, and moreover keeps a shop in the town.

At the time of my visit I found all parts of the Prison very clean, which was the more creditable to the persons employed, as the construction of the building does not afford much facility for the purpose. The separate system with silence and employment is adopted; and, however imperfectly it may be carried into effect, owing to original defects in the building, it is nevertheless to be remarked that beneficial results have followed from its practice. The Governor is a person of much experience, having been 22 years conducting Prisons. Although not in favour of the separate and silent system at first, he has now become a perfect convert to it, being firmly convinced that it is the only one that can lead to the reformation of criminals. He has noticed a marked alteration in the general conduct, habits, and deportment, of individuals subjected to this particular mode of management, both before and after trial; and so far his observations support Mr. Brebner's experience in Glasgow, where similar results were seen to accompany its introduction.

The total expense of each Prisoner in this Gaol, including all officers' salaries, gaol repairs, and Prison dresses, amounts to 9d. per diem. The maintenance of each Prisoner, deducting officers' salaries, costs £9 9s. 6½d. per annum: the cost of diet only is £5 6s. 5½d. a head per annum. The cost of each Prisoner's clothing, including every article, is 15s. 6d. a-year.

I examined the accounts, and found they had been well kept by the Local Inspector, assisted by the Governor, there being no clerk. At the same time I remarked that some mode ought to be adopted for checking the storekeeper, (who is also head Turnkey,) in giving out potatoes and provisions; at present there is no order or docket from the Governor, but a simple statement of the number of Prisoners, upon which it is left to the store-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan
Gaol.

keeper to deliver the requisite quantity to the cook, who is generally, indeed always, a Prisoner. I observed that credit was taken in the accounts for upwards of £300 for tailoring, shoe-making, &c., as the assumed amount which such work would have cost if it had been done out of the Prison. This estimate, I confess, appears to me more ingenious than correct.

For a more detailed account of Gaol expenditure, extent of crime, &c., in this County, I beg to refer to the annual returns annexed to the general Parliamentary Report.

*Bridewell at Ballyconnell.*Bridewell at Bally-
connell.

I found this Bridewell clean and without Prisoners. The Registries and Accounts were correct: the diet per day per Prisoner is 8d. From inquiries that I have made, I am of opinion that 8d., or even 7d., is more than sufficient to provide the daily diet of a Prisoner. It might be very well provided for 6d., and in many places for 5d. I beg to refer to the following memorandum of repairs and necessities wanted at Ballyconnell Bridewell, and shall be glad to find the particulars attended to:—four pair of blankets—a pump to be sunk—a leading sewer made, and the present one repaired—spouting repaired—walls raised or spiked on the top, and the chimney of the female day-room to be put in proper order, to prevent it from smoking.

*Bridewell at Cootehill.*Bridewell at Coote-
hill.

The Cootehill Bridewell I visited December 20th, and found it very clean and without a Prisoner: the Registry and accounts are correctly kept: the expense of diet is 7d. a head per diem. The Keeper requires some blankets, as those which he has, have been in use nine years, and are quite worn out.

*Bridewell at Bailieboro'.*Bridewell at Bailie-
boro'.

Bailieboro' Bridewell, which I visited on the 20th of December, was well attended to. Four Prisoners had been recently committed—two males and two females, for larcenies; they were in their cells, and had the necessary Prison accommodation: the beds and blankets were clean, and showed that care had been taken of them: the expense of Diet was 8d. per diem: the sewers were out of order and required to be cleaned: the chimnies smoked constantly; the tiles on the roof had been loosened, and ought to undergo repair, and a bell should be hung at the outer door of the Bridewell: the walls of the yards want rough-dashing. The accounts and Registries I examined and found them very correct.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.**County of Donegal Gaol at Lifford.*County of Donegal
Gaol at Lifford.

THERE is much to be said in praise of this Prison, which I found unexceptionably clean and neat at the period of my visit, however I feel it my duty to point out to the Prison authorities what appeared to me as defective in the system pursued there, and which I have no doubt from the laudable anxiety I witnessed amongst the superior officers, and the great interest which they take in every thing relating to the Prison, &c., that they will most readily adopt such measures of improvement in penal discipline, as shall be found most conducive to the well-being of so important an establishment, over which they have been called upon to preside.

It appears that there are 85 single cells, and that the average number of inmates amounts to about 78. On the 6th of January, (the day of my inspection,) there were 81 under confinement, it also will be found that these cells are very limited as to room, and that the essential conditions of the silence system combined with employment, cannot be strictly followed owing to the original defective manner in which this Gaol as well as most of the other establishments in the country were built. To obviate the inconvenience of the structure of this Gaol, it was recommended to have the Prisoners eat their meals in the cells, as the plan of allowing them to meet in congregated masses at these hours, was fraught with the greatest evil, and lessened considerably the necessary and wholesome degree of restraint which that class of beings (whose unfortunate conditions we are endeavouring to improve,) should be made to feel and suffer. These observations have been drawn from me in consequence of the Local Inspectors stating that the Board of Superintendence "did not think it necessary to adopt that System."

The Inspector-General in the last Report strongly advised it, and further recommended that ten of the day-rooms might be divided and made into two cells each, which would afford additional accommodation and space for separate confinement, and which would enable the officers of the Prison to carry into practical operation (upon a limited scale at least,) the present improved and modified system of Prison discipline.

The following are the returns of the numbers, classification, and employment of the Prisoners on the 6th of January, 1841.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal
Gaol at Lifford.

MORNING STATE.	Male.	Female.	Hospital		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Felons tried, - - - - -	9	2	-	-	11
Do. untried, - - - - -	9	6	2	-	17
Misdemeanors tried, - - - - -	29	2	-	-	31
Do. untried, - - - - -	3	-	-	-	3
Master Debtors, - - - - -	4	-	-	-	4
Pauper Debtors, - - - - -	6	-	-	-	6
Witnesses, - - - - -	2	1	-	-	3
Lunatics, - - - - -	3	1	2	-	6
Total, -	65	12	4	-	81

Prisoners how employed on 6th January, 1842.

WARDS.	Number of Prisoners.	Wardmen.	Sweepers.	Cooks.	Breaking Stone.	Breaking Bone.	Carpenters.	Weavers.	Barbers.	Washing.	Sewing.	Supporting themselves.	Excused by the Doctor.	Sick.	Total.
Wards, 1 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - - -	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6
3 - - -	14	1	2	2	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14
4 - - -	15	1	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	15
5 - - -	13	1	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13
6 - - -	9	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	9
Females, - - -	12	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	2	-	12
Debtors, - - -	10	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	10
Crown Witnesses, - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total, -	81	6	3	3	4	32	2	-	1	3	5	7	11	4	81

N.B.—Of the 11 excused by the Doctor 6 are Lunatics, and 3 are Crown Witnesses. There is no Tread Mill labour.

Having called for a criminal return for the last five years, I have been furnished with the following, which will be found not devoid of interest, particularly as it shows a greater falling off in numbers for the last year than has occurred in any of the preceding years.

Number of Crown Prisoners committed to Lifford Gaol, County of Donegal, in the years 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

Year.	Religion.			Tradesmen.	Labourers.	Females.	Married.	Not Married.	Could Read.	Could not Read.	Baronies.							Total.	Convicted.	Re-convicted.
	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Roman Catholics.								Raphoe.	Enniskowen.	Kilmacrenan.	Bonagh.	Banagh.	Tyrhugh.	Unknown.			
1837	28	28	345	67	269	45	208	193	186	215	93	97	111	23	12	41	24	401	328	70
1838	36	37	339	59	298	55	236	176	152	260	85	71	113	58	23	36	26	412	354	58
1839	32	37	404	76	318	79	264	209	191	282	122	71	107	51	33	45	44	473	386	67
1840	52	20	349	68	295	58	212	209	175	246	118	60	86	49	22	65	21	421	393	57
1841	34	31	264	56	216	57	169	160	142	187	62	62	109	19	12	43	22	329	-	52

Population of this County, 298,104.

W. FENTON, Governor.

The Prisoners are but partially clothed, and every article is made in the Gaol of which a regular inventory is kept; there are scarcely any profits appearing to the credit of the County, the only return furnished to me under this important head is the annexed, which shows only a profit £19 8s. 4d. on the two articles, and which afford the principal occupation to the inmates of this establishment.

Costs of raw material for work for the year ending Summer Assizes, 1841.

For Stone,	-	-	£7 9 6
For Bone,	-	-	131 0 0
			£138 9 6

Sold within the above period.

Stone sold,	-	-	£19 8 6
Bone sold,	-	-	138 9 4
			£157 17 10

Profit, - - - - - 19 8 4

N.B.—The quantity of stone sold, exceeds that bought, but there was a quantity on hands previously.

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Donegal
Gaol at Lifford.

In addition to the number of single cells already enumerated, the Prison consists of 15 other sleeping apartments, 12 day rooms, 6 work rooms, 11 yards, 4 solitary cells, 12 privies, 5 water closets, 1 general cooking kitchen, 1 male hospital, 1 female hospital, 1 chapel, which is very well arranged for separating the classes, and a bath room where hot, cold, or shower baths are provided when required. There are 9 different store-rooms; on minute inspection I found all the above-mentioned apartments with utensils, clothes, bed, and bedding in excellent order, and the school (which is conducted by a regular schoolmaster under the superintendence of the 3 chaplains) I approve of with the exception of allowing the sacred scriptures to be used as a common school book, and which I generally found to be the practice in most of the Prisons I inspected.

The Books used in Gaol Schools are :—

Bibles and Testaments.
Scripture Lessons, Old Testament.
Do. New Testament.
Dublin Reading Books.
Spelling Books of parts 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Tablets, Travels and Natural History supplied by the Kildare-place Society.
Martin Doyle's Hints to Small Farmers on Planting, Draining, &c. &c.

Dietary.—This consists of the mixed kind, and what was in store appeared to be of the best quality, and the total cost of which for the last year ending the 31st December, amounted to £402 4s. 0½d. (rations to 10 officers included,) the average cost for food only per head, per annum, is £5 6s. 5½d. do. per head, per diem, 3½d. I subjoin a list of the names of Contractors and the prices paid for the provisions, together with the quantity and cost of the rations supplied to officers, which may prove useful returns to be referred to hereafter

Contracts and Prices.

Alexander Edie—Meal, at 12s. 9d. per cwt.
Andrew Clarke—Potatoes, at 2s. 4d. per cwt.
Patrick Scanlon—New Milk, 8d. per British gallon, contract for 3 years.
James M'Curdy—Butter Milk, 3d. per British gallon.
Daniel M'Menamin—Bread at 2d. per lb.
Alexander Morland—Soap, £1 10s. per cwt.; and Candles 5s. 10d. per dozen.
Patrick M'Menamin—Lime Washing twice a-year, £5 19s. 6d.

Rations to Officers and value thereof.

Quantity of Coal issued to Officers, 76 tons, 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 24lbs.	-	£65	5	6
Do. Turf 220 barrels, - - -	-	4	4	1
Quantity of Oatmeal, to do. 3 tons, 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 17lbs.	-	53	10	3
Quantity of New Milk, to do. 514 gallons, 3 quarts, -	-	17	3	2
Do. Butter Milk, 1228 gallons, 3 quarts 1½	-	15	7	2½
Quantity of Candles, 48 dozen, 11lbs. - - -	-	15	1	11½
		£170	12	2

The next subject of inquiry to which I directed my attention was the number of Officers, a return of whom with their respective names, situations, and salaries, I annex.

NAMES OF OFFICERS, SITUATIONS AND SALARIES.

		NON-RESIDENT :	
Rev. E. M. Clarke, Local Inspector,	£100	Rev. E. M. Clarke, Protestant Chaplain,	£30
William Stewart, Esq., Surgeon, -	-	Rev. William M'Crea, Presbyterian do.	30
Mr. James Gillespie, Compounder, -	15	Rev. Charles M'Cafferty, R. Catholic do.	30
		RESIDENT :	
William Fenton, Governor, -	£150	William Buchanan, 5th Turnkey,	£20
John Bernie, - 1st Turnkey, -	40	Patrick M'Fall, 6th do.	20
James Starkey, 2nd do. -	30	James Baird, - 7th do.	20
Hugh Swan, 3rd do. -	25	David M'Menamin, Schoolmaster,	20
John Morrow, 4th do. -	20	Jane Ash, - Matron,	30
Total amount, - - - - -	-		£580 0 0
Annual amount of Rations, &c. to Resident Officers, - - -	-		170 12 2
Nine Wardsmen and Cooks, at 6d. per week each, - - -	-		11 14 0
			£762 6 2
Deduct Profits on Work, - - - - -	-		19 8 4
			£742 17 10
Total amount in Salaries, &c., paid to ten Officers per annum, - - -	-		£742 17 10
or (78 being the average number confined) £9 10s. 5½d. per head per annum.			

This average will allow one officer exclusive of the Governor, to every 8½ men.

The Under-officers appeared to have been well selected; they wear liveries, and I have every reason to believe that they are zealous and active in the performance of their duties.

The books, accounts and registries are all very regularly kept. The usual Prison Regulations and Bye-laws are in force; and the Visiting Book showed how many visits had been paid by the extern Officers during the last year, which were as follows :—

		VISITS OF OFFICERS.	
Local Inspector, - - -	168	Church of England Chaplain, 168	
Surgeon, - - -	118	Church of Scotland Chaplain, 116	
		Church of Rome Chaplain, 98	

The Lunatic Department is attended with the same untoward circumstances in this Prison as in all the others I have visited, and the general complaint of the delay which occurs before they are received into the District Asylum, prevails equally here.

There were five males and one female who require constant care and attention, and take up almost the entire time of a male and female keeper, unless Prisoners are employed for the purpose, which I conceive to be very objectionable, as there is a particular system of education necessary for training persons, under whose watchful care and management Lunatics should be placed; and to think that a common Prison could have the requisite accommodation, or that the Sub-officers could have sufficient experience is quite impossible.

State of Health during the last year.—There were thirty-two cases treated in the Hospital, and the prevailing disease was Bronchitis. No epidemic, and only two deaths—a Lunatic and an aged female from disease of the lungs. The Medicines are supplied by Messrs. Lestle and Co., and kept in a very well regulated laboratory, and compounded (as prescribed by the Surgeon) by an Apothecary who receives £15 per annum.

The Hospital was very clean and in good order.

The Local Lunatic Asylum of the County (in which seven female and four male Idiots are confined) is situated in the basement story of the Court-house, and was originally the Prison of this County. A male keeper receives £20 a-year. The establishment is in connexion with the Gaol, supported by the same funds, and superintended by the Prison authorities.

The apartments and cells are in bad repair, the establishment altogether is quite unsuited as a habitation for any class of human beings; it ought to be abolished, and some arrangement should be entered into to procure their admission into the Poor Houses where their personal comforts could be better attended to, and the expense would fall much lighter on the County.

Suggestions towards Improvement.—The following is a summary of the suggestions which I would beg leave to direct the attention of the Board of Superintendence to:—

1st. To have the Prisoners confined to their cells during meal hours, and inspection apertures made in the doors.

2nd. To divide as many of the Day-rooms as will be found convenient, in order to enable the Prison Authorities to commence the separate and silence system in a more stringent manner.

3rd. Not to allow the Scriptures to be used indiscriminately in the schools, but only under the direction of the respective Chaplains; and that a more general and perfect set of school books be procured, and a well selected library be established.

4th. That regular Journals should in future be kept by the different Chaplains, Medical Attendant, and Schoolmaster, which would enable them when called upon, to furnish valuable and interesting reports in their respective departments.

5th. That the Chaplains be requested to conform in future to the regulations, as provided in the 7th of Geo. IV., cap. 74, for inspecting the provisions, &c., and keeping a regular Journal for this specific purpose.

6th. That either the Governor or one of his Sub-officers should be present every morning on the delivering of the provisions by the Storekeeper to the Cooks, and that a regular docket of the necessary quantity should be made out, and signed by the parties, and then filed in the office.

7th. That the practice of paying wages to Prisoners acting as Wardsmen and Cooks is objectionable, and therefore should be discontinued; any Prisoner who happens to be re-committed ought not to be employed in such occupation.

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

Sir James Stewart, Bart., Fort Stewart,
Sir E. S. Hayes, Bart., M.P., Drumboe Castle,
Alexander R. Stewart, Esq., Ards House,
Daniel Chambers, Esq., Loughneagh,
Rev. William Knox, Clonleigh,
William Fenwick, Esq., Green-hills,
Benjamin G. Humpez, Esq., Cavanacor,
Johnston Mansfield, Esq., Killygordon,
James Johnston, Esq., Woodlands,
Francis Mansfield, Esq., Castlestranaghan,
John V. Stewart, Esq., Rock-hill,
Rev. Samuel Montgomery, Belmount.

ACCOMMODATION OF GAOL.

Number of Single Cells, -	85
Do. Rooms with Beds, -	15
Do. Day-rooms, -	12
Do. Work-rooms, -	6
Do. Yards, -	11
Do. Solitary Cells, -	4
Do. Privies, -	12
Do. Water Closets, -	5
General Cooking Kitchen, -	1
Hospital, Male, -	1
Do. Female, -	1
Chapel one, and Bath one, hot, cold and shower.	

OFFICERS ON GAOL ALLOWANCE.

Governor, Seven Turnkeys, Matron and
Schoolmaster.

NO. OF STORES AND HOW OCCUPIED.

Store for Male Clothing, -	-	-	1
Do. for Female do. -	-	-	1
Do. for Meal, -	-	-	1
Do. for Potatoes, -	-	-	1
Do. for Straw, -	-	-	1
Do. for Coal, -	-	-	3
Inspector's store, -	-	-	1

BEDDING.

Beadsteads (Iron) -	-	-	124
Bed-Ticks, -	-	-	116
Blankets, -	-	-	196
Sheets, -	-	-	159
Rugs, -	-	-	169
Pillows, -	-	-	116

MALE DRESSES.

Jackets, -	-	-	55
Waistcoats, -	-	-	65
Trowsers, -	-	-	36
Shoes (pairs) -	-	-	16
Stockings (pairs) -	-	-	43
Shirts, -	-	-	31

K

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal.
Gaol at Lifford.

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Donegal
Gaol at Lifford.

FEMALE DRESSES.

Bedgowns,	-	-	-	12
Petticoats,	-	-	-	12
Shifts,	-	-	-	12
Aprons,	-	-	-	12
Caps,	-	-	-	12
Handkerchiefs,	-	-	-	12
Shoes (pairs)	-	-	-	14
Stockings (pairs)	-	-	-	12

CONTRACTORS.

Alexander Edie, for Meal.
Andrew Clarke, for Potatoes.
Patrick Scanlon, for New-milk.
James M^cCurdy, for Butter-milk.

BRIDEWELLS.

Letterkenny, William Colhoun, Keeper.
Donegal, James Dixon, Keeper.

Wardsmen and Cooks are paid 6*d.* per week; some other Prisoners receive a certain allowance to carry them home, according to the distance they have to travel.

Since the preceding was written I have received from the Local Inspector the following answers to queries which I forwarded to him:—

“The total expense of the Prison (omitting Officers’ salaries) for 1841, was £995 6*s.* 9*d.* Under this head I may observe, that although the gross expenditure for 1841 was £1,563 6*s.* 9*d.*, yet the actual cost to the County was not this sum, for the Board of Excise pays 4½*d.* per diem for each Prisoner convicted of a breach of the Excise Laws, the amount of which in 1841 was £62 14*s.* 5½*d.* Again, there was received from Prisoners (who in order to be exempt from work, pay the cost of their diet), and from Deserters, the sum of £10 10*s.* 6*d.*—in my account with the Board of Superintendence such sums are credited to the County. The cost of employment, which is repaid from the produce of labour, is also included in the gross expenditure under the head ‘Sundries,’ it amounts to £147 14*s.* 5½*d.* These sums, amounting to £220 19*s.* 5*d.*, deducted from the gross, will leave the nett expenditure (the sum the Prison actually costs the County within the year) as £1,342 7*s.* 4*d.*

“Total average expense per head per annum, for food only, £5 6*s.* 5½*d.*; per diem for same, 3½*d.*

“How many instances of solitary confinement took place, or prison punishments, during the last year?—Solitary confinements 91, other punishments 256, total 326.

“How much relief given to each Prisoner on being discharged from Gaol?—This relief is only given when applied for by those about to be discharged, and who are unable to defray their own expenses home. The Board has given me a discretionary power as to those cases in which it should be afforded; the sum is limited to 1*s.* for each 20 miles the person discharged will have to travel home. The aggregate amount in 1841 was 14*s.*; it is defrayed from the general fund, but I take it into account when estimating the profit of work.

“The Board of Superintendence meet regularly on the first Monday in each month; the accounts are carefully audited by the Board previous to each Assizes, and when audited, submitted to the Grand Jury for examination. Not a shilling is expended without their knowledge and approbation; and, at their monthly meetings an account is given of any money that may have been received within the month previous for the produce of labour, or from any other source.”

Letterkenny Bridewell.

Letterkenny Bride-
well.

This minor Prison was very clean and in good order, there were 57 Prisoners, including 3 Drunkards, committed within the last 3 months, the total cost of whose maintenance amounted to £2 7*s.* 6*d.*; allowance for fuel and candle-light for 3 months £1 10*s.*; total for the quarter ending 31st December, 1841, £3 17*s.* 6*d.*

The expense per head for diet (which is mixed) is 5*d.* I have recommended an additional column in the Registry Book wherein the number of meals given to each of the Prisoners shall be inserted, and to let it appear also the exact time of their coming into the Bridewell, as well as the hour of their removal to County Gaol or enlargement. And I would suggest the propriety of a Visiting Book being kept in future for the Local Inspector; Magistrates, and other authorities to make observations and sign their names in regularly, this would serve as a salutary check against abuses or neglect.

Donegal Bridewell.

Donegal Bridewell.

This Bridewell is very badly constructed and inconvenient, and it was not in as clean and orderly a manner as I could have wished, one of the passages was filled up with old broken tubs, &c., and the yards were not in good order, the walls are out of repair and are too low and consequently insecure.

The entrance to the male and female cells is by a door common to both, there is but one cell appropriated to the latter class with only one bed, and it is used also as a day room, it is indifferently lighted and limited in space, pump out of order, no use at present, an open hearth, no grate; turf is the fuel.

The male division consists of two cells in one of which there are two iron and one metal bedstead, this apartment usually accommodates 7 Prisoners, there is a dark solitary cell for drunkards.

The cells altogether are small, dark, ill ventilated, and damp; food is of the mixed kind and costs 4*d.* per head per diem, the price of provisions is very moderate in this district.

The Local Inspector visits occasionally.

March, 1842.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.

County of Down
Gaol at Downpatrick

I inspected this Gaol on the 30th December, 1841. It is a very extensive building, consisting of six radiating wings, with corresponding airing yards, and Governor’s house in

the centre, but upon a minute examination of the interior, I consider it defective in many respects, as to making and forming classifications, or of carrying on a necessary degree of inspection, whilst at the same time a more numerous staff is required for its due superintendence.

Office Department.—I examined the several Books and found them to have been regularly kept.

NO. OF VISITS OF OFFICERS, THIS YEAR:—(Extracted from the Journals).

Protestant Chaplain,	-	-	-	-	-	164
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	-	-	-	-	-	175
Presbyterian Chaplain,	-	-	-	-	-	195
Physician,	-	-	-	-	-	217
Apothecary,	-	-	-	-	-	255

The Pass-books correspond exactly with the Provision-books, and I found a better system adopted here than in other places, the Deputy Governor giving a Docket to the Contractor after weighing each article.

The Contract for Potatoes, Milk and Bread is monthly, which is found to be the most economical plan in this part of the country.

RETURN OF CONTRACTS FOR THE GAOL, FOR DECEMBER, 1841:—

John Gray, for Sweet-milk, at 9d. per Gallon.

Same, for Butter-milk, at 3d. per do.

George Young, for Potatoes, at 1s. 10d. per Cwt.

Coals are purchased by one who acts as Schoolmaster, Clerk and Purveyor, and for performing all these duties he is paid a salary of £52 per annum.

The Head Turnkey acts as Store keeper, the Deputy-Governor's duty interfering with this important branch, as he is obliged to attend from time to time, the different Quarter Sessions of the County.

I found it necessary to recommend either that the Governor, or one of his Officers, should be always present and see the necessary quantity of Provisions weighed and measured out by the Storekeeper to the Cooks, who are themselves Prisoners.

The accommodation of the Provision Store Rooms is very limited.

The Chaplains in turn inspect the food dressed and undressed, and their Reports are favourable on the subject.

State of the Prison, 29th December, 1841.

	Males	Females	HOSPITAL.		TOTAL.
			Males	Females	
Felons tried,	26	10	1	1	38
Do. untried,	21	9	3	2	35
Misdemeanors tried,	23	7	3	1	34
Do. untried,	1	3	0	1	5
Debtors on Gaol Diet,	14	1	0	1	16
Do. supporting themselves,	23	0	1	0	24
Soldiers under sentence of Courts Martial,	1	0	0	0	1
Crown Witnesses,	0	0	0	0	0
Lunatics,	0	1	0	1	2
Total,	109	31	8	7	155

The average number of Prisoners for each day in this year appears to have been 170. The greatest number confined on any one day 240, and the number of re-committals for the same period is stated to be 90.

The accommodation is as follows:—Number of single Cells, 200—other Rooms with beds, 16—Day-rooms, 14—Yards, 12—Wards, 12—Workshops, 27—Hospitals, Male, 1, Female, 1—Solitary and Vagrant Cells, 26—Chapel, 1—and 15 Store-rooms for clothing, straw, oatmeal, potatoes, coal and turf, soap, candles and oil, and Hospitals. A Bath-room is also attached to each wing.

The Prisoners dine and work in their cells, which are only 9½ feet by 6½. The doors are very small and there are no inspection-holes in them. The windows are well constructed, as also openings in the ceilings for carrying on the necessary ventilation. The Corridors are not well lighted and only 3½ feet in breadth. Much inconvenience is produced by having the bedding of each cell removed daily into them, in order to afford room for the Prisoners to work. An apartment at the end of each Corridor, as a temporary store, would obviate the inconvenience, and there is one in many Prisons in England and Scotland.

Straw Palliasses are used here which adds considerably to the inconvenience, and I would recommend Hammocks to be substituted; Metal Bedsteads are firmly fixed to the walls and take up too much room.

There is no mode of heating the Corridors or Cells of this extensive Prison; in the other apartments there are 54 fires, for each of which 140 lbs of coals per week are allowed. There are two Solitary Cells to each wing for punishment of Prison offences; they are very confined, dark and cold. There were 180 punishments during the last year, and the average number of hours for each Prisoner was 27. Soldiers under sentence of solitary confinement are placed in the ordinary cells, and are not allowed out except for the purpose of washing and for the necessities of nature, during the period of such imprisonment, which is in general one month.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down
Gaol at Downpatrick

Hospital Department.—The Hospitals for Males and Females are detached buildings, and contain each four Wards, with baths and every other accommodation requisite. The Apothecary's shop is very neat and well supplied with medicine purchased at the Apothecaries' Hall. Upon the whole this establishment is very creditable to the Institution. The present Surgeon, Doctor Brabazon, who had only been elected four weeks, states, "that within this period there have been 151 reported sick, amongst this number but few have been found necessary to transfer to the Hospital. A large number were Malingerers, and the complaints of the remainder were very unimportant; there have been within the same period 71 Prisoners committed, each of whom was inspected (with a view to discover Itch or other contagious disease) previous to their being sent to their different classes."

The Governor states in his return to me, that in the last year there were 2,046 Prisoners prescribed for, and that 26 were taken into hospital during that period. There is no return of a death having occurred.

The Male and Female portions of the Prison are separate as in all other Gaols. One wing and a half of the entire building is appropriated to the Female Prisoners. The Matron's apartments are separate from the above and situate opposite the airing yards.

The tried and untried are placed together, and arranged in classes according to their characters, they work in classes under the eye of the Matron and her Assistants, and are clothed in dresses furnished to them by the Prison, at an expense of 13s. 3d. per suit.

There is one Female Lunatic in this Division for the last three years, who requires much care and constant vigilance on the part of the Attendants. She ought to be removed to either a District Asylum, or more properly, as being incurable, into the Poor House.

The number of Drunkards is reported to have fallen off considerably in this District for the last year, by the general Return. They get one meal per day which consists of 1lb. of bread.

Debtors.—The Debtors' apartments presented a regular and good appearance, which is rather unusual with this class of Prisoners.

Tread Mill Labour.—This department, although not remunerative to the county, is well arranged and much better conducted than in any other Gaol I had an opportunity of inspecting. Ten at a time work at it and are relieved at regular periods. There are partitions for separating each Prisoner which is of the greatest advantage, and also stalls appropriated for the same purpose of separation for those not on the wheel.

The Male Prisoners are clothed by the Prison at an expense of £1 1s. 4d. per suit, and are employed at the following description of labour, viz.:—breaking stones, carrying stones, breaking freestone, garden labour, cooking and cleaning, carpentry, tin-plate working, weaving, winding, hackling, scutching and carding flax, nail-making, bruising oats, shoe-making, picking oakum, and white-washing.

The Female Prisoners are employed in spinning, knitting, carding, sewing and washing.

The scutching by hand commenced here latterly, and it is expected that it will turn out to be a profitable employment; and a description of tow hitherto considered as useless, is carded and spun into thread, which is used in making coarse packing cloths.

There is a separate Male and Female Work Account kept. These accounts are detailed with all materials purchased from the preceding Assizes, and with the payments made to the Prisoners, and the balance carried to the Dr. or Cr. side of the general account as the case may be.

The general account is debited with all the outlay for the Gaol under the different Heads, and loss on work, if any, and credited with the sum presented by the Grand Jury for the expenses of the Gaol, the profits on work, if any, and all other sums, that come into the hands of the Board of Superintendence.

The general account is presented with the Grand Warrant; the profit on work is not therefore paid into the Treasurer, but the County gets credit in that account.

WORK ACCOUNT.

Amount of Return of Work for the year 1841,	-	-	£659 11s. 2d.
Amount of Outlay for Work for same period,	-	-	541 5 3½

Profit for the year 1841, as credited in general account, £118 5 10½

Amount paid to Prisoners for the year 1841,	-	-	£38 9 1½
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I subjoin the following Returns as furnished to me under their respective heads:—

NAMES OF OFFICERS OF THE GAOL, SITUATIONS, AND SALARIES.

Rev. J. Reid, Protestant Chaplain,	£30	0	0	John M'Vicker, 5th. do.	-	£32	10	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian do.	30	0	0	William Waterworth, 6th do.	-	32	10	0
Rev. B. McAuley, Roman Catholic do.	30	0	0	Thomas Morrison, 7th. do.	-	32	10	0
Philip E. Brabazon, Esq., Physician,				James Cuffie, 8th. do.	-	32	10	0
George Young, Esq., Apothecary, -	27	13	10	Robert Shields, 9th. do.	-	32	10	0
S. H. Rowan, Governor and Local Inspector, -	300	0	0	Hugh Jennings, 10th. do.	-	32	10	0
John Waterworth, Deputy Governor,	80	0	0	Jas. Copeland, Schoolmaster & Purveyor,	52	0	0	
William Gibson, 1st Turnkey, -	45	0	0	Alice Copeland, 1st Matron, -	20	0	0	
Elisha Jackson, 2nd. do. -	40	0	0	Eliza Cochrane, 2nd do. -	20	0	0	
John Gibson, 3rd. do. -	32	10	0	Isabella Sands, Hospital Nurse, -	12	0	0	
William Magee, 4th. do. -	32	10	0					
								£946 13 10

BEDDING.									
Iron Bedsteads,	-	-	244	Caps,	-	-	-	115	NORTH DISTRICT. County of Down Gaol at Downpatrick
Bed-Tickens,	-	-	240	Clogs,	-	-	-	24	
Blankets,	-	-	508	Towels,	-	-	-	90	
Sheets,	-	-	4						
Quilts,	-	-	207	FEMALE DRESSES.					
				Bed-gowns,	-	-	-	81	
				Petticoats,	-	-	-	50	
				Shifts,	-	-	-	81	
				Aprons,	-	-	-	61	
				Caps,	-	-	-	91	
				Shoes,	-	-	-	26	
				Handkerchiefs,	-	-	-	50	
MALE CLOTHING.									
Jackets,	-	-	160						
Trowsers,	-	-	140						
Shirts,	-	-	219						

EXPENDITURE OF THE GAOL FOR THIS YEAR.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of Diet,	-	-	887 17 5½
Do. of Fuel,	-	-	182 17 11
Do. Soap and Candles and Oil,	-	-	44 19 5½
Do. Straw, Bedding and Furniture,	-	-	163 16 0
Do. Medicine,	-	-	20 1 5
Do. Stationery and Printing,	-	-	19 12 7½
Do. Male Clothing,	-	-	105 1 6
Do. Female do.	-	-	43 4 2
Do. Repairs of the Gaol,	-	-	54 19 7
Do. other Servants,	-	-	6 9 10
Do. Sundries,	-	-	76 2 1½

£1,605 2 1

From the foregoing Returns the following Calculations have been made, with the view of bringing an Abstract from the general Returns in the Appendix, under immediate observation:—

Total Cost of the Gaol for the year 1841:—

Salaries to Officers.	Diet to Prisoners.	Incidentals, as specified in No.5.	Total Cost of the Gaol.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
946 13 10	887 17 5½	717 4 7½	2,551 15 11

CALCULATIONS.

Average No. of Prisoners.	Average Cost of Diet.	Total cost of each Prisoner for the year.	Total cost of each Prisoner per diem.	Expense of Officers for each Prisoner for the year.	Expense of Incidentals for each Prisoner for the year.	Cost of each Prisoner for the year, exclusive of Officers and Incidentals.
	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
170	3½	15 0 2½	95175 4365	5 10 2½	4 4 4½	5 5 7½

EXPLANATORY OF DAILY EXPENSES OF PRISONERS.

Salaries to Officers.	Incidental charges on the Prison	Diet for each Prisoner.	Total cost of each Prisoner.
d.	d.	d.	d.
3½	3	3½	10

Education.—The School is conducted in the Chapel, in 10 separate compartments, in which the several classes are placed. The Schoolmaster, and a sufficient number of the Turnkeys as assistants, from 10 till 12 o'clock, on every day (except Sunday) pass from one compartment to another, and call up all those who are engaged in the same lessons, and when they have been instructed for a sufficient time they retire, and another division of the same class is brought up. The course of instruction comprises spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic.

The books in the lower classes are the spelling-books published by the Society for the Education of the Poor in Ireland.

For the more advanced classes, the Dublin Reading Book, the Histories published by the same Society, and the New Testament. No Prisoner is compelled to read any religious book.

The School Registry contains the names of the Prisoners, the place they are from, age, state of education on committal and discharge, and progress.

There are separate hours allotted for teaching the Juvenile Class, in order to prevent their mixing with the Adult Criminals, and the Turnkey who has charge of the former takes two at a time to the Day-room for instruction.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down
Gaol at Downpatrick

Each Prisoner is provided with a slate and pencil to practise writing and cyphering in his cell. This is examined by the Governor at inspection every day. They are also visited by the Schoolmaster, in their cells, to ascertain their progress.

The Matron teaches the Female Prisoners in the lower classes separately, but when capable of reading they are placed in a higher class. They are not taught either writing or arithmetic.

The Chaplains attend regularly to give instruction to their respective flocks on Sundays. They visit the Gaol twice a week, and all keep journals independent of the usual signature book. There is no library established.

The Governor, whose opinion, from his rank, character, and experience in Prison discipline, must carry great weight with it, states that the number received from November, 1840, to the same period in 1841, was 100, forming about one-fifth of the Male Prisoners committed on criminal charges, have been kept in separate confinement without injury to their health, and that the system of Prison discipline was attended with the best effects.

He cites one remarkable instance of an individual, who requested to be taken to the separate class, urging as a reason, that he was determined to reform his life, and that he was annoyed by some of the Prisoners in the class in which he was.

The Rev. Mr. White, the Presbyterian clergyman, stated, that he found several of the Prisoners, particularly females, impressed with a deep sense of moral and religious feeling on leaving, and that they formed a determination of abandoning their vicious course.

Newry Bridewell.

I inspected this Bridewell on the 14th December, 1841, and found it clean and lime-washed, the beds and bedding in good order, and the accounts made up: but the general registry was defective and not regularly kept, owing, as the Keeper alleged, to his recent severe illness.

The cost of the diet per head per diem is 5d.

This Bridewell, which was never built for a Prison, has long since been condemned by the Inspectors-General; and Major PALMER, who inspected it last year, recommended that a new building should be erected in or near the new Court-House, as suggested in a former Report, and if approved of, to have it made a District Bridewell under the Act, the distance being so great to the County Gaol.

It appears that £600 have been presented for this purpose, and it was the intention to fit up the basement story of the Court-House as a Bridewell; but this idea was afterwards given up, as the Inspector-General considered the site to be objectionable for several reasons.

Thus matters were allowed to rest, and no effort has since been made to carry into effect the proposed measure. However, it is to be hoped the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence will take the subject into consideration at their next meeting, and that they will see the necessity of either erecting a new Bridewell in a convenient and healthy place, or of getting the present old Prison into proper repair, so as to render it capable of affording the necessary accommodation. The necessity of immediate steps to obviate the existing inconvenience, appears by a letter, which was addressed by the Keeper to the Inspectors-General on the 26th of November last:—"Stating that on the 24th of that month an escape was attempted by a Prisoner named James Greenwood, by making a hole through the ceiling; the laths and plastering were so bad, and the joists so old and decayed, that he was able to effect his purpose so far with a piece of lath which supported the window for ventilation. He was detected in the act of letting himself down from the roof by means of a rope, which he had contrived to make of his quilt."

Several specifications and estimates having been given in by contractors for repairing, altering, &c., they have been accordingly transmitted to the Governor and Local Inspector of the County Prison, for the purpose of laying before the Grand Jury for their consideration.

February, 1842.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

County Fermanagh Gaol at Enniskillen.

County Fermanagh
Gaol at Enniskillen.

I HAVE inspected this County Gaol, and from the manner in which the duty is carried on, and the general cleanliness and order of the Gaol, as well as from the inquiries which I made, I have every reason to think that the Governor is an Officer qualified to do justice to a better system than the present state of Enniskillen enables him to carry on. I had the advantage in my inspection of laying before the Board the plans prepared for building an addition to the Gaol, on a plan calculated to carry out the provisions of the Act of the last Session, which were approved, and are to be submitted to the Grand Jury.

If this addition is completed exclusive of the great object of introducing the Separate System, the principal defects now complained of will be corrected.

1. There will be room for a reformatory System of Discipline for the Male Classes.
2. The lamentable state of crowding of the Female Classes will be remedied.
3. The great want of Hospital accommodation will be provided for.

The Prisoners are employed in the hard labour Yard, at Tread Wheel labour, and breaking Stones; some Tradesmen are employed, but for any system of profitable work, or instruction in Trades there is no accommodation. There is a good School.

The Clerical and Medical departments are conducted according to Law, and the Books and Accounts kept with regularity.

It is needless to repeat observations on the present defects of this crowded Establishment, as the only effectual remedy is, I trust, in sure progress of being applied.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Fermanagh
Gaol at Enniskillen.

County of Kildare Gaol, Naas.

SINCE this new Gaol has been occupied, and the present Governor appointed, I am enabled to report that the reformatory discipline carried on is highly creditable to the officers, and I have no doubt that this has contributed its full share to the reduction of crime, with other causes, and will account for the few Prisoners now confined. The rational restraint and industry pursued is odious to the ill-disposed, and has a tendency to reform those not totally abandoned to vice; this report will gratify the Grand Jury of the County and Board of Superintendence, to whose liberality and support we owe much, as all our suggestions have been adopted and acted upon, as far as practicable. To the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Burgh, we are indebted also for his zealous attention to the interior economy and general management of the Prison.

County of Kildare
Gaol, Naas.

Out of the sixty-two cells, the Board of Superintendence have, on my recommendation last year, enlarged eighteen of them, and these are now ventilated and warmed with hot air pipes, and prepared for the separation of Prisoners under the Act of last Sessions, and a few criminals are confined in them; it works well so far, and it is manifest that it is felt as a boon to the penitent, and a rational restraint to the evil disposed. We have recommended a similar trial in all other Gaols, and it is in progress in many; but in recommending this, I feel bound to say, that unless such a system is conducted by good officers, and every Prisoner so confined subjected to constant inspection and employment, I could not recommend its continuance, or expect those valuable results which I believe it capable of producing under good management.

The accommodation of this County Gaol, (exclusive of the sixty-two cells) is five day-rooms, used as work-rooms, seven yards, six Debtors' apartments, Hospital for males and females, and a Chapel divided into six classes: the average number daily confined this year is sixty-nine, including females and debtors. There is no Tread Wheel, but the Prisoners were all employed at some useful or profitable industry, and a few at weaving, tailoring, and shoemaking; I consider these works could be increased with advantage, instead of so many breaking stones, as it appears that only five were instructed in trades during the year. A good school is carried on under a master, assisted by the Turnkeys: all the Prisoners are clothed in a Prison dress, and the food is of good quality, and served with regularity; however, the price per head per day is 5d., which so far exceeds the average of other Gaols, that I feel it my duty to bring it under the consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence. I examined the accounts, (which I think are correctly and justly kept) with the view of discovering the cause, but with the exception of the rations to officers being included in the calculation, I could find no reason except the high price of Contracts. I would submit for the consideration of the Board, that in case of unreasonable offers for Contracts, they are at liberty to purchase in the markets, instead of contracting. An arrangement is in progress to make the Prisoners eat their meals in their cells, instead of a social meal, and thus giving time to the officers for their own meals; and, while on this subject, I would submit to the Board the advantage of electing qualified Turnkeys, as, without such, the best arranged system will fail in execution.

The female Prison is conducted under the care of a Matron and assistant, in two classes; there is some school instruction, and employment for those capable of industry; they are clothed in a Prison dress, and sufficient cells to give one to each at night for the average number confined, which is eighteen. Notwithstanding these advantages, there does not appear those fruits of reformation, and that silence and absence of evil communication which I would expect, and have experienced from, highly qualified female officers, who possess the tact and talent of morally governing their fellow creatures: without such officers I cannot recommend a separate system at present.

The sick are carefully attended to by the Medical officer, and the Chaplains perform their several duties attentively. The clear profits on the work this year is £105 5s., and the Prisoners receive one-third of the profits as the law directs.

The Schoolmaster receives £20 per annum, for little more than two hours' attendance each day; I submit that he should receive £5 more and give all his time to the Gaol—to act as Turnkey when not engaged at the school.

County of Kildare Gaol at Athy.

THIS small second Gaol in the County, I found on my Inspection in very good order, and every exertion made by the Board of Superintendence and the Officers to conduct the internal discipline on reformatory principles. The small size of the Cells, having been erected with a view only to separation at night, prevents at present the possibility of making a trial of the Separate System by day also; and till that mode of Moral Discipline is found in practice to be the best, I will not urge on the Grand Jury to go to any further expense. But

County of Kildare
Gaol, Athy.

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Kildare
Gaol, Athy.

in other respects this Prison is conducted on sound principles, and the small number of Criminals confined, (viz., an average of 26 daily in the last year) are employed at profitable or useful work, such as Weaving, Shoe-making, and Tailors, picking Oakum, and Stone-breaking for the roads. Industrious habits are thus encouraged, and there are not wanting some instances of reformation in this respect, evidenced by the fact of their earning their bread as good subjects of the community after leaving Gaol. The Prisoners are all clothed in a Prison Dress—they eat their meals in their Cells, instead of congregating in classes, and by this arrangement they are under constant inspection of a Turnkey the remainder of the day.

The accommodation provided consists of 32 Cells, 3 Solitary do., 6 Day-rooms, 2 Work-rooms, and 6 yards, with 2 rooms for an Hospital, a Chapel and public Kitchen: there is no Tread Wheel, nor is it necessary at present, when sufficient work is otherwise procured: a good School is established—the legal payment on leaving Gaol, of one-third of the clear profits is accounted for to the Prisoners—and the Diet is provided for by Contract, at the reasonable rate of $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per head which is cooked by females, under the care of the Matron.

The Females, in one Class, are attended to by a Matron; they are all employed, and receive some school instruction, but no profit arises from the work.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and take a great interest in this Gaol. The Local Inspector, Governor, and Chaplains, attend to the duty the Law points out for each: the Sick are properly attended to by the Medical Officer, and the Medicines provided on economical terms, and the Books, Registries and Accounts are correctly kept. I found three Lunatics confined; but I trust this evil in our County Gaols will soon be remedied, by an extension of the Provincial Asylums, and aid from the Poor Houses. The Prison is kept very clean and orderly, and three Turnkeys are found sufficient for the present number of Prisoners.

I would recommend for the favourable consideration of the Board of Superintendence, that Sheds, divided into single compartments, should be erected in two yards for Stone-breaking and other work, which would establish a considerable degree of separation amongst the Criminals, and add to the silence already practised in some degree throughout the Gaol: if a Prison is not made a place of austere and rigid Discipline, it will fail in many of the Moral objects proposed by confinement.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General*.

County of Leitrim Gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon.

County of Leitrim
Gaol at Carrick-on-
Shannon.

I was prepared by Major PALMER's Report of the last year for not finding that progress of Discipline and Work in this Gaol which had been anticipated, and the expectation of which had been the cause of retirement of an old Officer, who had held for a long series of years the Office of Governor of the Gaol. The transfer of this important charge from Mr. Irwin to his son was approved of by the Board and by me as Inspector of the District for that year, in the persuasion that the same results that we had seen to follow on a new appointment in other Counties would ere this have followed, and presented to us the County of Leitrim Gaol thoroughly reformed in all its defects, and exhibiting a general scene of active industry; these results we have witnessed in other Gaols within as short a period, nay, in some Gaols, the whole scene has been changed within a few months, and I do not hesitate to say that the comparative failure in Leitrim is not to be attributed to any insurmountable difficulties, and that the same success seen under the Governors of the Gaols alluded to, would, under them, have been seen in Carrick-on-Shannon.

I regret to read Major PALMER's observations on the apparent want of zeal of the Governor, but am unwilling to suppose that he will not readily lend his best exertions to give effect to any arrangement that the Board of Superintendence may make, and I have (in order to give a further trial to the system) submitted to the Board a few rules for conducting the works in this Gaol, and bringing under stricter observation and check the gradual progress made.

There is no provision whatever made in this Gaol for carrying out the Act of last Session, by which the principle of Separate Confinement is extended to Ireland. A plan has been submitted (executed by an eminent architect in Dublin) for the adaptation of the whole of the semicircular building to that system, by which not only the enlargement of the cells to the necessary size, but an addition of one-third to the number is gained. This estimate is in amount under £3,000, and as the County is not willing to present that sum, I should very strongly recommend the adoption of the plan for two classes, one-third of the Prison, for which object a Presentment of £1,000 would suffice; and by this sum, payable in ten years, the Gaol would be made suitable to the best systems of Prison Discipline.

I was sorry to find a disposition to make complaints, particularly in the Debtors' Prison, this is in general a bad symptom as to the government of any public establishment. The complaints were against the Dietary, the only irregularity in which is its exceeding the table prescribed by the Act, and against an extension of work to the Poor Debtor Class.—The Law is reasonable and clear, and the Officers of the Prison ought to have been able to explain it to them. It is also to be observed that no such complaints would have been heard of in the Work-shops of one of our forward manufacturing Prisons; the obvious tendency

of the work is to promote the welfare of the Prisoners, and the Prisoners feel that those who promote it are friends to their interest.

The Female Prison is improved, and the women partially employed.

I found the Male School carried on for 2 hours in the morning, and have suggested some improvements in the system.

The Clerical and Medical departments are conducted with regularity and according to the provision of the Act; and the general order and cleanliness is to be approved.

I was gratified by the assistance I received in my Inspection from Mr. Payton, the Local Inspector, appointed since my last Inspection, who appears to be an Officer well qualified to succeed the late valuable Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Percy.

Bridewell at Manorhamilton.

I found this Prison clean and regular, but miserably out of repair, and deficient in Bedsteads and Bedding. I have communicated with the Board upon the subject and trust these wants will be supplied.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim
Gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon.

Bridewell at Manorhamilton.

Bridewell at Ballinamore.

I found this Prison in tolerably good order and very clean and regular. It requires some supplies which I have reported, and the whole Prison wants painting. It is a great disadvantage in any County that the Bridewells should be in the same building with Court-houses; the attention to the good order and painting of which is in general very deficient.

Bridewell at Ballinamore.

Signed for the late Major WOODWARD,

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County of Longford Gaol.

THE inspection of this Gaol has been in every respect most satisfactory, so far as a system of strict Prison Discipline can be carried on in a Gaol in which no provision is made to carry out the Act of last Session, which extends the Separate System to Ireland, 3 and 4 Vict., chap. 44. There is a peculiar call on the County to adapt a portion of the Gaol to the Separate System, in as much as there is an acknowledged want of Cells; and by the alteration proposed in the first plan in our Schedule, exclusive of the object of enlarging each Cell, an additional number, to the amount of above one-third, is gained. Such a system is well established under the present Local Inspector and Governor of this Prison, and I have no doubt that Mr. M'Fadden would give full effect to the more advantageous system of Separate Confinement, in any portion of the building which the Grand Jury may think fit to adapt thereto, according to the suggestions offered in our 19th Report (Schedule I).

County of Longford
Gaol.

The progress made in the introduction of profitable works is very considerable; I found, of 74 Male Prisoners,

At useful Trades,	-	-	-	-	33
Stone-breaking,	-	-	-	-	24
Master Debtors and others sick or unemployed,	-	-	-	-	17
					<hr/> 74

There is a rule of silence in force, which is carried into effect as far as circumstances render it practicable, and the moral principle is substantially gained by evil communication being cut off, the surveillance being sufficient for that purpose. The issue of a general Prison Dress is much to be desired, and I beg on that subject to refer the Board and Grand Jury to the 18th Report, pages 13 and 14, in which the legal right of the poor Prisoners thereto is sanctioned by authority of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Female department is much improved in every respect since my last visit, and is one of the best conducted that I have yet seen in the present tour of inspection. And, on the whole, I have to express much approbation as to the general discipline, cleanliness, and order of the Establishment.

The Clerical and Medical duties are well conducted: there has been an interruption to the course of instruction in the School from difference of opinion on the subject of books, and I strongly recommend (as I do in the case of all Prison Schools) that the system should be placed under the care of the National Board of Education. There is then an established authority to which at all times to appeal, and the advantages of which are peculiarly felt in Schools so circumstanced.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County Gaol at Londonderry.

The Prison is large indeed, but I shall have occasion presently to observe upon the defects of its structure, which unfortunately are not compensated by its size.

County Gaol at
Londonderry.

L

NORTH DISTRICT.

The following is the Daily Return, as furnished to me :—

County Gaol at
Londonderry.

DESCRIPTION OF CLASS.	Males.	Females.	In Hospital.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
Under Sentence of Transportation,	1	2	—	—	3
Convicted Felons,	7	3	—	—	10
Convicted Misdemeanants,	15	6	2	—	23
For Fines,	2	—	—	—	2
To find Bail to keep the Peace,	2	1	—	—	3
Felons for Trial,	1	—	—	—	1
Misdemeanants for do.	4	4	—	—	8
For further examination,	5	2	—	—	7
Master Debtors,	9	1	—	—	10
Pauper do.	6	2	—	—	8
Soldiers under Sentence by Courts Martial,	3	—	—	—	3
Lunatics,	4	—	—	—	4
Totals,	59	21	2	—	82

Religion.—Episcopalians, 19; Presbyterians, 20; Roman Catholics, 43; total, 82.
Recommittals during the past year, 10. Average number of Prisoners daily, 84½.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE PREMISES.

Single Cells,	68	Solitary Cells,	12
Other Rooms, with Beds,	10	Water Closets,	5
Day and Work-rooms,	26	Hospitals for Males and Females,	2
Yards,	30	Governor's Kitchen,	1
Privies,	23	Chapel,	1

BATHS.—One Cold, one Hot, one Shower, two Foot, and two Hip.

The Cells measure 12 feet by 6, and are about 10 feet high. From their limited size the ventilation is defective, and such is the opinion of the attending Physician, an abstract of whose letter on this subject appears under the head of "State of Health." The Cells are well lighted, but there is a want of Inspection Holes, which are particularly useful where Prisoners are made to work in their Cells. Boys especially require almost constant inspection, but indeed they generally work better in classes than separately, and there is nothing a juvenile Prisoner more dreads than separate confinement. Of this I have had many instances, and among them I remember that a boy in Downpatrick Prison, who was confined in a Cell picking oakum, implored as a favour to be set to work on the Tread Mill.

In the Crescent, or more modern part of the building, the first floor consists of the different Day and Work-rooms; Hammocks are used in the Cells of the second floor, Palliasses in the upper tier, with Metal Bedsteads. From the construction of the windows and the Cells being so low in the latter range, Hammocks could not be slung in them.

The Corridors are well lighted and ventilated, and there are three windows corresponding to every five Cells.

There are eight Solitary Cells in the Male Division, which are sufficiently lighted, though I cannot say quite so much as to their ventilation. No mode of heating the Cell or Corridors is adopted. On Sundays in Winter, the Prisoners are allowed (as a recreation) to remain in the Day-rooms, where they also dine, but under rule of strict silence.

The entire Prison presented a remarkable degree of order and cleanliness, and the Prisoners appeared very clean in their persons. The Turnkeys wear liveries and appeared to understand their duties.

The front of the building constitutes the Old Prison, which is very inconvenient in structure. The Females are placed at one end—the Debtors and Prisoners for further examination at the other. There are 13 Cells about 10 feet square, and 9 Sleeping-rooms, with 3 Beds in each, allotted to the former division; to which are attached several Store-rooms, appropriated for bedding, clothing, and the like. The Master Debtors' apartments consist of five Sleeping-rooms, a Kitchen, Day-room, Bath-room, Airing-yard, &c. The Pauper Debtors have two Rooms, with six Beds, Yard, &c.; and also, there are two small Rooms set apart for the reception of strangers who may happen to visit any of the Prisoners. The Male Correctional Division, in which are Cells and apartments appropriated to Prisoners under examination. There are two Cells for Drunkards also.

The following Returns were furnished to me as shown under their respective heads :—

MALE CLOTHING.

Jackets,	88
Waistcoats,	73
Trowsers,	53
Shirts,	101
Caps,	82
Socks, (pairs)	36
Pairs of Shoes,	71
Cost per Suit, £1 1s. 9d.	

FEMALE CLOTHING.

Bedgowns,	36
Petticoats,	36
Shifts,	72
Aprons,	72
Handkerchiefs,	72
Pairs of Shoes,	22
Do. Stockings,	24
Caps,	72
Cost per Suit, £1 0s. 10d.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Gaol at
Londonderry.

BEDDING.				STORES.			
Bedsteads,	-	-	120	Male Clothing,	-	-	1
Cots,	-	-	46	Female do.	-	-	4
Bed Ticks,	-	-	150	Provision,	-	-	1
Blankets,	-	-	280	Straw,	-	-	1
Sheets,	-	-	49	Coals,	-	-	1
Rugs,	-	-	166	Blankets,	-	-	1

All the Prisoners are clothed, with the exception of Pauper Debtors, and all articles of wearing apparel are made in the Prison. The Stores, in which the new and old Clothing are kept, appeared to be in very good order and well arranged, and were under the care of the Head Matron.

I should have previously remarked that some of the Bedding in the old part of the Prison appeared to be much worn and in bad condition.

There is a kind of Matting made by the Females in this Prison, from pieces of old woollen cloth, which is very useful in Halls and such places; and they also make here, as in other establishments, good strong Quilts, from old blankets, and a cloth called "Drugget," which seem to answer very well and are much cheaper than the Rugs generally used.

The Females are also engaged in spinning, washing, knitting, sewing, picking oakum, and cleansing the Prison.

The Male Prisoners are employed in stone-breaking, pulverizing bones for manure, carpentry work, shoe-making, tailoring, coopering, and making clogs. Clog-making is brought to great perfection here and in the Belfast House of Correction. I think that Flax-scutching would be a profitable employment in this Prison. The persons employed at stone-breaking work, under sheds, but always within view of the superintending Turnkey. He has a Journal in which he enters the quantity of work, and I recommended that he should also note down the general conduct of the class under his care, and that the Governor should examine the Journal regularly every week. The Prisoners (except those sentenced to hard labour) are paid one-third of the profits arising from their work. Wardsmen and Cooks receive no pay. There is no Tread-mill.

Account of Cost and Profit of Work done in this Establishment for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1841.

No. 1.									
DR. STONES (for One Year.)					CONTRA.				
		tons. cwt.	Price.	£ s. d.			tons. cwt.	Price.	£ s. d.
Sep., 1840.	To Stones on Hand,	941 17	2s. 0½d.	96 2 10½	Sep., 1841.	By Amount Sales to this date,	1,599 2	2 9	219 17 6½
Sep., 1841.	Stones bought to this date	2,083 3	2 0½	202 10 3½		Ditto, ditto,	700 0	3 6	122 10 0
	Hammers, - - -	- - -	- - -	7 16 8½		Stones on Hands,	725 18	2 0½	73 6 11
	Breaking, - - -	- - -	- - -	11 16 1½					
	Balance, - - -	- - -	- - -	97 8 5½					
	Total, - - -	3,025 0		£415 14 5½		Total, - - -	3,025 0		£415 14 5½

Sep., 1841. By Balance, being Profit for past Year, £97 8 5½

No. 2.									
DR. BONES.					CONTRA.				
			£ s. d.					£ s. d.	
Sep., 1841.	To Cash paid for Bones from September, 1840, to this date,	- - -	78 15 9		By Amount Sales of 1,334 Bushels, at 3s. per Bushel,	- - -	- - -	200 2 0	
	Hammers, 47s. Breaking, 37s.,	- - -	4 4 0						
	Balance,	- - -	117 2 8						
			£200 2 0					£200 2 0	

No. 3.									
DR. CARPENTER'S WORK.					CONTRA.				
			£ s. d.					£ s. d.	
Sep., 1841.	To Cash paid for Timber since September, 1840,	- - -	14 11 7	Sep., 1841.	By Timber sold at Sundries,	- - -	- - -	10 16 0½	
	Cash paid for Smith Work,	- - -	1 10 11		20 pair Clogs sold,	- - -	- - -	0 16 8	
	Cash paid Prisoners for Workmanship,	- - -	0 11 4		3 pair Wheels, @ £3,	- - -	- - -	9 0 0	
	Balance,	- - -	13 19 8		1 pair Ditto,	- - -	- - -	1 7 6½	
			£30 3 6		100 pairs Clog Soles, @ 10d.,	- - -	- - -	4 3 4½	
					Timber on Hands,	- - -	- - -	4 0 0½	
								£30 3 6	
					By Balance as per Contra,	- - -	- - -	£13 19 8	

No. 4.									
PROFIT DURING THE LAST YEAR.									
	Profit on Stones,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£97 8 5½	
	Profit on Bones,	-	-	-	-	-	-	117 2 3	
	Profit on Carpenters' Work,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 19 8	
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£228 10 4½	

The above profit on the Carpenters' Work is exclusive of repairs done to the Gaol, and keeping the hammers and sledges in shafts, which is a saving to the County.

The Labour Account Book, which contains the expense and outlay attending the work and materials, with the receipts and profits, is strictly and correctly kept.

NORTH DISTRICT.
County Gaol at
Londonderry.

The Prisoners dine in cells, and observe great regularity and order in going to and from their meals. I examined the food both in stores and after being dressed, and found it to be of very good quality. All provisions are supplied by contract.

The reports of the Chaplain respecting provisions appeared also very favorable.

I have recommended a separate book to be kept exclusively for this purpose in future.

Dietary.—There is a Summer Dietary established for two months in the year, which costs per head per diem $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ and which consists of eight oz. of meal made into gruel, and one pint of buttermilk for breakfast. One pound of bread and one pint of new milk for dinner. And four oz. of meal made into gruel, and one pint of buttermilk for supper. During the remainder of the year the usual mixed food is used, with four oz. of meal made into gruel for supper, the average cost of which per diem per head is $3\frac{1}{2}d.$, ditto, per annum, £5 16s. $9\frac{1}{2}d.$

It will be perceived that this latter meal is not allowed in most other Gaols, but the Local Inspector, and Governor, and the Board of Superintendence, consider it necessary to give this additional meal to men employed at hard labour. Indeed it enables the Governor to keep up a better system of Prison discipline, by withholding the third meal from those who fail in paying proper attention to their work, or are guilty of misconduct. As a proof of its value in this respect, it will be seen that the number of punishments and solitary confinements is trifling in comparison with other Gaols.

The contract for Provisions, &c., is entered into for one year, from 21st June last. Messrs. Lithgow and Tate are the contractors for the following articles, viz.:—

Best Steam Mill Oatmeal per Ton,	£14 15 6
Sweet Milk, per Gallon,	0 0 $5\frac{1}{4}$
Buttermilk, per Score,	0 1 0
Potatoes, per 24 Stone,	0 5 11
Straw, per Ton,	1 16 0
Salt, per Cwt.,	0 2 0
Coals, per Ton,	0 17 8

And Mr. Alexander Gwynne is the contractor for Bread at $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb.

The following are the Officers and their Salaries, together with the General Expenditure and Total Cost of this Prison for the year 1841:—

Officers.	Stations.	Salaries.		
		£	s.	d.
Alexander Skipton, M.D.,	Local Inspector,	90	0	0
Francis Rogan, M.D.,	Surgeon,	92	6	3
Rev. A. Boyd,	Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. W. McClure,	Presbyterian do.	46	3	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. C. McCrosson,	Roman Catholic do.	46	3	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Samuel Kitchen,	Governor,	130	0	0
Thomas Leckey,	Under Gaoler,	45	0	0
Mary Cooper,	Matron,	30	0	0
Porter Frizzell,	Clerk,	30	0	0
James Hannan,	Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
John Adams,	1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
George Hagan,	2nd do.	30	0	0
Joseph Stopford,	3rd do.	25	0	0
Thomas Swan,	4th do.	20	0	0
Moses Torrens,	5th do.	20	0	0
Eliza Kennedy,	Female do.	20	0	0
Bridget Kennedy,	Hospital do.	12	0	0
John Harker,	Barber,	5	5	0
Total,		£748	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$

General Expenditure and total Cost:—

Salaries to Officers.	General Expenses of the Prison.	Cost of Diet for the Prison.	Total Cost of the Prison.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
748 0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	564 2 3	655 10 2	1,967 13 $0\frac{1}{2}$

The following Calculations are founded upon the foregoing Account of the Cost of this Prison for one Year:—

Average No. of Prisoners.	Total Cost of the Prison.	Cost of each Prisoner for the year.	Cost of each Prisoner per diem.	Expense of Officers per Prisoner per annum.	Amount of Incidental Expenses per Prisoner per annum.	Cost of each Prisoner for Diet alone per annum.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
84	1,967 13 $0\frac{1}{2}$	23 8 $5\frac{25}{48}$	1 $3\frac{129}{4353}$	8 18 $17\frac{3}{64}$	6 14 $3\frac{3}{4}$	7 16 1

Daily Cost of each Prisoner:—For Officers, $5\frac{3}{4}d.$; for Incidental Expenses, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; for Diet only, $5\frac{1}{4}d.$; total, $1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.$

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Gaol at Londonderry.

REPORT of Visits of the under-mentioned Officers for one Year:—

Local Inspector,	-	140	Presbyterian Chaplain,	139
Protestant Chaplain,	-	146	Roman Catholic do.	- 53

I found it necessary to recommend an additional check on the Storekeeper in this Prison, as well as in all others I have visited, by which the least discrepancy occurring in the accounts might be afterwards detected.

Education.—A regular Schoolmaster is engaged to teach; there are four classes, which are divided into spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. In addition to the Books, of which a catalogue is herewith furnished, the Bible and New Testament are read in the school, but very little pains are taken in teaching arithmetic in this Prison any more than in all the other Prisons which I have visited. A Prisoner who was anxious to acquire a knowledge of this branch, complained to me of the insufficient manner in which it was taught, and that the only book upon the subject furnished to the school was the first part of Gough's Practical Arithmetic.

The Schoolmaster keeps a regular journal which shows the progress made by each Prisoner.

The following is the Catalogue referred to, with observations made by the Governor relating thereto.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

For the use of the 1st and 2nd Classes:—Bibles, 36; Testaments, 36; Scripture Lessons, 40; Dublin Reading Books, 36; Dublin Spelling Books, 3rd part, 38.

For the use of the 3rd and 4th Classes:—Dublin Spelling Books, 1st and 2nd parts, 76.

Two Gough's Arithmetic, for the general use of the school.

Two hundred Testaments, 8vo., one of which is kept in each Cell constantly.

CIRCULATING BOOKS.

Travels, 6; Voyages, 10; Shipwrecks, 8; Natural History, Beasts, 6; Birds, 5; Trees, 6; Entertaining Stories, 20; Lives of Authors, 6; Bible Histories, 5; Scripture Portions, 4. Total number of volumes, 76.

The Circulating Books are used by the Prisoners in their cells only, and are issued to them by the Schoolmaster for a limited number of days, and then exchanged. When issued the name of the Book and the Prisoner who receives it is taken down, and in case of its being damaged when returned, the circumstance is immediately reported to the Governor, who imposes a fine, which is stopped out of the Prisoner's earnings; provided the individual is sentenced to hard labour, the supper is stopped until the amount of the fine is thereby saved.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED BY THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAINS.

Scripture Lessons for the Afflicted, the Evidence of Prophecy, the Traveller, the Anxious Enquirer, Gospel Stories, the Judges of Israel, the Kings of Juda and Israel, the Crook in the Lot, a Practical View of the Prevailing Religious System, the Rites and Worship of the Jews, Shipwrecks, Loss of the Kent, Natural History of Remarkable Beasts, parts 1st and 2nd, Discovery of America, the Miscellany, Scripture Zoology, Travels in Spain and Portugal, Bible Stories, Tim Higgins, Travels in South America, the Cabinet of Arts, History of Richard MacReady, History of Joseph, Arctic Voyages, parts 1st and 2nd., Natural History of Remarkable Trees, ditto of Insects, ditto of Domestic Animals, the Blessedness of the Righteous, the Entertaining Medley, and the Cottage Fireside. Total number of volumes 32. A number of other Books is ordered, but not having as yet come to hand the names cannot be given.

The above Books are those recommended by the Church of England Chaplain for the use of his hearers. Another selection is ordered by the Presbyterian Chaplain for the use of his. They are not given out generally, but only as the Chaplains direct. The Roman Catholic Manual is allowed to those of that persuasion who request it.

The female school is superintended by the Head Matron and her Assistant, who keeps a similar journal to that kept by the Master of the male school, but I cannot speak much of the system of teaching in this department.

I received favourable reports with regard to the attendance of the Chaplains to their respective duties.

State of Health.—The following is the Surgeon's Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1841:—

Derry, January 31st, 1842.

"SIR,—I beg to state that the Prisoners removed to the Gaol Hospital during the year ending 31st December, 1841, were in number 74, of whom 3 died. One of the fatal cases was of Fever, under which the Prisoner laboured when brought to Gaol. Of the others one died of Phthisis Pulmonalis, and one of Cancer. Most of the cases were so slight, that, had it been consistent with the discipline of the Prison, they might have been treated out of Hospital, as the greater number were either injuries of the eyes from particles of broken stone, or ulcers of the legs. Some feigned sickness to escape from work, these however did not venture to repeat the experiment, as the Hospital Diet was found too little for persons in health, and in their case no addition was made to it, so that in fact they were starved out.

I am, &c., &c.,

FRANCIS ROGAN.

F. White, Esq.,
Inspector General of Prisons."

The following observations from a Physician of so much experience, are so important and pertinent to the subject of ventilation, that, although made to me in another communication, I shall nevertheless take the liberty of introducing them here:—

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Gaol at
Londonderry.

"My object in writing to you is to request your attention to the very imperfect ventilation of the Sleeping Cells in this Prison, and of course in all Gaols similarly constructed—no provision is made for the admission of pure air, or the escape of foul, so that when the door is opened after a Prisoner has been shut up for even a few hours, the closeness is quite insupportable on going in from the purer atmosphere of the corridor. I am convinced that it is from this cause that so many of the Prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment leave the Gaol in impaired health. They are not ill, but they have lost colour, flesh, and strength, and I doubt not that they remain in a delicate state for a long time after their discharge.

"Allow me to suggest as a mode of remedying this defect, that a Cast Iron Tube be placed under the flag of each cell door, the apertures, with a grating, placed in the centre of the floor, one opening in the corridor and the other into the cell, pure air could then be supplied in sufficient quantity, whilst the vitiated air might be allowed to escape through a row of auger holes bored through the upper part of the window-frame, and slanting from without upwards.

"If you will have a cell opened about nine or ten o'clock at night, you will, I am sure, be struck with the necessity for the alteration I have ventured to recommend."

Coleraine Bridewell.

Coleraine Bridewell.

I visited this Bridewell on the 1st of January, 1842, and found it very clean and in good order.

There are four Male Cells, a Day-room and yard; with the same accommodation for Females at the other side of the building. There are apartments upstairs for Male and Female Debtors.

By virtue of a local jurisdiction, the Mayor at one time had the power of committing for debt, but since the new Corporation Act, that power has been transferred to Commissioners. Committals have fallen off considerably within the last year, and there were only four confined at the time of inspection.

The roof of the building is not in good repair, some of the Cells are quite damp.

The Walls of the Yard are too low.

Some of the Beds and Bedding are much worn and require to be changed.

The Accounts and Registry-book were correct. The Diet is Bread and Milk, and costs six-pence per diem each. There is a good Store-room.

The Keeper has a cow and supplies the Milk himself. Whether this ought to be allowed seems questionable, and requires the attention of the Local Prison Authorities, lest it may lead to abuse. I would also press strongly upon their attention the necessity of making frequent visits, and of keeping (as I have recommended in other Bridewells) a regular signature-book, in which observations should be made.

Magherafelt Bridewell.

Magherafelt Bridewell.

This Bridewell adjoins the Court-house, and has been built now upwards of a year.—The walls continue quite damp, and were never lime-washed. The Chimnies, three in number, smoke so much that the rooms and ceilings are not only discoloured, but it is at times almost impossible to breathe in them. The grates are only recently set.

The Male Division of the Prison consists of two Lock-up Cells, which are insufficiently ventilated, a Day-room and a Yard, with a Privy and a Pump.

The old part of the Bridewell under the Court-house, consists of two Cells, one a small Solitary Cell without a window or even an opening for ventilating it, and in which Drunkards are confined occasionally. It is really a most wretched place to put any human being into.

The Female part consists of two Cells, a Day-room and Yard.

In the Keeper's apartments very limited accommodation is afforded, and the Store-room is so small that it is quite impossible to lay in a proper supply of straw, potatoes, or fuel.

There are no sewer-grates or openings in the Yards to carry off the water, which would be a great advantage to cleanliness and in purifying the place.

A Scullery, Store-room, and Ash-pit are indispensable in a Bridewell situated in so extensive a District as this, and so far from the County Prison, which is upwards of twenty six miles distant.

Twenty-eight Crown Prisoners and five Drunkards were the numbers confined the last quarter, which is the highest that has been for some length of time. Temperance and its results are most manifest in this part of the country.

Some of the Grand Jury think it right to build an additional Wing to the present, in order to make up for the very limited accommodation of the new Bridewell.

The food is mixed Diet, except three months in Summer, when it is Bread and Milk. For the former the expense per head per diem is 6d., for the latter 8d. The Keeper does not weigh out the food regularly to the Prisoners, but feeds them indiscriminately as he does his own family. I directed him to be more particular in future in weighing out all provisions. The Keeper's salary is £15 per annum.

The Resident Clergyman occasionally visits, and the Local Magistrates, particularly Mr. Spottiswood, who was kind enough to accompany me in my inspection.

I suggested to him some alterations which appeared to me necessary, and he said he would mention them to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence at their next meeting.

I recommended a Visiting-book to be kept in future and pointed out to the Keeper an improved system in keeping his Registry Accounts.

The place was clean though not lime-washed, and the Beds and Bedding were good.

Newtownlimavady Bridewell.

This is a small Bridewell, and although it had been recently lime-washed, I was not pleased with its general appearance. The Yards and Offices were not very clean or kept in proper order. There was a heap of manure opposite the Keeper's door, and the Privies were foul and very bad.

There are two Male Cells, one used as a Day-room; on the female side there is another which also answers as a Day-room. The Beds and Bedding were good. Bread and Milk is the diet, for which 8*d.* per head per diem is charged. A Store-room is attached which enables the Keeper to have a regular supply of dry straw and fuel always ready.

The Local Inspector and Magistrates ought to inquire respecting the above charge for food, which seems to be much too high. I believe the same diet might be supplied at about 6*d.* per head, but I think the food ought to consist of Potatoes and Milk for Dinner and Stirabout and Milk for Breakfast, which would be attended with even less expense. The labouring classes are enabled to support themselves in these districts for about half the sum charged in Bridewell.

It seems a sad mistake indeed to give criminals better and dearer food than the honest industrious labourer can procure.

The Poor-house system of dieting ought to be established; I examined it in many places, and found it to be very good, very cheap, and in point of quantity quite sufficient for working people.

The Accounts and Registry were regularly kept and entered. I should recommend more frequent visits to be paid to this Bridewell by the Local Authorities, and that an Observation Book should be kept, in which visitors should sign their names.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Newtownlimavady
Bridewell.*Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum.*

This Institution is well situated from its contiguity to the City, and its elevated and healthy position. It was first opened in June, 1829, to receive the Insane Poor of the Counties of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone, and was intended only for about 105 patients; but owing to a growing increase in the number of applicants, certain alterations have from time to time been made, for the purpose of affording more enlarged accommodation.—Accordingly we find that it now contains 200 individuals.

It is under the control and management of a Board of Governors who meet at regular periods to transact ordinary business; and the accounts are kept with very great accuracy.

I had the good fortune to meet Mr. P. Gilmore, one of the Governors, who, from habits of business and the interest he takes in the welfare of the Institution, is certainly a most useful member of the Board, particularly in auditing the accounts of so extensive an establishment.

An Abstract of the following Returns is indeed furnished to Parliament, but their introduction here in detail seems important, containing as they do much valuable information proper for the consideration of the Grand Jury at the ensuing Assizes, and before it would be possible to procure a copy of the Annual Report. I therefore do not feel at liberty to dispense with their insertion.

District Lunatic
Asylum at Derry.

State of the House, 3rd January, 1842.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Population.
Londonderry, - - -	38	25	63	222,012
Donegal, - - -	43	35	78	289,149
Tyrone, - - -	24	35	59	304,408
Total,	105	95	200	
Patients in the House on the 3rd January, 1841,	106	96	202	
Admitted from ditto to the 3rd January, 1842,	34	33	67	
Relapsed and Re-admitted, - - -	9	13	22	
Total,	149	142	291	
Discharged in same period, - - -	27	39	66	
Died in same period, - - -	17	8	25	
Remaining in the House on the 3rd January, 1842,	105	95	200	
Total,	149	142	291	

EMPLOYMENT.

Male Patients employed at Trades,	-	-	-	16
Do. do. at Agriculture,	-	-	-	50
Do. do. in Domestic occupation,	-	-	-	16
				—82
Female Patients employed at Spinning,	-	-	-	43
Do. do. at Sewing,	-	-	-	18
Do. do. at Knitting,	-	-	-	10
Do. do. at Quilting,	-	-	-	2
Do. do. at Spinning and Carding Wool,	-	-	-	6
Do. do. at Washing in Laundry,	-	-	-	7
Do. do. Assisting Servants,	-	-	-	3
				—89

Number under restraint on the day of Inspection, two Males. Sick—None.

NORTH DISTRICT.

District Lunatic
Asylum at Derry.

From the foregoing Returns it will be seen that the numbers in the Asylum for the last two years have been nearly the same, and also the number of deaths, and that of Patients 171 are employed at useful and profitable labour, which is the more satisfactory, as such employment is conducive to their recovery. It is some proof that occupation has this happy tendency since not more than two male Patients are under restraint, and there is not a single one of the inmates on the sick list. Twenty-nine indeed are unemployed, exempted, I presume, because of age or some other infirmity incapacitating them for labour.

I have not been apprised of the number of pending applications for admission, but I have reason to believe they are numerous and urgent. Adverting to the frequent occurrence of mental derangement, (a calamity not peculiar to any one district, but pervading the whole country), it is in my opinion a question deserving of immediate and serious consideration, how far existing arrangements are adequate to keep down an evil of such magnitude, and whether or not it may be necessary to provide any and what additional accommodation for the prompt reception of cases of insanity in an incipient state, when alone they can fairly be considered curable.

The subject has engaged the attention of many intelligent men, and some have recommended the erection of buildings centrally situated, in each Province, as separate Asylums for Idiots, Epileptics, and incurable cases of Insanity, or by way of alternative, that such unfortunate persons should be removed to the different Workhouses in each District. While on this topic, I willingly refer to a statement drawn up by Mr. Kennedy, (the Clerk of the Londonderry Union Workhouse), which is founded on the Third Report of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, for the Year 1837. It thereby appears that the Lunatics and Idiots are disposed of as follows:—

Confined in Asylums, built under the provisions of the 9th Geo. IV. cap. 20, -	2,780
Confined in Private Lunatic Asylums, - - - - -	1,491
Under the care and management of Parish Officers, as in-door or out-door paupers, -	9,396

Total, being one in one thousand of the entire population, 13,667

The District of the Londonderry Asylum comprises a population somewhat under 900,000, and 19 Workhouses, with accommodation for 32 quiet Lunatics in each.

The Lunatics and Idiots of the District may be thus enumerated:—

Curable and Acute Cases in the Asylum, - - -	200
In the 19 Workhouses above-mentioned, - - -	608
In Private Asylums or elsewhere, - - -	92
Total, -	900

This statement shows an average of one Lunatic to every thousand of the population—which (according to Mr. Kennedy's abstract) is the average in England. I ought, however, to notice that by a recent Work, entitled "Statistics of Insanity in Great Britain," the number of insane cases is alleged to be in a still greater ratio to the population, being as 1 to 600, and not merely as 1 to 1,000.

The average annual expense of each Patient in the Asylum is £15, while the like average in the Workhouse, in its utmost amount, is not more than £6 4s.; so that the difference being £8 16s. for each individual, there would be an annual saving to the District of no less than £5,350, if its quiet and incurable Lunatics were kept in Wards attached to the Workhouses in their respective Counties.

The classification of Patients is as follows, in the Female Divisions:—

No. 1. Convalescent, -	26 Patients.	No. 3. Incurable and Imbecile, -	30 Patients.
2. Quiet and orderly, -	28 do.	4. Refractory, -	11 do.

There is one Nurse, with an Assistant, placed over each class; and when Patients are removed into the Infirmary, two Nurses attend, one by day, the other during the night.

A similar arrangement as to classification and attendance is adopted with the Male Patients.

The following Abstract from the Estimate for the Quarter, ending 31st March, 1842, and which was required to be lodged in the Bank of Ireland, on or before the 1st of February, 1842, viz. £750, and with reference to the cost of provisions per head (for 203 Patients and 33 Servants) for the quarter, the sum charged is £1 8s. This appears to be the lowest estimate furnished by any of the Asylums. Comparing the number of Servants with the number of Patients, there is a Servant to six Patients; and on referring to the corresponding Quarterly Estimates for the last twelve months, there appears to have been an expense incurred for Snuff and Tobacco alone of £48 7s. 8d.

The practice of supplying Snuff and Tobacco has been altogether discontinued in the Belfast Asylum for several years, with the best results, both as regards the health of the inmates and the saving made in the general expenditure.

Diet.—The following is the Dietary which has been established in this Asylum and approved of by the attending Physician, and in which no alteration can take place without his permission:—

DIETARY TABLE.

BREAKFAST—7 oz. Oatmeal and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart New-milk.

DINNER.—Sunday—60 lbs. Beef and one Ox-Head, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Potatoes for each, for the present number Patients on this diet, say 180.

For Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Potatoes and 1 pint of Buttermilk.

For Tuesday and Thursday—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Potatoes for each, 8 Ox-Heads, for the present number of Patients, 180.

SUPPER.—5 oz. Oatmeal and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart of Butter-milk.

Besides the above Dietary there are a number (varying from 20 to 30) whose state of health requires that they should be kept on a Bread and Milk diet, viz., 1 lb. 8 oz. Bread and 1 quart New-milk daily.

Dietary for a Week for Servants.—7 lbs. of Bread, 1 stone 11 lbs. of Potatoes, 3 lbs. of Beef, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Tea, 4 oz. Sugar, $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of New-milk, and 2 quarts of Butter-milk, each.

Clerks for a Week.—7 lbs. Bread, 1 stone 11 lbs. of Potatoes, 4 lbs. of Beef, 3 oz. of Tea, 1 lb. of Sugar, $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of New-milk, and 1 lb. of Butter, each.

Gate-keeper for Week.—7 lbs. Bread, 5 stone 4 lbs. of Potatoes, and 7 quarts of New-milk.

Manager and Matron.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ stone of Potatoes each week.

The following are the Officers and their Salaries, as also the Salaries of Attendants:—

David Cluff, Manager,	{	-	-	-	£250	0	0
Eliza Cluff, Matron,	{	-	-	-			
Francis Rogan, M.D., Physician,	-	-	-	-	100	0	0
Charles Morton, Surgeon,	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Robert Hamerton, Clerk and Store-keeper,	-	-	-	-	30	0	0
Attendants, &c.							
Gardener,	-	-	-	-	15	0	0
Five Keepers, at £12 12s. each,	-	-	-	-	63	0	0
Hall Porter,	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Gate Porter,	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Seven Nurses, at £6 6s. each,	-	-	-	-	44	2	0
Eight Assistant Nurses, at £4 4s. each,	-	-	-	-	33	12	0
Four ditto, at £4 10s. each,	-	-	-	-	18	0	0
Laundress,	-	-	-	-	6	6	0
Two Assistant Laundresses, at £4 4s. each,	-	-	-	-	8	8	0
Cook,	-	-	-	-	6	6	0
Office, Board Room and Hall Maid,	-	-	-	-	4	4	0

Total, £613 18 0

In addition to the above, the Attendants get Rations and Clothes at the following cost:—The Rations amount to about £10 16s. 8d.; Male Servant's Clothes, £3 10s.; Nurse's, ditto, £1 5s.; Assistant's ditto, £1.

The following is the Farm Account of this Asylum, for Year ending 31st Dec., 1841:—

DR.	Amount. £ s. d.	CR.	Amount. £ s. d.
To Manure, Seeds, Implements, and other expenses, incident to the Farm,	139 5 11	By 750 sacks of Potatoes, used in the establishment, at 8s. per sack,	300 0 0
To Rent and Taxes of Land not purchased,	99 11 3	By Grain sold,	32 9 10
Balance for Profit,	125 17 2	By 4 cwt. of Flax,	14 0 0
		By 3 ton Wheat-straw,	2 12 6
		By Vegetables used during the year,	15 12 0
	£364 14 4		£364 14 4

In the Schedule to the General Report will be found all other particulars relating to the General Expenditure of this Asylum, arranged under their respective heads.

The Medical Officer lives in the City, and attends regularly to the Patients. He is consulted on all occasions both by the Board and the Manager, (under whose care the Lunatics are placed) whenever it is necessary to class Patients, and his opinion is taken in every instance of admission and discharge.

The Superintendent adopts a very mild and judicious course of treatment, and has seldom recourse to any system of restraint beyond what at times is found indispensable in all Institutions of the sort.

RETURN from the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum on the 3rd January, 1841,	106	96	202
Admitted from ditto to 3rd January, 1842,	34	33	67
Relapsed and Re-admitted,	9	13	22
Total,	149	142	291
Discharged recovered in same period,	20	34	54
„ Relieved in same period,	6	3	9
„ Unrelieved in same period,	1	2	3
Died in same period,	17	8	25
Remaining in the Asylum on 3rd January, 1842,	105	95	200

Total, - 149 142 291

Number of Applications for admission from the different Counties forming the District:—

Londonderry 3, Donegal 5, Tyrone 20. Total, 28.

Patients Unemployed:—In Hospitals, 8; from Idiocy, 6; Imbecility of body and mind, 8; advanced age, 5; under restraint with Vestcoat, 1; confined to room, 1. Total, 29.

Cause of Death:—Paralysis, 2; Dropsy, 3; Fever, 1; Marasmus, 8; Phthisis Pulmonalis, 6; old age, 2; Pneumonia, 2; Dysentery, 1; Apoplexy, 1. Total, 25.

The Asylum has its full number of Patients at present, and can afford no further accommodation without adding to the building.

D. CLUFF, Manager.

March, 1842.

FRANCIS WHITE, Inspector-General.

M

County of Louth Gaol, Dundalk.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth
Gaol, Dundalk.

THE want of accommodation in this Gaol, to carry on any thing like an improved system of Discipline still exists, notwithstanding our repeated annual Reports to the Grand Jury. I regret this the more, as the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury have so often kindly attended to our suggestions, and I fear that some difficulty prevents the accomplishment of this important point, which cannot be surmounted. I have, at my inspection for 1841, represented in writing to the Board of Superintendence, the most economical way of procuring the necessary accommodation, and such other arrangements, as will enable this County Gaol to keep pace with the improvements rapidly advancing in other Prisons; and as I understand from the Local Inspector, that the Board have zealously taken up the subject, I only mention it here, with a view of inducing the Grand Jury in Spring to adopt and provide funds to carry on my recommendations, viz.:—

1st. To erect a general Cooking Kitchen, instead of the present practice of cooking in the Day-rooms.

2nd. To make large Separate Cells in 5 of the Day-rooms, now used for Cooking, which would nearly, if not fully give a separate sleeping Cell for the average number of Male Criminals, a thing so important, that without it the best Officers cannot secure the great objects of Prison Discipline, viz., rational *punishment*, *reformation*, and the absence of evil communication: at present 3 or 4 Prisoners must sleep in one cell, as there are but 31 single Cells, for an average of 90 Prisoners.

3rd. Sheds for stone-breaking and other employments, should be erected in two yards, which can be done at about £20 cost, by building a brick wall in the centre of each yard, and separate stall sheds at each side; this will enable the Governor to keep them at work at all seasons, and procure silence and separation with the Male Prisoners, which will be found the best classification.

4th. The Schooling has hitherto been confined to a few untried Prisoners—I submit its extension to all as the Law directs: the Local Inspector has promised me to give this a fair trial. Once the Sheds are built, it will enable him to employ every Prisoner, and separate an hour for general School Instruction in the Chapel.

5th. A Laundry is required for the Female Classes, and 10 additional Cells, which can be effected by taking two or three of the Debtors' rooms for the purpose; separation is as necessary for Female as Male Prisoners; at present the Matron has only one Day-room, and 5 Cells; and though her department is admirably well managed under such difficulties, yet a reformatory system is hopeless without accommodation to separate the evil from the well-disposed.

6th. The Chapel requires more divisions for classification; the Model Prison now building in London has a division for each Prisoner, and should this be found to work well, I will hereafter submit the plan to the Grand Jury, as there is sufficient room for any required division.

Should these suggestions of mine be adopted, and practically carried out, it may save the County hereafter the expense of erecting a New Gaol, by the present expenditure of a few hundred pounds; and the Gaol which now exhibits only a place for safe-keeping, economy, and such order as bad accommodation admits of, will be found an Institution where the separation, day and night, and industrious employment, with school instruction of every individual, will secure a reformatory and penal Discipline, calculated to benefit the individual Prisoners, to lessen Crime, and economize the County expenditure.

The late Local Inspector and Governor, who had both for many years been zealous Officers of the Establishment have retired, and been replaced by Officers who will render efficient aid in the new order of things, should the Grand Jury and Board assist me with the means. The Governor has been appointed by the High Sheriff, recommended by us from another County Gaol, with the sole view of obtaining a qualified Officer for an improved system, and the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Allpress, gave me full proof at my inspection of his zeal and intelligence. The Sick are carefully attended to by the Medical Officer, in the small Hospital containing only 3 rooms, and a great saving has accrued in the Medicines, by procuring them from Dublin, and compounding them in the Prison—a Nurse Tender is required by the Surgeon.

The Gaol is kept remarkably clean; there is a Tread Wheel to execute the hard labour sentences, and some of the Prisoners are employed at stone-breaking for the roads, and picking oakum, and there is one Loom ready for work: By-laws are established as the Law directs—the Registries and Accounts are correctly kept, and from the care taken by the Officers, and the check established by the Board and Grand Jury, I have no reason to suspect any irregularity in them, after a minute investigation.

Prison Clothing is only issued to the *tried* Male Prisoners, which by Law should be given to all; and I would submit for favourable consideration, that another Turnkey should be allowed to the Governor, when the alterations I recommended are provided for.

*Town of Drogheda Gaol.*Town of Drogheda
Gaol.

VERY little alteration has taken place in this Town Gaol since last Inspection and Report, and as the funds applicable to the food of Prisoners, the salaries of the Officers, and the Discipline and improvement of the Gaol are still unavailable, from not being collected, on account of the dispute as to the liability of the houses in the Town to

assessment, I cannot expect any improvement to be made till a final and legal decision shall be made on this point. I again reported specially upon it to the Chief Secretary, in January, 1841, and a lawyer was sent down by Lord Morpeth in February to investigate the matter; I am not aware of the result, but no remedy has as yet been applied, and I have to report that a large arrear is due to the Contractors for food, and to the Officers for salaries, amounting to several hundred pounds. At my suggestion last year to the Chief Secretary, an official letter was transmitted to the Secretary of the Grand Jury, to prevent the Prisoners being unsupplied with food, (which the Contractors threatened) stating that the Government would be responsible for the Diet to the Contractor for future supplies till the matter could be arranged, and thus it now stands; and I beg to call the attention of the Grand Jury to this important subject, involving all the best interests of this public Establishment.

The accommodation of this Town Gaol affords sufficient room for considerable improvement in Prison Discipline, if funds were available and applied with judgment to procuring employment for Prisoners, separating them with a view to moral instruction, and procuring an additional number of qualified Officers to inspect and conduct the Institution on sound principles. There are 16 cells for Dormitories, 2 solitary cells, with five Day-rooms, and 5 Yards, exclusive of a room for an Hospital, and one used as a Chapel; yet there are but two male classes, and one female, and the male Prisoners are brought into one yard to break stones together, under the inspection of the only Turnkey employed for the Internal Discipline. Surely a second Turnkey should be engaged for this work, and thus at least have the Prisoners under constant inspection during the day. It is useless, however, to suggest improvements when there are no funds to carry them into practice; otherwise I would recommend that profitable employment should be provided for every Prisoner, male and female, that 8 additional cells should be erected for the female Class, instead of sleeping together in one room, and that a strict silence should be observed by the Prisoners with respect to each other, supported by constant inspection, till the Separate System could be established by enlarging and ventilating the cells.

The average number confined daily is 26, for the present year. The Prison is kept clean; and as much regularity exists as could be expected under circumstances where silence, separation, moral instruction, schooling, clothing, and profitable and useful employment are impracticable from want of funds, and a sufficient number of qualified Officers to enforce them. The Local Inspector, Governor, and Chaplains attend to their various duties; the Sick are attended to by the Medical Officer—the expenditure for Medicines reasonable—and the Diet is provided for as economically as the present necessary system of obtaining credit admits of.

I examined the Registry and Account Books, and I believe them to be correctly kept, and that no fraud whatever is practised on the County, in the issue of the food or furniture. There are 3 Chaplains; if the Law permits it, perhaps 2 would be sufficient for the very few Prisoners confined (viz. 26), and thus some reduction of future expense may be made: Officers cannot be expected to visit regularly if paid no salary, and it is very creditable to the Chaplains and other Officers of this Gaol, that their duty is performed with much attention. The female Class is attended to by a Matron who has only Six Pounds per annum; there is no work for them except a little washing, and no separate cells for Dormitories, consequently no reformatory Discipline or industry can be efficiently carried on.

There is no Tread Mill for punishment, and ten pair of Blankets are required to supply the proper complement: the Board of Superintendence will, I have no doubt supply these, with any absolute occasional necessities, and I trust that, previous to another Inspection, the pecuniary difficulties which surround this Establishment will be removed, and the regular meetings of the Board be resumed, without whose countenance and support, little can be accomplished by the paid and responsible Officers.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County of Meath Gaol at Trim.

THIS newly erected County Gaol has gradually improved since it has been occupied, and is now in a highly creditable state of Discipline and good order; we owe much of this to the zealous perseverance of the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, and to the exertions of the Governor, Mr. Smart, to establish a good system of employment for the Prisoners; and should this Discipline continue, Trim Gaol will not be inferior to any of our best County Gaols in Ireland. The Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence have readily given us every support, by attending to our suggestions, and the result has been, that the state of this Public Establishment is creditable to the County in every particular.

The accommodation afforded consists of 90 single small Cells, 16 large do., with some rooms for Debtors, 4 solitary Cells, 8 Day-rooms, 6 Work do., and 10 Yards, a good Hospital, Chapel, and cooking Kitchen, with suitable Officers' apartments, which is a liberal and sufficient supply of room for the average number of Prisoners, (viz., about 100) as each Prisoner has a cell at night: and should the intended improvement, as to separating Prisoners from each other day and night, as permitted by the Act, I know of no Prison that could be made available for it to so great an extent at so small an expenditure. At present there are 5 Male Classes and 2 Female, exclusive of Debtors; and all the Prisoners are employed either at the Tread Wheel, or some useful occupation, and numbers of the young

M 2

NORTH DISTRICT.
Town of Drogheda
Gaol.

County of Meath
Gaol at Trim.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath
Gaol at Trim.

men and lads are engaged in obtaining information in Trades, viz., Carpenters, Shoemakers, Tailors, and Weaving, from Turnkeys, three of whom are Tradesmen. Stone-breaking for the public roads is also profitably carried on in separate sheds lately erected for that purpose, and the legal shares of earnings credited to the County and Prisoners. The inmates are all clothed in a Prison Dress, and a considerable degree of silence, and the absence of evil communication amongst the Criminals are secured by Inspection.

The result of these arrangements is manifest in the very few recommitments to this Gaol, and the hopes entertained of some being reformed characters who have left the Prison within the last year. An intelligent and qualified Matron is placed over the 2 Female Classes; the inmates are clothed and employed at various works—I recommended more attention to their Schooling, as well as on the Male side, as those learning Trades there, were not sufficiently attended to in this important part of a reformatory system. There is a well-divided Chapel for the several Classes, and good separate Hospitals for the Sick, who are carefully attended to by the Medical Officer; the expense, however, for Medicines is unusually great, viz., £66 paid by contract to the Apothecary; I would submit for the favourable consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, that this is an illegal and expensive mode of supply, by *wholesale* contract. The neighbouring Gaol of Dundalk is supplied from a Druggist—the Medicine is compounded in the Gaol by the Apothecary, who receives a small salary of £20 per annum, and the saving, compared with former years, was nearly £50.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly at the Gaol, to regulate and control the expenditure, &c., &c. The Diet is economically provided for, and costs $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ per head per day; however, buttermilk only is issued, whereas the Act requires half the day's allowance to be sweet milk. The Prisoners eat their breakfasts only in their Cells, instead of a social meal in Classes; this has worked well, and I would submit that the dinner meal should also be separate, leaving this time for the Turnkeys to retire from the necessary and constant Inspection of their classes.

The Books and Registries are correctly kept; and on examination, I consider that there is no irregularity or fraud practised on the County funds. By-laws are established—the Officers are attentive to their various duties: there are 8 Turnkeys, including 2 Watchmen, and their duty is also efficiently performed. But much inconvenience arises to the general Discipline, by the confinement of 8 Male and 5 Female Lunatics, committed to this Gaol: I trust an arrangement will soon be made to avoid this evil, by an extension of the Provincial Lunatic Asylums, and the reception of some harmless Idiots, &c., in the Poor Houses.

*Bridewells at Kells and Navan.*Kells and Navan
Bridewells.

These small Prisons for Quarter Sessions' purposes, and keeping occasional Prisoners for a few days, previous to transmission to the County Gaol, and containing merely separation for Males and Females, and a few Cells, are both now kept clean and regular—the Registry is attended to—the pauper Prisoners are fed—and the quarterly returns sent to our office for inspection and check.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.**County Gaol at Monaghan.*County Gaol at
Monaghan.

I INSPECTED this Prison on the 22nd of December, when several members of the Board of Superintendence were good enough to meet me, and express their anxiety to carry out any suggestions of practical value that I might deem it necessary to offer.

I annex a return of the number, classification, and offences, of the Prisoners then confined there.

The Board is remarkable for the punctuality of its attendance, as are also the Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and the Surgeon, to whose efficiency in the discharge of their several duties I am glad to bear testimony.

The Prison presented a commendable example of good order and regular discipline, and was remarkably clean, with the single exception of the Master Debtors' apartments, which are ill kept. This, however, is the case in almost all our Gaols with this class of Prisoners; and as long as they are confined with Criminals so, I fear, it must continue.

The interior of Monaghan Gaol having been accurately described in the former Reports of the Inspectors General, it is unnecessary for me to enter into a detailed statement of its structure, size, or accommodation; it will be enough to state generally, that for convenience of classification there are ten divisions.

The 1st, for poor Debtors, has two Sleeping-rooms and one Day-room; but when they become numerous, 10 Cells are appropriated to their use. In this division are also 4 Solitary Cells for the punishment of Prison offences: an imprisonment of three days and three nights is suffered for the first offence, without any change in the Prison diet, but only a pound of bread and water is given daily on recommitments. These latter Cells have been improved of late; more light has been admitted, and there is now a better ventilation—seventeen punishments were inflicted in them within the last year. The 3rd division is that for the convicted misdemeanants. The 4th is appropriated to the untried misdemeanants. The 5th is for convicted felons. The 6th for untried felons. The 7th, 8th, and 9th belong to the Females, who form 3 classes.

All the Cells are very well ventilated and lit; but they are of limited size, being only

9 feet by 6 in dimensions. The Beds and Bedding are very clean and in good order—so are the Corridors.

The Male and Female Hospitals are, very properly, separate buildings, and detached from the general Prison. They contain convenient wards and dining-room, and a compact Surgery, which is supplied with some of the simpler medicines, in case any sudden emergency should occur.

Sixteen Prisoners work daily for two hours at the Tread Mills, pumping water for the use of the Prison. As many as are fit to break Stones are employed at that labour, which is not profitable here; the stones in bulk being nearly as high in price as the broken material. The population, moreover, is so very dense and poor in this district, that there is no demand or encouragement for work or Prison labour: there are five Looms in this Gaol, three of which weave handkerchiefs; the other two have been lately employed in weaving for a Belfast merchant, a fabric called Zebra plaid for the Indian market, where there is a ready sale found for the article; these Weavers earn about 2s. a-day. I saw one boy and two men weaving handkerchiefs, who have learned the trade within the last three months from one of the Turnkeys who is a Weaver. It is expected that these Prisoners on being discharged, (at the end of about 3 months) will be able to earn a shilling a-day. Others, who are occupied, appear well satisfied with their condition, and hope is entertained that they may yet turn out useful members of society: it would be well such individuals, on leaving Gaol, were to meet with some encouragement, instead of the neglect and distrust they have usually to encounter.

The Male and Female Schools are superintended by a Turnkey and Assistant Matron: during two hours every day the whole of the Prisoners attend School in classes—the Turnkey gives additional instruction in the morning.

I examined the Stores, Laundry, Cooking and Steam apparatus, Bath and Reception-rooms, and found all in good order. The Accounts, Registry, Board Minutes, the Observation and Signature Books of the different Officers, were all well and correctly kept. The Contracts were very moderate; and there appeared to be every caution taken by the Board of Superintendence to keep down exorbitant charges.

Meal is 11s. 9d. per cwt.; Potatoes 2s. per cwt.—3d. per stone; Straw 2s. 9d. per cwt; this is rather high, but it is very scarce—it is not, however, a heavy article in the expenditure. New Milk 1½d. per quart; Butter Milk 3d. a gallon; Coals £1 3s. 9d. per ton; Bread 2½d. per lb.; it is only used in Hospital and as extra. The clothing is strong and of a good kind, but rather expensive; a jacket, trousers, waistcoat, and shirt, cost 20s.; these used to be supplied from Dublin at 14s. 6d. a suit, but the articles provided were indifferent.

The Board are about to adopt the plan of the Poor Law Guardians in this Union, who have Contracted with a Belfast house for clothing made of Baragon, which is very strong and costs only 8s. a suit.

The state of health of the Prison is very satisfactory, as the Surgeon's Report for the last year shows. I annex the following returns, Nos. 1, 2, 3.

No. 1.—State of the County of Monaghan Gaol on the 22nd December, 1841.

Description of Prisoners.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	In Hospital.		Offences.												Total.
				Sick.	Convalescent.	Murder		Assault		Larceny		Cow Stealing		Pig Stealing		Base Coin.		Revenue.
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1 Transports, - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2 Convicted at Assizes, - -	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4
3 Ditto at Sessions, - - -	11	1	1	1	-	-	-	8	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	15
4 For Fines, - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
5 Convicted by Magistrates, -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
6 For Trial at Assizes, - -	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
7 For ditto at Sessions, - -	8	7	3	-	1	1	-	4	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
8 Poor Debtors on allowance, -	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
9 Master Debtors not on allowance, -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
10 Lunatics, - - - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total, - - - - -	58	13	6	1	1	1	-	15	-	15	8	1	-	1	-	2	1	77

Number of Recommittals.

Once, 15. Twice, 7. Thrice, 3. Four times, 4. Total, 29.

There has been a falling off since the former year of 13 under this head, which shows an improved system of discipline.

No. 2.—Names of Officers, Situations, and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Reverend Henry Moffett, Local Inspector, -	92	6	2
„ Henry Moffett, Protestant Chaplain, -	30	0	0
„ John Bleckley, Presbyterian do., -	30	0	0
„ Patrick Bellew, Roman Catholic do., -	30	0	0
John S. McDowell, Surgeon, -	73	16	10
John Rowland, Governor, -	138	9	2

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Gaol at
Monaghan.

Archibald Temple, First Turnkey,	-	-	-	35	0	0
John Temple, Second do.	-	-	-	35	0	0
James Males, Third do.,	-	-	-	26	0	0
Robert Brown, Fourth do.,	-	-	-	26	0	0
Isaiah Porter, Fifth do.,	-	-	-	26	0	0
James Heather, Sixth do.,	-	-	-	26	0	0
James Gordon, Seventh do.,	-	-	-	26	0	0
Jane Lindsay, Matron,	-	-	-	24	16	0
Susana Hamilton, Assistant Matron,	-	-	-	16	8	0
Total,	-	-	-	635	16	2

Average of Expenses in the Gaol of Monaghan.

Average number of Prisoners.	Total expense of the Gaol.	Total cost of each Prisoner in the year.	Total cost of each Prisoner per diem.	Expenses of Officers for each Prisoner per annum.	Expense of each Prisoner per annum, exclusive of Officers.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
90	1,458 16 7½	16 4 2½	10½	7 1 3	9 2 10½

No. 3.—Names of Books used in the Gaol of Monaghan.

First Book of Lessons.	Scripture Lessons, New Testament, No. 2.
Second ditto ditto.	First Arithmetic.
Third ditto ditto.	Book Keeping.
Fourth ditto ditto.	Tablet Lessons, spelling and reading, 33 sheets.
Scripture Lessons, New Testament, No. 1.	Copy Lines, all the gradations, 5 sheets.
These Books are selected from the National Board of Education.	
Dublin Spelling Books, 1st Part.	Dublin Spelling Books, 3rd Part.
Ditto ditto 2nd Part.	Dublin Reading Books.

These Books are got from the Kildare-street Society.

There is no library in the Gaol of Monaghan.

With respect to the male and female schools, I would recommend that the Turnkey and assistant matron, under whose superintendence these departments are placed at present, should receive instruction from some person competent to teach, previous to their undertaking such important duties.

The Chaplains' duties I need not dwell upon, as they seem to be well understood and acted upon. I am persuaded that all Prison discipline is perfectly useless without the strict observance of religious duties, and the constant and solicitous care and attention of the clergymen of each religious persuasion.

I would most respectfully suggest to the Board of Superintendence the propriety of their having a further check upon the issue of provisions, which can be easily effected, by having a third person to attend on such occasions, if the Governor cannot himself be present, which would be a preferable plan. Heretofore the practice being that the storckeeper issued to the cooks (who are Prisoners) the daily quantity of provisions. The proposed arrangement would be much more satisfactory, and would relieve individual responsibility.

Owing to the original construction of the Prison, and the very limited size of the cells, the separate system of Prison discipline, combined with employment, &c., cannot be adopted and, therefore, under these circumstances, I would suggest the propriety of having the day-rooms, which seem now to be quite unoccupied, turned into workshops, in which the Prisoners could be formed into classes, and made to work at various trades, and under the superintendence of proper taskmasters or Turnkeys. This, with eating their meals in cells, and having at the same time a due regard paid as to regular hours for exercise would, under existing circumstances, be doing all that can possibly be accomplished, and would, I am confident, be attended with the best results.

Sheds with partition walls for stone breaking ought to be erected, by which more work can be produced in the inclement season, and silence can be very well enforced at the same time.

A proper selection of school books should be made, and a library by all means established.

The sewers are reported to be in an imperfect state, requiring frequent repairs as they are often choked up. To remedy so great an evil, spouts should be put up round the roof of the building with cisterns underneath; this plan would be the means of affording a constant supply of water, and of carrying off the contents of the sewers occasionally.

I think there is too much exposure in the corridors; the windows are too large and might be made smaller from below, and there would be at the same time sufficient light and a proper degree of ventilation preserved, and the cells would not be so damp in winter. Inspection holes with slides should be made in all the doors of the cells and corridors, to afford greater facility for keeping up a strict degree of discipline. The juvenile class of criminals ought to be kept separate from the adults, as far as the accommodation and nature of the building can possibly admit; nothing can be more ruinous to the morals and habits of the younger classes than allowing them to mix or associate with old and hardened offenders.

I am satisfied that much good would arise if more attention was paid to the circumstances of juvenile delinquents on their discharge from Prison. When their friends can be ascer-

tained, previous notice should be given to them of the time of the Prisoner's enlargement, and a desire expressed that they should attend to receive them; and arrangements should be made for placing in the Workhouse those who are totally destitute and friendless.

I think it right to subjoin the following communications from the Roman Chaplain and the Medical Attendant.

NORTH DISTRICT.
County Gaol at
Monaghan.

From my personal observation as Chaplain to the Monaghan Gaol, I am of opinion that some Penitentiary or place of refuge should be provided for unfortunate Females; for, generally speaking, their bad conduct after their confinement in Gaols, is owing to destitution.

Dec. 22nd, 1841.

FRANCIS MAGUIRE,
Roman Catholic Chaplain to Monaghan Gaol.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform you, that the general state of health of the Prisoners confined in the Gaol of Monaghan, has been most satisfactory during the last year. Eight Lunatics have been committed to Prison during the year, two of whom were in a dying state when sent into Prison; four were perfectly cured and restored to their friends; two cases still remain in the Gaol. One other death occurred; that of a young man, who was labouring under Phthisis in its last stage when sent to the Prison. Ten venereal cases have been treated and cured. It is much to be regretted, that for those cases, as well as cases of Mania, some proper place is not provided, as their admission into the Gaol tends very much to injure the discipline of the Prison. The number of Sick admitted into Hospital during the year has been twenty: at present I have but two persons ill in the entire Prison.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. S. McDOWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S.L.

Medical Attendant to the County Monaghan Gaol.

To Francis White, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

P.S.—Some cases of Mania have been sent to the Armagh Asylum from our Gaol—I believe three or four have been admitted.

Bridewell at Castleblayney.

This is the best constructed, and one of the most convenient of the minor Prisons I have yet inspected. It is at the rear of the Keeper's house, with two yards, one for males and the other for females, intervening. The building consists of two divisions separated by a partition wall, for the two classes of Prisoners: there are four cells, a corridor, and day-room, allotted to males; and three to females, with day-room, &c., all well lit and properly ventilated.

Bridewell at Castle-
blayney.

The Prisoners are kept separate in their cells at night, unless when there is a crowd. Their diet costs 7d. per day. All was clean and orderly, and the accounts and registry correct.

The Bridewell is at some distance from the Court House, which is rather unusual; but no inconvenience seems to be felt from that circumstance. I have suggested the propriety of having inspection apertures with slides placed in the doors of the cells: their absence is a defect which exists in all these buildings. The iron bedsteads, generally, I think are too slight for Prison purposes; parts of them are so thin that they might be easily loosened or bent, and made improper use of. There was no Prisoner confined on the day of my inspection, a gratifying occurrence, here, as elsewhere, attributed to the temperance movement, which has now found its way into the northern district. With the usual good results, in proportion to the extent of its influence, crime and imprisonment may be said to have diminished at least fifty per cent.

Bridewell at Carrickmacross.

The old part of this Prison is very inconvenient, and quite unfit for use. It consists of one small cell with a single bed, appropriated to females; the other apartment for males contains five beds. There is a new wing building for females, which is to have three cells and one day-room; the former measuring 10 feet 2 inches by 6 feet, and 9½ feet high; the latter 21 feet by 15.

Bridewell at Carrick-
macross.

I would recommend the present room in which the male Prisoners are placed to be divided into two cells at least; these, with the single one adjoining, would enable the Keeper to adopt the separate system. Nothing can be more pernicious than the existing practice of permitting Prisoners to associate together without restraint. The blankets here are nearly worn out; new ones should be supplied.

There has been great delay in finishing the new building; and I regret to add, that from the slow and inert manner in which the work was going on when I saw it, it will take some considerable time before it is completed. The cost of diet is nearly the same here as at the other Bridewell of this County.

I would recommend the substitution of the "mixed dietary" instead of bread and milk, which is the present food used at both of these Bridewells; the former being less expensive by one-half.

I beg leave to suggest also the propriety of having a book specially for the purpose of visitors making observations in, and which they should sign, stating the period of such visits, &c.

December, 1841.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County Gaol at Roscommon.*County Gaol at
Roscommon.

ALTHOUGH there is a decided want of accommodation in this Gaol, I was glad to find that the plan which had been in contemplation to gain additional cells was not carried into effect, as the object can be attained in a better way, and at a less expense. Added to the want of a sufficient number of Cells, there is the additional defect of there being no provision whatever for the introduction of the system of Separate Confinement, as prescribed by the Act of last Session, 3 and 4 Victoria, chap. 44. In our 18th and 19th Reports, we have pointed out the advantage of that system, and in the Appendix to the latter (Schedule I) have exhibited two plans by which a Gaol built as that in Roscommon, on the Semicircular Plan, can be altered so as to adapt any portion of it to that system. The first of those plans, which includes the building of a Corridor in the rear, is the more eligible; and from the amount of the estimate which has been laid before the Grand Jury of another County, I could safely venture to report that 20 Cells could be so altered (which, with the division of Day-rooms, and arrangement of Cells in the place now occupied by stair cases, would give 36 large Cells to be certified for the "Separate System," in lieu of the 20 small ones,) for the sum of £1,000—thus embracing the double object of carrying out the provisions of the Act, and gaining 16 Cells.

The general system, and routine of duty in this Prison is creditable: the Turnkeys have been placed in Uniform since last Inspection, and the important object of cooking in a general Kitchen has also been effected. Stone-breaking and Tread Wheel labour are steadily conducted; and the appearance of the whole Establishment, the Gaol, Hospital, &c., is cleanly and orderly. I was a good deal disappointed as to the advance of Trades, in which the Gaol has decidedly fallen off within the last year, and am yet not disposed to impute any blame to the Master of Works, of whose zeal I have a high opinion, and who was considered by the Governor of Waterford Gaol, under whom he acted, and who has been more successful than any other County Officer in extending the Manufacturing system, and instruction of new hands in useful Trades, as his most effective and approved assistant. I have no doubt this defect is capable of remedy, and a remedy ought to be applied.

I beg to refer to the observation on the Female Prison, in the 19th Report, page 40, which has produced no effect: that department offers a strong additional argument for any measure by which room can be gained, as the crowded, and consequently unimproved state of the Female classes is quite distressing.

The Clerical and Medical departments are conducted in a very satisfactory manner, under truly effective Officers; and I have no doubt, that the attention of the Chaplains would tend much to the successful result of the system of Separate Confinement.

BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY ROSCOMMON.

This branch of the Prison Discipline of the County requires much attention. It is now decided by the opinion of Law Officers, and order of the Board of Excise, that no incidental charges or cost of repairs of the building, windows, &c., painting, or white-washing, can be brought into account in the Quarterly Returns; and that those expenses can only be met by similar means as those of the same description in the County Gaol, viz., by Presentments by the Grand Jury to the Board of Superintendence, of a fund for that purpose, pursuant to the 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74, sec. 2. It therefore becomes quite indispensable that a system should be arranged to bring the regulation of these Prisons into the hands of the Board; this is done in many Counties, and by application of the Board, to the Office of Inspectors General of Prisons, through their Local Inspector, all the forms of business connected with such an arrangement will be supplied, and the result will be order, in place of disorder, with saving of trouble and expense.

Athlone.

Athlone Bridewell. This small Prison is always kept neat and regular, and forms an exception.

Boyle.

Boyle Bridewell. This extensive Bridewell is in more pressing need of the reform of the system proposed than any of the others: I have no complaint to make of the Keeper, but to observe that he, and the Keeper of Castlerea, are Superannuated Officers, that should be allowed to retire. The points on which I have to make a bad Report, are the dilapidated and worn-out state of the House, Yards, Bedsteads, and Bedding.

Castlerea.

Castlerea Bridewell. The observations made on Boyle would precisely apply, with the exception that some new Blankets have been lately supplied at Castlerea.

Strokestown.

Strokestown Bridewell. This Prison I found not in so great want of reform, but requiring both repairs and painting. It will be necessary to take measures under the 7th Geo. IV., chap. 74, sec. 87, to provide that the Bedsteads and Bedding may be completed in these several Prisons—and I have communicated with the County Surveyor as to the Repairs.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County of Sligo Gaol.

I FOUND this County Gaol steadily advancing in a sound and good system of Discipline, embracing as many of the objects provided for in the Acts relating to Prisons, as the accommodation and dimension of the Cells will admit of, but unfortunately, (as in other Gaols built at the same period) no provision whatever is made for the Separate System. I have therefore recommended to the attention of the Grand Jury, the suggestions contained in our 19th Report, (Schedule I), and trust that the County may be induced to Present money to adapt the Gaol or a portion thereof, to the Separate System, according to the first of the two plans set forth in the Schedule, *building a new and open corridor in the rear.*

For this system the circumstances of Sligo Gaol particularly call, as there is a want of an additional number of Cells, which would be gained by the alteration; and if the whole semi-circle should be so altered, there would remain in the flanking building, a sufficient reserve of accommodation on the former principle, for the system of Day-rooms and Night Cells.

This great and desirable change would be made for £2,000, or little more, and it would render this Gaol one of the most perfect in our Inspection.

The perseverance with which Trades have been carried on, and the instruction given to new hands in the Gaol are very striking, doing credit to the County and their Officers, and forming a better ground-work for the Separate System (from which Tread Wheels and Stone-breaking must be excluded) than I have seen in any County Gaol. It should be an encouragement to undertaking the proposed adaptation of the building; and in urging the measure I would remind the Grand Jury, that a want of Gaol accommodation has been at all times admitted without reference to any change in the principle of Discipline, and consequent necessary alteration of the plan.

The death of the late excellent Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, has taken place in the interval since my last Inspection, and sincerely as I join in the general regret for that event, and in feeling the loss sustained by the Gaol in his services as Chaplain, as well as Inspector, I feel gratified at seeing the latter office filled by his successor, whose services will be valuable to the County. The Governor is proving each year his qualifications for the important duties of his office, and the general routine of duty conducted in a manner much to be approved of: the Turnkeys are dressed in Uniform, and Prison Dresses issued; a rule of silence is carried on as well as is practicable in congregated classes, and doubtless much of the moral object of that rule is completely attained—evil communication being cut off.

The Female Prison is not quite on a par with the Male; there is a want of room, which could, however, be partially corrected, by adding some contiguous rooms, as recommended by the Officers. The services of the Matron cannot be forgotten, and she must be considered as having strong claims: the class—power of education, and skill of modern trained Matrons (such as the Dublin Female Penitentiary can always supply,) in conducting the Female Prisons of the present day, render this class in Sligo not comparable to those in which such Officers are employed; and if a satisfactory retirement could be arranged, I quite concur with Major WOODWARD in his opinion offered in the Report of 1840, that a change would be very desirable.

The Clerical and Medical departments are conducted as the Act directs: there is a School regularly carried on, and some alteration has been made by the Board in its organization, after an attentive consideration of the subject on the day of Inspection.

The mode of keeping the Books and Accounts is in conformity with the Act; and on the whole, the Inspection of Sligo Gaol is truly satisfactory, and should the proposed carrying out of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 44, be accomplished, it will become much more so.

Ballymote Bridewell.

This Bridewell has always been reported as containing what the Act prescribes, and being kept in constant good order. Ballymote Bridewell.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County Tyrone Gaol at Omagh.

I visited this Prison on the 7th of January last, and found it remarkably clean and in good order. It stands on an elevated piece of ground, with an extensive prospect of the surrounding neighbourhood. Within the last few years it has been much improved by an addition made to it in the rear, which is built in the form of a crescent. The Governor's house is placed in the centre of these buildings, so as to command a view of the entire establishment. In the construction of this Prison, and, indeed, of most of those which I have inspected, it is one great and pervading defect, that the cells are too small, those at Omagh being only 9 feet by 6. The necessary consequence is, that the Prison Authorities cannot carry into full operation the separate system of discipline, combined with suitable employment, a system which, in other places, has certainly been productive of most salutary effects.

The accommodation of the prison consists of about 60 single cells, 73 beds in rooms, and 10 solitary cells, which latter are used for confining such as are guilty of breaches of Prison discipline and regularity. There are 9 day-rooms and 2 workshops in the first floor of the crescent building, and the cells are in the upper stories. There are 5 airing yards leading

County of Tyrone
Gaol at Omagh.

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Tyrone
Gaol at Omagh.

off from the above, and also another yard in which are some out-offices and sheds, in which Prisoners are engaged at work, and a few at trades. The untried and convicted male misdemeanants are in separate classes, so are the untried and convicted felons. They occupy the new part of the Prison, and take their meals in the cells. The potatoes are boiled in nets, and are served out on plates made of copper. The food appeared to be of a good description, and no complaints were made by the Prisoners. They were clothed in the Prison dress, and appeared very clean and comfortable. I saw them employed in various trades, such as weaving, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, coopering, nailmaking, stone and bone breaking. Some trades have been taught to a few of the juvenile offenders. A tread wheel, (at which fifteen persons at a time work,) is used to carry into effect the sentence of hard labour.

The Chapel, (a rather small one, for the average number of Prisoners,) is divided into compartments for each class. There is a male and female hospital, partly detached from the general building, and consisting of 2 wards and closets, with 4 beds in each. The female division possesses the same accommodation.

The general Kitchen is quite unsuited, in every respect, for the establishment; it is too limited in size. The boilers and fire-places are ill-constructed, and the ventilation deficient, so that with steam and smoke and the want of pure air, the place is intolerable during the time of cooking. The meal and potato store is also badly calculated for its purpose, there being neither sufficient room nor light for the necessary business connected with this important department.

The head Matron's apartments adjoin the laundry; they appeared clean, and well kept.

The front or old part of the Prison is divided into the centre hall, in which are the apartments of the Porters and some of the Turnkeys, and the store already described. At one extremity are the rooms of the Master, and Pauper Debtors. These rooms are 3 in number, very small and badly furnished, and so stinted in accommodation, that 5 persons have been obliged to sleep together in one bed. There are two more small rooms, one set apart as a temporary hospital and occasionally used for confining female drunkards; the other is a school-room. There are a few other apartments in this division, not requiring particular notice. At the other end is the female division, which is equally inconvenient, as the portion already described, it consists principally of 2 work-rooms and 4 bed-rooms. No proper classification can be made, nor any well-arranged system of discipline enforced while Prisoners of every description are huddled together indiscriminately; the convicted mixed with the untried, the vicious and hardened criminal with the young, and as yet, comparatively innocent.

In this part of the old Prison are 13 male Lunatics, to whom three wards are appropriated, but the accommodation afforded them is very wretched indeed. They have no experienced or proper Keepers, and only one of the Prisoners to attend them. The fire-place is not protected by an outer grating, which should always be provided in a Lunatic department. The bedsteads are very old, and in a bad state, and the air confined, the mode of ventilation being imperfect. It is objectionable too, to keep this class of persons confined in the front of a Prison, as the constant noise which they make is heard, not alone throughout the entire Prison, but outside its walls, as was the case on the day of my inspection. I need not add, that such a state of things produces an unfavourable impression respecting the general order and discipline proper to be enforced in a penal establishment. The Prison Officers are not to blame, they do the best they can. It is the system that is in fault, but which cannot be altered or amended without legislative interference, and it is to be hoped that the subject will, ere long, be taken into consideration, and a remedy provided. There are also Insane females confined in this Prison, and their accommodation is equally stinted. They are obliged to be kept, for the most part, in the hospital, and require the undivided care and attention of at least two competent nurses.

Male and Female Schools have been established. In the former the usual elementary instructions are given by a regular schoolmaster. The books in use, besides the Scriptures, are, Primers, Manson's, and the Universal Spelling Book, small Tracts, such as the Sinner's Friend, Serious Advice to Prisoners, The Warning Voice, The Dying Criminal to a Prisoner, An Address to Prisoners on Drunkenness, and the Remedy of Intemperance. There is no Library in use.

The Female School is superintended by the Head Matron; not being provided with a sufficient number of books, it is not so well conducted or efficient as might be wished. The occupation of the female classes, as well as that of the males, is given in a return furnished to me on the day of my inspection, which shall appear in the Report, with other information suited to the present purpose.

The Hospital Department.—The Establishment is partly detached from the general building, and is divided for both the classes. There are two wards, with four beds to each, with closets and other necessary apartments for the Nurse and other attendants. The Medical Officer attends regularly, and appears to be zealous and efficient in the discharge of his duties. The following is the return made by him, viz.:—There were two or three bad cases in hospital, and Meazles had broken out amongst a few of the female prisoners' children,

GAOL HOSPITAL.

Cases of Sickness in the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
Number of Deaths,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cases of Fever,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13

LUNATICS.

Idiots, (of whom 4 are Epileptic)	-	-	-	-	-	9
Mania, curable,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Do. incurable, (of whom 2 Epileptic,)	-	-	-	-	-	12
						<hr/> 23

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone
Gaol at Omagh.

Of the 13 cases of Fever 5 were bad Typhus, the others slight cases of Typhus. The 3 Deaths were of Lunatics, one died of General Debility, the other two of the effects of Epilepsy.

JOSEPH MAXWELL, M.D.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Governor.

Omagh Gaol, 16th January, 1842.

There is no Compounding department attached to the Hospital; an Apothecary in the Town makes up the medicines, as prescribed.

Office Department.—A Clerk conducts this part of the Establishment. His books are regularly kept, and the Minutes of the Board of Superintendence show that the Members of the Board have paid every attention to the Prison.

The duties of the following Officers were reported to have been performed with punctuality, as the number of their visits prove, and which are as follows:—

Local Inspector,	-	-	-	-	-	101
Protestant Chaplain,	-	-	-	-	-	123
Presbyterian Do.	-	-	-	-	-	153
Roman Catholic Do.	-	-	-	-	-	157
Surgeon,	-	-	-	-	-	261
Apothecary,	-	-	-	-	-	3

I observed, however, that the Chaplains' Journal was not regularly signed, with respect to the inspection, quality, and quantity of provisions, as laid down in the Prison Act 7 Geo. IV. Cap. 74, Sec. 69.

Provisions.—The Contractor supplies the Prison with such quantities at a time as are required, and which are received by the proper Officer, and placed in stores accordingly, each party, respectively, keeping regular Pass-books, and by such double entries furnishing sufficient checks against the occurrence of either fraud or neglect.

The mode of making up the Contractor's Account is from the Provision book, in which is entered the amount of daily issues to the Prisoners, as in other Gaols, which generally tells with the Contractor's Pass-book; but whether it does or not the Contractor is bound by his engagement to abide by the result, and is paid monthly.

The Prisoners are supplied with provisions daily by a Storekeeper, who, in the presence of the Deputy Governor, weighs out the necessary quantities to the Cooks. The Cooks are Prisoners, and they are paid, together with Wardsmen, Fourpence per week each.

The following Return of the Expense of this Prison, and the calculations under the various heads made thereupon is for the year 1841.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE AND TOTAL COST FOR THE YEAR 1841.

Salaries of Officers.			Incidental Expenses of the Prison.			Cost of Diet for the Prison.			Total Cost of the Prison for the Year.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
568	11	0	726	3	4	1,008	8	1	2,303	2	5

The following calculations are founded upon the foregoing account of the General Expenditure of this Prison for the Year.

Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Cost of the Prison.	Cost of each Prisoner for the Year.	Cost of each Prisoner per diem.	Expense of Officers per Prisoner per Annum.	Amount of Incidental Expenses per Prisoner per Annum.	Cost of each Prisoner per Annum for Diet only.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
144	2,303 2 5	15 19 10½	10½	3 18 11½	5 0 10¼	7 0 0¾

Daily cost of each Prisoner:—For Officers, 2½d. For Incidental Expenses, 3¼d. For Diet only, 4¾d. Total, 10½d.—Averaged.

In referring to the general expenditure as given in the Schedule of the Report for 1840, it may be worth observing that although the average number of Prisoners was one hundred and fifty-one, being more by seven than that given for 1841, the general expenditure of the former is less by £87 16s. 0½d. It may be seen whether this arises from provisions being higher this year than the last by the amount charged for Diet for the year 1841, for the average number of one hundred and forty-four Prisoners, being more by £108 19s. 7d. than

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Tyrone
Gaol at Omagh.

the cost of Diet for the year 1840, when the average was more by seven, viz., one hundred and fifty-one:—Again, a question arises whether the incidental expenses of 1840, did not exceed the amount charged for 1841, as a large sum is charged for the former year under the head of "Sundries."

These calculations are adverted to with a view to direct the attention of the Prison Authorities to a subject which is manifestly of very great importance, and in which they must feel deeply interested.

The following Returns will show under their respective heads the subjects referred to in the body of the Report, and numbered from 1 to 5.

No. 1.—MORNING STATE.

Departments.	No. of Class.	DENOMINATION OF CLASS.	Number in each Class.	Total of each Division.	Committed this Day.	Discharged this Day.	Accommodation.			Convicts sentenced to				EMPLOYED AT
							Single Cells.	Beds in rooms.	Solitary Cells.	Transportation.	Imprisoned from 2 to 1 Yr.	From 1 Yr. to 6 Months.	Terms under 6 Months.	
No. 1. Male Criminals.	1	Misdemeanants convicted, 24	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	4	14	Tread Wheel, - - - 15
	2	Soldiers by Court Martial, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stone Breaking, - - - 10
	3	Sentenced to Solitary, -	24	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	3	8	4	Pulverizing Bones, - - -
	4	Felons convicted, -	15	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	Smith Work, - - -
	5	Convicted for breaches of Revenue Law, -	2	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	Tin Work, - - -
No. 2. Debtors.	6	Untried, charged with Felonies, -	3	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carpentering, - - -
	7	Untried, charged with Misdemeanours and Desertion, -	1	45	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tailoring, - - -
	8	Master Debtors, - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shoe and Clog Making, -
	9	Poor Debtors, - - -	21	23	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Weaving and Winding, -
	10	Unemployed, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sail Making, - - -
No. 3. Females.	11	Class 1, - - -	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	4	5	3	2	Other Trades, - - -
	12	Class 2, - - -	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Prison Duties, - - -
	13	Debtors on Allowance, 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Invalids, - - -
	14	Debtors not on Allowance, -	1	20	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unemployed, - - -
	15	Total of Males, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
No. 4. Lunatics.	16	Class 1, - - -	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	4	5	3	2	Washing, - - - 5
	17	Class 2, - - -	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spinning, - - - 7
	18	Debtors on Allowance, 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sewing, - - - 8
	19	Debtors not on Allowance, -	1	20	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Knitting, - - -
	20	Total of Females, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
No. 5. Sick.	21	Males, - - -	10	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	4	1	-	Episcopalians, - - - 26
	22	Females, - - -	5	15	-	-	13	-	-	1	2	-	-	Protestant Dissenters, - 19
	23	Drunkards, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman Catholics, - - - 81
	24	Queen's Evidence, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	25	Total, - - -	126	126	-	-	60	73	10	6	20	16	22	156

Cost of Work for the Year, -	-	-	-	£174 1 0	No. 2.
Total Earnings arising therefrom, -	-	-	-	380 14 7	
Net Profits to the County, -	-	-	-	206 13 7	

Number of Committals each Month in the Year, Debtors not included.

January, - - -	77	July, - - -	35	No. 3.
February, - - -	58	August, - - -	23	
March, - - -	75	September, - - -	19	
April, - - -	54	October, - - -	31	
May, - - -	51	November, - - -	25	
June, - - -	38	December, - - -	44	
Total, - - -	-	-	530	

Highest Number of Criminals any day, -	-	-	-	124
Highest Number of Debtors any day, -	-	-	-	80

Number of Recommittals—Criminals, 36. Drunkards, 24.—Total, 60.

Solitary Confinement.

For Breach of Prison Discipline, -	-	-	-	50	No. 4.
For Misconduct at School, -	-	-	-	2	

No. 5.—Expense of Clothing.

Expense of Male Clothing for the Year, exclusive of Turnkey's Clothing, £64 0 9½	
Expense of Female Clothing, - - -	15 14 4
Cost of a Male Suit, - - -	0 17 6
Cost of a Female Suit, - - -	0 12 6

Strabane Bridewell.

The building contains two apartments for males and one for females, with three beds in each, and also two Day-rooms and Yard. The Yard is spacious and might with advantage be divided into two parts, so as to afford separate accommodation to Prisoners of both sexes.

The interior is clean and orderly in appearance, and the bedding good.

The food used is bread and milk, supplied at the charge of 8*d.* a-day for each Prisoner.—The Keeper states that he pays 3*d.* per lb. for bread, and 2*d.* per quart for milk, and that if he had a proper Store-room to lay in a supply of Potatoes and Meal, he would be able to feed the Prisoners on the mixed diet for about 4*d.* a-day each. It appeared to me that his accounts were correct, and that the Registry was regularly made up. The expense of the last quarter amounted to £3 17*s.* 10*d.* I should recommend a Visiting Book to be kept, and that the Local Authorities should inspect the place frequently, and enter observations and sign their names regularly.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Strabane Bridewell.

Dungannon Bridewell.

This Bridewell is conducted differently from the other minor Prisons which I have inspected. A regular Registry Book is kept as in the County Prisons, and a person is engaged as *Providore* to lay in proper quantities of provisions, for which duty he is paid at the rate of five per cent. on the outlay.

Dungannon Bridewell.

The Local Inspector, who is also the Resident Clergyman, is paid £20 a-year, late Irish currency. A Visiting Book is kept, in which he and the Local Magistrates, who appear to take much interest in the Prison, sign their names regularly. The general appearance of the place is satisfactory. The Cells, Rooms, and Yards are clean, and order and regularity seem to prevail throughout.

Debtors being confined in this Prison, four Rooms and a Yard are allotted to them.—There are four Cells or apartments for the Crown Prisoners, who have been at times too numerous for the accommodation, but latterly their number has decreased.

Only 36 Crown Prisoners, 27 Debtors, and but two Drunkards were committed in the last quarter.

The Diet is Potatoes and Milk for Breakfast and Dinner, except in the months of July and August, when Stirabout is substituted for Potatoes at the former meal.

Clogher Bridewell.

This is the only Bridewell in the entire District which I have not inspected, having been reluctantly obliged to postpone my intended visit in consequence of severe indisposition, (with which I was suddenly attacked) and the inclement state of the weather. Under these circumstances, I was only able to write to the Governor of the County Prison, requesting information as to the condition of the Bridewell, whether any of the Local Prison Officers had lately inspected it, and made any and what report thereupon. I received a reply from the Governor, to the effect, that the Local Officers had not lately made any inspection; but that, relying upon other information, he had no doubt the Bridewell was in good order.

Clogher Bridewell.

As it is within the District assigned to my colleague, Major Palmer, for the coming year, it will be inspected by him.

March, 1842.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector General.**County of Westmeath Gaol, Mullingar.*

SINCE our last Inspection, a vacancy has occurred in the office of Governor of the County Gaol, by the death of Mr. Fielding, who possessed the confidence of the County; a new appointment has taken place. Viewing the value of the object that can be attained by a reformatory system of Prison Discipline, and of the services of the class of persons qualified to conduct such a system in the light in which I do, I was sorry to learn on my Inspection, that the Salary, which is returned in 1840, as £300 (Irish) per annum, should be reduced to £150; and I should respectfully submit the propriety of raising it to £200. The class of persons who may be induced to look for the situation of Governor of a Gaol, by a Salary adequate to the services to be performed; is a matter of much more importance than the difference between the sums; and I am confident, that in a Prison with an average of 150 Prisoners, I do not over-rate the fair remuneration of an Officer capable of giving full effect to the provisions of the Law, in naming the Salary that I do.

County of Westmeath Gaol, Mullingar.

It being important, that in placing this Gaol under the care of the new Governor, who must be without experience on the subject of Prison Discipline, to assist him as much as possible by previous arrangements, I have submitted to the Board of Superintendence, in detail, some suggestions in reference to the interior arrangement, under the heads of Separate Confinement, pursuant to 3 and 4 Vict., chap. 44; Work, School, Female Prison, and Prison Dresses, which I trust may receive their support, and meet the approbation of the Grand Jury. At present there is no provision whatever made for carrying out the Act of last Session, which extends to Ireland the principle of "Separate Imprisonment," which implies the extension of a regular system of instruction in *trades*, as it is obvious that Stone-breaking, and Tread Wheel labour, cannot form part of the employment of the Prisoners in such portions of the Gaol, as may be prepared for the Separate System. Nothing

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Westmeath
Gaol, Mullingar.

has been done in consequence of my suggestion of last year, (19th Report, page 43,) respecting the aids to the *Silent System*, as recommended in that Report, viz.—the Separation of Prisoners in stalled Sheds at work, locking up in the Cells during meals, &c. The work is very backward in comparison with that in other Gaols, there having been on the day of Inspection only 8 Tradesmen employed, and none receiving instruction under the provision of the Prison Act, (sect. 109). The School and Female Class require new arrangements; these several points are now submitted as the best suggestions I could offer to the Board.

Having, on my last Inspection, found the general issue of the Prison Dresses to the Prisoners (in consequence of the statement made in our 18th Report, pages 13, 14, and supported by the authority of the Court of Queen's Bench,) adopted in several Gaols, in which the Act had previously been misunderstood, I was disappointed at not finding any change in Mullingar; this subject is now before the Board, and I most earnestly press on the consideration of the Grand Jury, the supply of dresses to the Female Class. It has been our invariable experience, that the influence of decent habits, combined with a course of industry, has produced upon the female character more decided effect in a well regulated female class, than is to be seen in a male class; while, on the contrary, the want of such instruments of good produce effects proportionably bad, and I have seen nothing like the noise and confusion in the female class of this Gaol. The arrangement proposed by me to the Board will produce a change for the better; but I fear if the women are left in their present clothing, the Matrons will not be able to show any striking improvement: should a vacancy for a Matron occur, a trained Officer from Grange-Gorman Penitentiary should be chosen.

The Governor of a Gaol should understand that he is responsible for the *Female Class*; the regulations very properly place strict guard on his inspection of this part of the Gaol, but it is his duty to inspect, and to keep the Board in constant possession of his opinion of the Discipline carried on there.

The routine of duty is carried on with regularity and order—the labour of the Tread Wheel and Stone-breaking strictly pursued—the Dietary according to the Act—the Books and Accounts kept with regularity, with the exception of the Book Schedule A, which has been ordered, and the most exact cleanliness pervades the whole of the Prison.

Mr. Browne takes a lively interest in the Gaol; the Governor promises to be a zealous Officer, and is desirous of gaining every possible information; the Clerical and Medical departments are conducted according to Law, and the system requires *advancement* rather than reform.

Bridewell at Moate.

Moate Bridewell.

I inspected this Prison, containing 8 beds, and found it very clean, and apparently kept with much regularity.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General*.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Carlow
Gaol.

THIS County Prison has gradually advanced for some years in the leading features of discipline, and I have it now in my power to report, after a minute inspection, that a very correct system has been adopted by the Governor in industry, silence, and instruction at school, and as much separation, and non-communication amongst Prisoners, as is practicable without large ventilated cells, to keep each altogether free from evil communication. Doubtless the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence (who take a great interest in this establishment) will eventually adopt the Separate System, legalized by the Act of last Session, as soon as it can be effected with a due regard to reasonable economy; and in the mean time, if the system already commenced is persevered in steadily, this Gaol will keep pace with the improvements going on elsewhere, and is now in a very creditable state.

Every Prisoner is employed at some profitable industry; some trades are taught to the younger Prisoners, and there are four looms at work. The Governor expects to increase the number so employed, and he states that upwards of fifty men had left the Gaol this year at the expiration of their sentences, with a considerable knowledge of a business in which, if so disposed, they could earn a livelihood, and it looks well on this point, that it appears on the books, there were only fourteen recommittals in this year. The Prisoners are all clothed in a Gaol dress, they receive school instruction in their classes from the Turnkeys, a considerable degree of silence is preserved, and the Prisoners all eat their meals in their cells, thus giving time to the officers to be absent from inspection at their own meals, and giving to the sentence of the law a suitable austerity without cruelty.

The accommodation this Gaol affords consists of sixty-two cells, seven new solitary cells, ten day-rooms, eight work-rooms, and ten yards—the average number of Prisoners is seventy-eight. There are four male criminal classes, which is as many as could be attended to with

the number of Turnkeys allowed; and it is far better to congregate Prisoners with constant inspection, than to have minute classification without it. There is a tread wheel to execute the hard labour sentences, separate Hospitals for the sexes, and a well divided Chapel. The diet is economically provided for, at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per head per day; and the accounts are kept with accuracy, and also the books and registries—I examined them carefully: a uniform system of keeping the finance accounts of all the Prisons in Ireland would be very desirable.

The female criminals are in two classes, under the care of a qualified Matron and assistant; they are all clothed, employed for the most part at various works, and receive school instruction. A few ladies occasionally visit this department; the average number of female Prisoners is twenty, and there are only twelve cells allocated for them, which is a great evil, as it involves all manner of social intercourse and evil communication when congregated in a cell at night. I submitted to the Board of Superintendence, who held a meeting on the day of my inspection, that two unoccupied day-rooms might, with advantage, be spared and divided into cells to remove this evil, which they at once adopted, and directed to be proceeded with; I also suggested the advantage of appointing the 1st Turnkey, Mr. Young, to be denominated Deputy Governor, that he might act with more authority in the absence of the Governor, and it is my duty to state that Mr. Young is a very intelligent and useful officer.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly to regulate the internal affairs of the Gaol, and are assisted by the Local Inspector. The Medical officer and Chaplains attend to their several legal duties.

Carlow District Lunatic Asylum.

This valuable Asylum for the Lunatic poor of the District, is conducted on all the improved principles of treating this disease; kind and humane management of the individuals, with agricultural and wholesome employment, aided by Medical skill, has performed here what relief the cases admit of. The Manager, Mr. M'Caffray, is an excellent public officer, and well qualified for his office. There were one hundred and sixty-four patients confined on the day of my inspection, and though this number prevents minute classification, and exceeds much the original accommodation provided for, there were none under restraint, and the cleanliness and good order of the Institution was very remarkable. A few acres more land would be requisite to give full out-door work to all the inmates; and the profits hitherto made from the former, would justify an addition. The Matron is very attentive to the wants of the female classes. In the Schedules to this Report will be found all the details of expenditure, numbers, &c.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County of Clare Gaol at Ennis.

THIS County Gaol has for some years been reported by us as a valuable Institution, conducted as far as the accommodation in Cells, &c., admitted of, on the soundest principles; and we put it forward as an example of what good might be effected by zealous Officers, however inferior the means may be of conducting it. I have now the gratifying task of reporting that these means are amply provided by the Grand Jury, and the blame must rest with us and our Officers if Ennis Gaol is not found to exhibit the Penitentiary System of a first class Prison, in the moral improvement of the Criminals, and the strictest discipline; proving that while a man is suffering under the privations due to his crimes, it is quite compatible, without indulgence, to reform his habits, and restore him to society as a good subject. This will be expected from the present intelligent Governor, Mr. D'Arcy, and it can only be obtained by following up a strict system of separation, employment, and instruction in Trades, Schooling, with moral advice, aided by the Chaplains and qualified Officers in every grade, and the total absence of all intercourse between Prisoners at meals, in the Cells, or at work. The Turnkeys must be well chosen and qualified, otherwise I would fear some failure; and I trust and believe the Board of Superintendence, who have taken so great an interest in this Establishment, will give their aid to the Governor to secure a succession of well instructed Deputies and Turnkeys.

The present state of this Gaol as respects these important objects, requires only a few observations, as during the last year the Gaol has been occupied chiefly by the Contractors and Workmen, and the works and general industry hitherto pursued have been much interfered with; however, there has been no relaxation of Discipline, the same cleanliness and good order is exhibited, and every exertion made to prevent bad habits creeping in. The Prisoners are all employed at some work, though not of a profitable kind: the School is kept up as formerly, and a strict silence endeavoured to be preserved in the classes: it is a fortunate circumstance that at this period there are few Prisoners confined. The Diet is some trifle higher than usual, on account of the price of provisions; but on examining the Books and Accounts, I think them kept with much regularity, and no fraud permitted to be practised on the County Funds. There is a Tread Wheel for hard labour sentences, and all the Prisoners are clothed in a Prison Dress at the very moderate expense of 7s. per head. All the Prisoners sleep in cots hung in the Cells, and the Blankets are manufactured in the Gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow
Gaol.

County of Clare
Gaol at Ennis.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare
Gaol at Ennis.

The accommodation now provided for is 123 single Cells, 40 of which are large, and fitted in every respect for the Separate System, 8 Day-rooms, 11 Yards, a good Chapel and Hospital, with a Public Kitchen and Laundry, and a few Solitary Cells, which require heating and ventilation, for refractory Prisoners. The original system of instructing the inmates in useful employments will now commence, and as there are 10 Turnkeys, 5 of whom are Tradesmen, I fully expect that the profits on work for the ensuing year, and the number reformed in conduct and character, will repay the County for the liberal expenditure in providing a suitable Gaol. The Sick are carefully attended by the Medical Officers in separate Hospitals; but the expense of Medicines is very high, (*viz.*, £50) when compared with other Establishments in this department: the Chaplains and other Officers attend to their various legal duties, and the Books and Accounts, which I examined carefully, are correctly kept.

The Female Classes are attended to by a well qualified Matron and two Assistants; they are all employed and clothed, receive School instruction, and much pains are taken to improve their character and habits. A few more sleeping Cells are required for the average number, and I think the Governor will be able to accomplish this, as it is very important they should have separate Cells at night.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and take an interest in all the details of this excellent Institution.

BRIDEWELLS.

There are only four small Prisons in this County, for the temporary confinement by Magistrates, previous to final committal to the County Gaol. They are kept in good order, and inspected periodically by the Governor of Ennis Gaol; a system which alone can secure regularity in these confined and distant Bridewells, only under the care of a Keeper with a small salary. They are thus kept from dilapidation, the furniture preserved, and the expenditure checked: the superintendence of Parochial Clergy, who act as Local Inspectors without salary to these Prisons, has been found of great use.

Kilrush.

Kilrush Bridewell. Contains 8 Cells, 2 Day-rooms, and 2 Yards, and is kept clean and orderly: a pump is wanted, and a door should be opened in front to the Female Cells.

Ennistymon.

Ennistymon Bridewell. Contains 4 Cells, 2 Day-rooms, and 2 Yards, and is kept in very good order, and is constantly visited by the Rector, Archdeacon Whitty.

Tulla.

Tulla Bridewell. This Bridewell contains 6 Cells, 2 Day-rooms, and 2 Yards, and the regulations are attended to in every particular.

Six-Mile-Bridge.

Six-Mile-Bridge Bridewell. There are 5 Cells, 2 Day-rooms, and 2 Yards in this Bridewell, and the regulations are correctly attended to—a pump is wanted.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cork Gaol at Cork.

County Gaol at Cork

THIS extensive County Gaol is divided into a Sheriff's Prison and a separate House of Correction, with a Governor to each. There are 259 Cells for an average of 242 Prisoners, and thus the important object of separation at night is obtained: 82 of these Cells are sufficiently large to take advantage of the Act 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 44, legalizing the total separation of Prisoners; 34 of these are already heated and ventilated by hot water pipes, and the remainder can be prepared at a moderate expense. I would, therefore, submit that the Board of Superintendence should commence the system with the 34 Cells; and, if they become satisfied, as I am, of the value of this improvement in Gaol Discipline, when properly conducted on the principle of employment, instruction, and constant inspection, I have no doubt but they would rapidly connect the entire Gaol and House of Correction into a practical Penitentiary for the moral government of Criminals; without abandoning, but rather increasing the wholesome severity and austerity of a Prison. An opportunity now offers (from the accommodation afforded) of this Gaol becoming amongst the first to adopt a valuable improvement, and being an example to others; as undoubtedly the principle of Separation will gradually advance, as favourable circumstances admit of large Cells, or as Grand Juries can be induced to build or add to their Prisons. Should the Board of Superintendence entertain this suggestion, and determine on carrying it into effect, one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons would willingly attend to regulate the details; but without the full concurrence and aid of the Board it would be vain to attempt it.

In addition to the 259 Cells, there are 23 Day-rooms, and 23 Yards, with a commodious Chapel, and a badly situated Hospital, at the top of the centre building in the House of Correction; it is difficult of access, and has no proper airing Yards for convalescents—we have frequently recommended a new Hospital to be built, to complete the accommodation of this extensive Establishment. There are 10 Male classes in the whole Prison, and all

capable of working are employed, chiefly at the Tread Wheel, Stone-breaking, and as Wardsmen; a few are engaged at Weaving, Tailoring, and Shoe-making, &c., to whom the third of the profits are paid; but the work is for the use of the Prison, and the Board have not as yet ordered any industry expressly for sale or profit as at Waterford and Clonmel. Something surely could be effected in this way in this large City, and as no loss has ever occurred where the experiment has been made, I would strongly recommend the trial for merely moral purposes, and the benefit to the individual Prisoners. Contracted as the instruction in Trades has been in this Gaol, yet the intelligent Governor of the House of Correction, Mr. Grace, informs me that about 20 Prisoners has within the last year left the Gaol well instructed in Weaving or some useful Trade; and he has reason to think that some of them are now taking advantage of it, and earning an honest livelihood. I cannot abandon the opinion that we shall yet see the industry of Prisoners paying for their food and some of the other expenses; and the experiment will get a fair trial in the Belfast House of Correction, now building in that Town, nor can I discover any sound argument against the principle.

An excellent School is established for every Male Prisoner, and much good has arisen from it as appears by the Registry. There are 16 Turnkeys for inspection and carrying on the internal details, and as the High Sheriff has given the patronage to the Board of Superintendence, who meet monthly, and take great interest in the Establishment, doubtless qualified Officers will be the result: on their moral habits and intelligence much of the discipline will depend, and it would be a material object with our Office that a system of promotion should exist from highly qualified Turnkeys to become Deputy Gaolers, were we permitted by the High Sheriffs and Boards, to recommend such from one Gaol to another. The Diet is bread and milk, and amounts to 4½d. per head per day; this is above the average expenditure in Ireland, and if a mixed Diet was provided, some economy would arise. I also would recommend that the Prisoners should all be marched to their own Cells to eat their meals, as now practised in our best Gaols, instead of a social meal in classes; this would give an hour to the Turnkeys to eat their own meals, and add to the proper austerity of a Prison. By-laws are established, and the Books, Registries, and Accounts of work, &c., are correctly kept by the Local Inspector, and a Clerk allowed for the purpose: the Medical Officer and Chaplains attend to their peculiar duty as the Law directs, and the Local Inspector, Dr. Townsend, is a valuable County Officer. The Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence are aware of the state of the Prisons as it respects the Sheriff's Governor and the Governor of the House of Correction; and I need add no observation on that point, beyond bearing testimony to the long services of Mr. Murphy as a Public Officer, and his claims on the County for Superannuation under the Act; from his state of health the duty of both Gaols has devolved on Mr. Grace for some time, and should this state of things continue, the labour would be too great for the latter Officer, and he would require a qualified Deputy to assist him. Mr. Grace is an Officer whom zeal, intelligence, and qualification have recommended to the Grand Jury and the Board, and renders it unnecessary for me to add more on the subject.

The late Corporation Act has provided for the union of the County and City Gaols, and as this may become a subject for consideration at the approaching Assizes, it is my duty to state that (unless accommodation is provided for such an increase of Prisoners and duty) it must tend to destroy every semblance of discipline, industry, and good order.

The Female department in this Establishment is conducted on sound principles, under the care of a qualified Matron and two Assistants. There are 5 classes and 60 Cells, a number equal to the average of Prisoners, who are all employed, and clothed in a Prison Dress. There is a good Laundry, and the School instruction, which had ceased for some time, has now commenced, and should on no account be discontinued.

The Male Prisoners are not provided with a Prison Dress, except in the House of Correction. I would submit for favourable consideration that all should be clothed as the Law points out; and I would also suggest to the Board of Superintendence, the great evil arising in this Institution from the permission of Turnkeys' families to reside in the Prison. These irresponsible persons create much inconvenience in any Establishment, but especially in a Prison. It is almost universally abolished in all good Gaols, and the numbers of such in this Prison (frequently arising to upwards of 100 women and children) must create confusion and disorder, whatever regularity, good order, and cleanliness, may exist in other respects.

BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF CORK.

On my inspection of these minor Prisons, for the temporary confinement of Prisoners till transmitted to the County Gaol, I am enabled to report that, generally speaking, they are all kept in good order, containing the legal accommodation of two Rooms and a few Cells with two Yards, so as to separate the sexes, and manifesting the advantage of the care taken by the Board of Superintendence of these distant places of confinement. They are occasionally inspected by the County Gentlemen and neighbouring Magistrates: the Keepers are promoted on vacancies from the County Gaol, and the Furniture, with other necessaries, are provided by the Local Inspector, under the order of the Board; a better system could not be devised than that adopted to preserve regularity and prevent abuse, in such detached small places of confinement. I visited all personally, except Castletown, on account of the disappointment of a conveyance, and Major Woodward inspected it early in

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County Gaol at Cork

County of Cork
Bridewells.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Cork
Bridewells.

the year. As to the place called a Bridewell at Youghal, it has properly ceased to be used by the Corporation, and I would submit that the County should not occupy it, as it is an illegal dungeon, devoid of Yards, Cells, Water, or any other Gaol accommodation. I would not recommend or certify for any furniture, as it would be acknowledging it as a Prison: it merely consists of 2 small Rooms at the top of a tower in the street, from the windows of which any Prisoner may converse with the people, or receive letters, spirits, or food. A Bridewell should be erected if the Grand Jury consider one necessary in this Town. The Bridewells are as follows:—

Bantry,—in good order.
 Skibbereen,—in good order.
 Rosscarbery,—requires painting, an outer door-case, and 3 more Cells.
 Clonakilty,—in good order.
 Dunmanway,—outside door broken, and no surrounding wall.
 Bandon,—wants 4 pair of blankets.
 Kinsale,—a Corporation Prison, wants a thorough repair.
 Middleton,—in good order.
 Cove,—wants an addition of 2 Day-rooms and 1 Yard, and 4 pair of blankets.
 Macroom,—in good order.
 Mill-street,—wants a Day-room, 1 Yard, and 3 Cells.
 Kanturk,—not kept as clean as most others.
 Mallow,—in good order.
 Fermoy,—in good order.
 Mitchelstown,—in good order, but requires a second Day-room.
 Charleville,—in good order, but the roof wants repairing.
 Castletown,—an insecure Prison, but reported in good order otherwise.

Cork Lunatic Asylum.

Cork Lunatic
Asylum.

This Institution receives all the pauper Lunatics and Idiots of the County and City of Cork, and had existed long previous to the Provincial Asylum Act, from which has arisen the several valuable Establishments in Ireland for the insane Poor. We have frequently in our Reports recommended that it should be united with these, and be carried on under the same Acts of Parliament. This, however, has not as yet been applied for by the Grand Juries of the County and City of Cork, and I have only to Report on its state as a separate County Institution, which is supported by County Funds under the Act 27th Geo. III., cap. 39.

It is conducted under the direction of an excellent Board of Superintendence, appointed by the Grand Juries at each Assizes, and it is now separated from the Old Poor House since the late Poor Law Act. But the Medical Officer, Dr. Osburne, continues his valuable services; and through his exertions, aided by a competent Manager, Matrons, and under Officers, it has arrived at as much perfection as the accommodation admits of, which is very extensive, and only requires the addition of a few acres of ground to make it as available as any similar Institution in the Kingdom.

On the day of my inspection, in October, 1841, there were

424 Patients, viz., 209 Males and 215 Females,
 210 of whom had been admitted within the last year,
 145 had been discharged, cured, or relieved,
 46 had died.

Of these there were 112 Idiots, 29 Epileptic cases; curable 123, and supposed incurable 160.

There are 207 Cells, and 18 apartments for sleeping in, exclusive of Day-rooms. They are all under inspection, and treated most kindly; clothed and fed on economical terms, and only one under any restraint. About 160 men employed at various house duties, and if land can be procured for agricultural and gardening employment, I consider it would be as efficient as any similar Asylum could be.

The number of relieved cases are very creditable; and, after a minute inspection, I do not hesitate to report the Establishment as a great credit to the County and City of Cork, and to all the Officers employed, for regularity, cleanliness, and good order.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

City of Cork Gaol.

City of Cork Gaol.

THE accommodation in this City Prison is ample for the average number of Criminals; and the frame work, as respects number of Officers, Cells, Day-rooms, &c., is laid for an excellent system of discipline and industry, calculated to morally improve the individuals, as well as to execute, with due austerity, the sentence of the Law. The details, however, of such a system are not carried out, arising chiefly from the unwillingness of the Grand Jury to grant funds for employment, and preparing a number of Cells for the total separation of Prisoners, under the Act 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 44. I believe, also, that the agitation of the subject of uniting the City with the County Gaol, under the late Corporation Act, has also caused considerable doubt and delay in granting money for alterations and employment: on this point I think it right to state to the City authorities, as I have already to

the County Grand Jury, that such a junction of the Prisoners of both, cannot, with any prudence, be effected without provision being made for additional accommodation in large Cells in the County Gaol, and sufficient Officers appointed for the inspection and regulation of those to be removed; as I cannot contemplate that it is the wish of either Grand Juries to congregate such numbers, without reference to upholding the good already obtained by adhering to the regulations of the Prison Act.

In this state of the City of Cork Gaol, it only remains for me to report how far the Law is enforced and otherwise complied with; and I shall refrain from recommending alterations in the Cells, and preparations for the Separate System till after the next Assizes, when I trust this question of uniting the Prisons will be disposed of. However, I cannot but think that the industrious employment of the Inmates need not be delayed on this or any other account.

The accommodation afforded in this Gaol consists of 108 single Cells, 20 Day and Work-rooms, 8 Yards, 6 solitary Cells, with a good separate Hospital, and divided Chapel in classes. There are only 4 Male classes and 2 Female, and the average number of Prisoners is 110; they are all clothed in a Prison Dress, costing 15s. 9d. per suit; and they are employed chiefly at Stone-breaking and the Tread Wheel, but no profit arises, and as no Trades are taught, no benefit arises to the County or the individuals, beyond the mere punishment, even if it is considered such. A School is established, by each Turnkey instructing a few of his own class, but they are not coerced to attend. There are 11 Turnkeys, and 6 of them are Tradesmen, so that the ground-work is laid for profitable industry, if the Grand Jury approve of and order it: the diet is bread and milk, and costs 4½d. per head, and when this is compared with the expenditure of other Prisons, at least one penny could be saved per head daily, if the mixed or potato diet were ordered. The Prisoners eat their meals in classes, instead of retiring to their Cells, as much practised in good Gaols; amongst many advantages, it preserves silence and separation, at hours when the Turnkeys are necessarily absent at their own meals. The books and accounts are correctly kept; and, after a minute examination, I am able to report that I do not believe any fraud exists. The Medical Officers and Chaplains attend to the duty required by law: the Board meet monthly, to arrange the payment of all expenses, and order what is necessary, and the Local Inspector and Governor are zealous and intelligent public officers.

The female department is conducted under a Matron and Assistant, and receives some school instruction and employment, but there are no profits; the Prisoners are all clothed, there is a good laundry, and the average number is 37. Much improvement, however, might be made in this class, under the care of a well informed and highly qualified Matron, who would take a zealous interest in the moral government and consequent reformation of those under her care; the law manifestly aims at such results, and they can only be attained by the tact and zeal of intelligent superior officers.

The entire Prison is kept remarkable clean; but I consider it right to mention that the indulgence to the Prisoners of boiling their milk at meals, is not only not practised in other Gaols, but it appears to me an unsuitable and unnecessary comfort.

Bridewell of the City of Cork.

This small Prison contains 8 cells and 6 small day-rooms; it is kept clean and in excellent order, under the care of judicious and qualified officers. It is chiefly used for drunkards and rioters at night, and those for further examination, previous to removal to the County Gaol, and it is found a valuable aid in this populous City. The expenditure is very economical; and all the arrangements by the Magistrates very creditable to them.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
City of Cork Gaol.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County of Galway Gaol.

CIRCUMSTANCES arising from the death of the late Governor, Mr. Fitzsimon, have caused much inconvenience in this County Gaol; from a rapid succession of two other Officers appointed to that situation by the High Sheriff or his Deputy, who, however otherwise qualified, could not be acquainted with the details of duty, or possess at once that judgment and fitness to rule their fellow creatures on a moral system, calculated to benefit the individuals, and return them to society with some hope, if not certainty, of their reformation. To those who consider safe keeping the only, or chief duty of the Keeper of a Prison, this argument will have no weight; however, I must, in making my report perform my duty, and submit for the favourable consideration of the High Sheriff, the Grand Jury, and Board of Superintendence, the importance of this appointment to manage the Great County Establishment for their Criminals; as well as the impossibility of our aid or advice being useful, unless some sacrifice of patronage is made, so far, at least, as consulting us on the qualifications of the individual to be promoted, or choosing an experienced and intelligent Deputy Governor from our best Gaols, and thus making advancement the reward of merit. I do trust that in these times of Prison improvement, an Act of Parliament will finally settle the subject of the qualification of Gaol Officers, as without it, further advance in Discipline is more than doubtful; and we must rest content with the high state of order a great many of our County Gaols are in, arising chiefly from the High Sheriffs and Grand Juries having abandoned their patronage in favour of experienced and highly qualified Governors.

County of Galway
Gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Galway
Gaol.

I am unwilling, without further experience of the present Governor's zeal and intelligence, to express an opinion of his qualification for the office, especially on the important points of employment for Prisoners, and reforming their habits; but he appears anxious for the creditable state of the Establishment, and generally speaking, the very clean and orderly appearance of the Gaol is creditable to him, and if he follows the advice and directions of the valuable Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Darcy, I have no doubt this County Gaol will rank soon amongst our best Prisons.

The accommodation afforded consists of 98 Cells, 9 Day-rooms, and 7 Yards, with Debtors' Rooms, 4 unventilated Solitary Cells, a divided Chapel, and separate Hospital. The average number of Prisoners is 125, consequently there is often not a Cell for each Prisoner, which is a great defect, and I would recommend, as formerly, an addition of 30 or 40 large Cells for separation. Should the Town Prison however, be consolidated under the Municipal Act with the County, I think an arrangement might be made to find room for all at a smaller expense than building additions, if the Town Gaol is transferred to the County. There is a Tread Wheel for hard labour Sentences, and it is used in winter for breaking bones for manure, and this has proved a profitable source of industry: a few men are employed at Stone-breaking and Garden Work, and two Tailors. But this is by no means that scene of useful and profitable industry I find in Clonmel, Waterford, Mayo, and Clare County Gaols, as well as others, and I will expect to see much improvement next year. A set of Prison Dresses are now making up in the Gaol: the profits on work are accounted for to the County and the Prisoners: the Diet is provided for by Contract on moderate terms, and each man is marched to his Cell for meals, instead of an idle hour spent as formerly in evil intercourse without inspection or control. Some attempt is made at preserving perfect silence in the classes, but there is not sufficient Turnkeys for constant inspection; and for this object I would recommend fewer classes, till the Grand Jury shall provide two more qualified Assistants, and a person to oversee the work, as the Governor has sufficient to occupy all his time without becoming an Accountant and Salesmaster.

A good School is established on the Male side by the Turnkeys for each class: the Sick are carefully attended to by the Medical Officer in separate Hospitals, and the Chaplains attend to their duty: By-laws have been established, and the Books and Registries regularly kept—I examined them carefully, and believe that no fraud exists. A system of Accounts applicable to all Gaols would, however, be a desirable object, and it is in contemplation by the Commissioners lately appointed to inquire into all County Presentments and Fiscal matters.

The females are divided into two classes, under the care of a Matron and Assistant. They are partially employed, and receive School instruction; but the want of accommodation, especially in sleeping Cells, precludes much of the advantages to be derived from a Penitentiary System; some benevolent Ladies visit these classes. The want of Clothing is particularly felt in this department, and it has not the orderly appearance I found in the neighbouring Gaols of Castlebar and Ennis. In the Female Hospital I find the unusual provision for a Matron at £35 per annum, exclusive of an Hospital Nurse; this appears to me quite a useless expenditure, and should be laid out for Turnkeys, who are much wanted on the Male side.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly at the Gaol.

BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Loughrea, Tuam, Eyrecourt and Clifden.

Loughrea, Tuam,
Eyrecourt, and
Clifden Bridewells.

These four minor Prisons for the temporary confinement of a few Prisoners, previous to their removal to the County Gaol on final committal, are new Sessions' Town Bridewells, and contain the necessary accommodation of a few Cells, with two small Day-rooms, and two Yards, for the separation of the sexes. On inspection, they were found to be kept clean and regular—furniture mended—the pauper Prisoners fed—and the Registries correctly kept. The Keepers are attentive to their duty.

Gort.

Gort Bridewell.

I found the new Bridewell in this Town ready for occupation, and only delayed till the building Commissioners take it up from the Contractor. I ordered furniture to be prepared at the County Gaol in Galway. The old place used as a Prison is condemned and totally unfit for use, and it is desirable to occupy the new one as soon as possible.

Ballinasloe.

Ballinasloe Bride-
well.

The new Bridewell in this Town is almost finished, and will prove a great acquisition to this large Town and populous neighbourhood. The old Prison is abandoned.

Woodford.

Woodford Bridewell.

A new Bridewell, or some addition, is absolutely necessary to this very small and insecure place for temporary confinement; it has been found most useful in this distant District of the County, and we have frequently urged upon the Grand Jury to present money for the purpose. We have prepared a plan at different periods; and we again submit to the Grand Jury the subject, and trust they will, at the next Assizes, present a sum not exceeding £400, and we will undertake to see it executed correctly.

This is now the only discreditable and inefficient Bridewell in the County.

District Lunatic Asylum at Ballinasloe.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

District Lunatic
Asylum at Ballin-
asloe.

There is not near sufficient room in this valuable Asylum for the Lunatic Poor of so large a District, especially since the demands for admission of Patients confined in the County Gaols under the late Act of Parliament. It is expected that the Poor Houses will give some relief in this respect; but nothing short of a large addition, or what would be better, another Asylum being erected in the north part of the District, about Ballina, will answer the purpose of providing fully for the demands for admittance.

The Asylum is kept in excellent order, under the care of the Manager and Matron; the inmates employed when capable of it, in agriculture and other works; they are treated with much kindness, and little more than moral restraint ever used. The Board of Governors take great interest in the Institution, and the Medical Officer, Dr. Hisey, pays great attention to the Patients, and reports to our Office favourably of all the arrangements, as well as the continuance of the average number of cures and convalescent cases;—the expenditure and details of numbers, &c., will be found in the Appendix to this Report. There are 14 Irish Acres of ground attached, which employs many of the Patients: it is to be regretted the Asylum was erected on so low a site, as the land is often overflowed from the river adjoining.

*Town Gaol of Galway.*Town Gaol of
Galway.

In our late Reports on the Inspection of this Gaol, we have so frequently stated that it has not been productive of that moral Discipline and Penitentiary system, which was proposed when we recommended any expenditure in building additional accommodation, that it is now unnecessary to urge the subject further, than to report the state the Prison was found in after two Inspections this year, and to submit for the favourable consideration of the Grand Jury, that unless the funds of the Town of Galway, applicable to Gaol purposes, is sufficient to provide materials for employing all Prisoners, as well as furniture, clothing, school instruction, ample classification, or total separation, I would recommend them to take advantage of the late Corporation Act of Parliament, and transmit their Prisoners to the County Gaol, and thus get rid of the staff and establishment, now paid for no other purpose than the safe keeping of those committed to their care.

I need not give more reasons for this advice than the following statement, viz. :—there is no profitable or useful employment for Prisoners in this Gaol—there is no Male School or other instruction—there is no Gaol Clothing as the Law directs—and there exists no effectual classification; exclusive of these, the Diet is extravagant, costing 6½d. per head, per day, from the want of a cooking kitchen, while the County Gaol, (not twenty yards separated from it) feeds their Prisoners for 3½d. per day; this appears strange, when, at the same time, the excuse for not providing work and other necessaries is, that there are no funds. I can only bring the subject again before the Judge at the Assizes, and trust that the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence will, at their next meeting, take a decisive step on these all important points.

There are 48 Cells, 7 Day-rooms, and 8 Yards, with an Hospital and Chapel, for an average of 40 Prisoners; yet there is no separation, silence, or Trades taught. I cannot attach blame to the Local Inspector, Governor, or other Officers of the Establishment, as they have not the means of carrying on a good system. I have no reason to doubt the attention of all the Officers to the duties pointed out by the Prison Act; the Prison is kept clean, there is a Tread Wheel to execute sentences to hard labour, and the Books and Registries are regularly kept; but the expense of the Diet exceeds any other Gaol in Ireland, and there must be some great error in continuing such an unnecessary expenditure of funds, when a small boiler, which £10 at most should put up, would save 3d. per head per day.

The Females are in two classes, under a Matron and Female Turnkey; they are employed occasionally, receive some schooling, and a few Ladies of the Prison Committee visit. The Board of Superintendence meet occasionally, but no steps have as yet been taken to remedy the defects we have so often reported: the Act of Parliament is, in fact, a dead letter, and all the advantages of the late additions are lost.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.**County of Kerry Gaol at Tralee.*County of Kerry
Gaol at Tralee.

In the Report of this County Gaol for last year, MAJOR WOODWARD gave every credit to the working Officers for compliance with the legal enactments of the Prison Act, as to cleanliness and general good order, as well as the humane provisions made for Diet and Classification; but he justly remarked on the deficiency that existed as to a reformatory Discipline, including the right of a Prisoner by Law to acquire instruction in some useful Trade and industrious habits, and the right of the Public to see that moral improvement was the result of Prison Discipline. It is gratifying to me to report, that on the experience of the last year much has been effected in this way; and the exertions of the Local Inspector to enforce the humane views of the Legislature in this respect, have not been ineffectual. The profitable employment of the inmates has greatly increased, several Trades have been introduced, and a return was made to me at the inspection, of 34

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Kerry
Gaol at Tralee.

Prisoners having left the Gaol within the year 1841, with considerable knowledge of Weaving and other Trades: I found several engaged in Spinning and carding Flax. This is very creditable to the Governor and his Deputy; as if the views of the Board of Superintendence and Local Inspector are not carried out with zeal by the resident Officers, who spend their entire time in the Gaol, it would be vain to expect any good.

The contracted accommodation in this Prison as to the number of Cells and Work-rooms, precludes the possibility at present of *separation* under the late Act, which legalizes such a course of Discipline in large ventilated Cells, and the total seclusion from intercourse with other Prisoners; consequently, minute classification, and that silence and absence of evil communication amongst Prisoners cannot be fully attained. I would, therefore, expect greater attention by the Officers to those objects which can be attained in the way of moral reformation, viz., industry, including instruction in Trades, and such a system of Schooling as to secure improvement to the ignorant, and increase of knowledge to those who have not been altogether neglected hitherto. It is manifest that such instruction will improve some, reform others, and can injure none. Much has been done in this way the last year, and if well chosen Turnkeys on all future vacancies are appointed, fully qualified for these purposes, I would expect much improvement; and if the Board of Superintendence could obtain such men as the valuable Deputy Governor of this Gaol to accept of Turnkeys' places in the first instance, our office would willingly recommend such men for promotion in other Prisons. To such a system of obtaining qualified Governors and Deputies, do we now look for further advances in Gaol Discipline.

There are 79 Cells in this Prison, 7 Day-rooms, and 7 Yards, for all descriptions of Prisoners, and as the average number far exceeds that, and occasionally is double the number, it is manifest that the Prisoners are crowded frequently in the Cells at night, and in the Classes by day, precluding silence, and promoting evil communication. There are only 4 Male Criminal Classes, and 1 Female, yet, notwithstanding these difficulties, the Prisoners are all employed at various works; 34 of them have left the Gaol in the last year with considerable knowledge of a Trade, and it is to be presumed that some have been reformed in character and habits. The foundation of a good School is established under the care of each Turnkey with his Class. The Female department, (though there is only room for one Class) has been always conducted under the care of a qualified and valuable Matron, and as much good is obtained as is practicable, where all grades of crime are mixed together, and assembled in crowds at night: the Females are clothed, receive School instruction, and are all employed, and receive a portion of their earnings. There is a well divided Chapel and separate Hospital, but the latter is very small and insufficient in case of Fever or Epidemic. The charge for Medicine is £87 in last year, a sum so far exceeding the charge in other Prisons, that I consider my duty is to remark upon it to the Grand Jury. There are 13 Turnkeys to conduct the inspection and internal discipline of this Gaol under the Governor and Deputy; four of them are Tradesmen, and much increased attention is enforced from these Officers, but I beg again to submit to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, the importance of these Officers being well chosen on account of their qualifications: in one instance it came to my knowledge at the inspection, that a Turnkey had threatened the Governor, to complain of him to the person who had recommended him to the Board—I believe it was not a solitary instance, and I need scarcely remark on the evils arising out of such conduct to all Discipline.

There is a Tread Wheel to execute the hard labour sentences; a wholesome Diet is provided for the Prisoners on reasonable terms, cooked by hired servants, instead of the Prisoners, which is a correct though unusual practice; the Books, Accounts, and Registries, are correctly kept, and on a minute examination I believe no fraud is practised on the County; however desirable it is that all Prison Accounts should be kept in one form, and under one practical check. The Board of Superintendence meet occasionally, to direct the interior economy and details, and are ably assisted by the intelligent and zealous Local Inspector. The non-resident Officers, the Medical Attendant and Chaplains, visit as the Law directs, and the Prison is kept remarkably clean, and even orderly, considering the want of room.

The Male Prisoners are not yet clothed in a Prison Dress, but the arrangement for it is in progress, and I need not again press it upon the Grand Jury.

I beg again to submit for the favourable consideration of the County, that a considerable addition should be made to this Gaol.

BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY KERRY.

County of Kerry
Bridewells.

The eight small Bridewells of this County are, generally speaking, well attended to by the Keepers, and have the advantage of being provided with what is required, as Furniture and Blankets, by the Local Inspector from the County Gaol. They are only used as temporary Prisons till final committal to the County Prison. They are all new buildings, and contain 2 Day-rooms, 6 Cells, and 2 small Yards: the Registries are correctly kept, the Paupers are fed on moderate terms, and the Quarterly Returns transmitted to our office for approval as the Law directs, and sworn to by the Keeper. These Bridewells are situated as follows:—

Tarbert,—wants white-washing, and some repairs on the windows.

Lisowel,—some of the doors require repairing.

Castle Island,—in good order.

Dingle,—wants white-washing and painting, and the roof, doors, and windows require repairs

Cahiriveen,—5 pair of blankets are required, and a pump should be sunk.

Milltown,—the roof admits some wet, and the doors want painting.

Killarney,—in good order.

Kenmare,—wants a pump, 3 bedsteads, and 2 locks.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry
Bridewells.

I would submit that the Governor or Deputy Governor of the Gaol, should be ordered by the Board of Superintendence to report, to them or the Local Inspector, on these minor Prisons, after seeing them at each Quarter Sessions, when they are obliged to attend. I think this extra visit (exclusive of our annual one) would tend to much regularity.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General*.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

AN addition to this County Gaol has been presented for some time, but the tenders to execute the plans approved of, having far exceeded the estimates, a considerable delay has arisen in executing this necessary work. The Commissioners have advertised again for other and more moderate plans, and I fear another year will be lost. In the meantime, however, much has been done in the last two years in the way of industry and useful employment; and the Governor has proved himself fully capable of conducting a good system, when the means shall be provided, viz., sufficient large cells for separation, with small day-rooms or separate work sheds, when it may be imprudent or impracticable from health or other reasons to confine a Prisoner to his cell day and night under the late Act. The Separate System is very attractive for all the purposes of rational punishment, reformation, and the prevention of evil intercourse amongst Prisoners; but unless it is accompanied by all the *guards* necessary to prevent its being made an engine of cruelty, I could not recommend it. The principle of separating Prisoners is a humane one, but it might easily degenerate into the opposite extreme. The guards are as follows:—highly qualified, humane, and moral officers of every grade, sufficiently ventilated large cells, constant inspection by the Governor and his assistants, employment, books and school instruction, occasional admission of proper visitors, if merited, frequent visits from the Chaplains, and the vigilant inspection of the Medical officers—with such aids, separation of Prisoners is one of the greatest improvements in Prison discipline of modern times.

County of Kilkenny
Gaol.

There are only forty-eight cells in this Gaol, five day-rooms, six work-rooms, and eight yards, with an Hospital containing three rooms, and no regular divided Chapel, but a room is used for worship. There are at present five criminal male classes; the average number confined daily is ninety-three, and there were eighty-one on the day of my inspection. They were all employed at some work, and a fair proportion (considering the means) receiving instruction at trades, viz., shoe-making, weaving, smiths', and carpenters' work, &c., and some were engaged at the tread wheel and stone-breaking for the roads and yards; one-third of the clear profits (if any) are paid to the male Prisoners as the law directs. There is a good school kept daily in the room used as a Chapel, and on examining the registry of it, I find it has been practically useful. There have been only six recommitments within the year, which speaks favourably of the discipline carried on; and it appears that twenty young Prisoners have left the Prison at the expiration of their sentence, with considerable knowledge of some trade, of which they were before totally ignorant. The diet is bread for breakfast, and potatoes at dinner, and the daily cost is 4½d. per head, which is much higher than the average of other Prisons. However, I have carefully examined the books and accounts—they are carefully and correctly kept, so that this excess must arise from higher contracts than usual being made with the Board of Superintendence.

There are only four Turnkeys, which are too few for the quantity of work and inspection, consequently some classes are frequently without inspection, which is a great evil. They sleep in one room at night from want of accommodation, and as the Prisoners eat their meals in classes, instead of in their cells, and the Turnkeys are necessarily absent at their own meals, this hour is expended in social intercourse of an evil description; but as there are not sufficient cells or Turnkeys, it cannot at present be remedied. The Medical officer and the Chaplains attend to their various duties, and the Local Inspector, Rev. Mr. Graves, is a good public officer, and has given us every aid in establishing regularity and good order. The Board of Superintendence meet occasionally when required; they have given us their kind support in obtaining the addition to the Gaol, without which, little more can be done towards improvement: I would submit for their consideration, the necessity of a general Prison dress, instead of merely clothing the naked; and I would also recommend some sheds and divisions in the yards for separation at work, and also a similar separation in the corridors for work, as is now partially used in the female class.

The female department is conducted by a well qualified Matron, in two classes; but the accommodation in rooms and cells is so limited, that much of the benefit to be derived from minute classification is impracticable. The Matron instructs the females at school—work is provided for them; there is a laundry, and they are clothed in a Prison dress. The average number is eighteen; the Matron has contrived an excellent system of each Prisoner at their meals and at work being separated some feet asunder, so as to prevent evil communication as far as practicable.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

House of Correction.

House of Correction.

This place has hitherto been found useful on account of the want of accommodation in the County Gaol, but it remains as it has always been reported by us, an unsuitable place for permanent confinement or Gaol discipline, from the absence of all means of classification; there is no Hospital, Chapel, or tread wheel, and happily (from the few Prisoners confined in the County Gaol) it is little used; a good opportunity offers now of abandoning it altogether, as the adjoining County and City Asylum for Lunatics is crowded to excess, having forty-six male and female Idiots and Lunatics who cannot be admitted into the Provincial Asylum at Carlow, and I have submitted to the Board of Superintendence the advantage, and indeed necessity, of giving up this place of confinement for the Lunatics. The Board have since my inspection, I understand, humanely adopted my suggestion, and they may now relieve themselves from the expense of this establishment for criminals.

BRIDEWELLS.

Thomastown.

Thomastown Bridewell.

This is the only minor Prison in the County for the temporary confinement of Prisoners, previous to final committal to the County Gaol. Similar small Bridewells are erecting at Callan and Urlingford: the former I visited in passing through the town, and I fear the day-room is much too small. The plans should have been sent to Government for approval under the Prison Act previous to commencing, and not doing so may invalidate the Presentment.

Thomastown Bridewell is sadly in want of repair, which has been before reported by us and the Keeper; it is a useful small Prison to the Magistrates, and I submit should be at once put into complete order, which the Keeper is ready to do if he obtains the means, and the officiating Clergyman most kindly acts as Local Inspector. There are only two day-rooms, two cells, and two yards; there is no pump, the windows are all broken, the sewers choked, the yards want gravel, and the blankets are worn out. The Keeper is attentive to his duty, and I submit that provision should be made for these wants; the salary of the Keeper should be raised, being only £5, the smallest of any in the kingdom.

Lunatic Asylum in Kilkenny (supported by City and County).

Kilkenny Lunatic Asylum.

I found this small Asylum in so crowded a state with these poor inmates, that it was absolutely necessary to apply a remedy, and the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Graves, having consulted the Board, at once handed over a few rooms of the House of Correction for their use. It is to be expected that when the Poor Houses are all open, and an addition made to the Carlow District Asylum, there will be no further use for this charitable provision, made by the County and City for the insane and idiot poor; which is the more necessary, as there is not sufficient ground, or other means of classification, comfort, and cure of the disease, to encourage a continuance of this Institution. It contains two day-rooms, two yards, and nine cells, with half an acre of ground. The number confined at present is forty-six, who are clothed and fed; and the Keeper, Mr. Bulger, is a good officer, and treats his patients with kindness and judgment—he is assisted by his wife and two keepers.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General*.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

WE have so frequently reported this Town Gaol as deficient in site and accommodation, without any steps taken to remedy the evil, that I should consider the repetition of such a statement would be useless, were it not that an opportunity offers now by the Corporation Act of last session of Parliament, to relieve the City altogether of the burthen of an establishment which hitherto has proved so unprofitable. No exertion of officers, however intelligent, could do more than is at present effected with the room afforded; there are only 16 cells, 3 day-rooms, and 3 yards, for all the purposes of classification, separation, and work, and 2 criminal male classes is all that can be obtained, instead of 4, as the least the law admits of. There is no regular hospital or chapel, no work-rooms, no tread wheel, or school provided for, and no employment, except a little stone-breaking, which is used for repairing the streets, and no profit arises from this work. The diet also is bread and milk, which costs 5d. per head per day; this arises from the want of a public kitchen, when the mixed diet might be cooked, and would cost on an average 3½d. per head. The Prison is under the level of the street many feet in front, and is an illegal place of confinement for Prisoners in almost every particular.

Under these circumstances, I would submit for the consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, that an application should be made at the next Assizes to unite this Gaol with the County Kilkenny Gaol, by transferring the Prisoners of the former to the latter, and giving the officers of the City Gaol the retired allowance provided for by the Corporation Act. Should the two Grand Juries not agree to this arrangement, it will be incumbent on the City authorities to erect a new Gaol on a better site, and with sufficient accommodation for an average of 30 Prisoners.

The female department is conducted under the care of a Matron, (the Governor's wife)

in 2 classes, who provides them occasionally with work, but there is no profit on it; no school instruction, and no Gaol clothing for these or the male Prisoners. The Governor has the assistance of only 2 Turnkeys, and, in fact, but 1, as the other is necessarily employed at the outside gate. The Local Inspector is an attentive and good public officer; the Governor has his Prison kept very clean, and as regular as the means afforded him admit of; and the Medical officer and Chaplains attend to their legal duties. The books and accounts are correctly kept; and after a minute examination, I do not believe any fraud exists.

The Board of Superintendence meet when required to regulate the expense, &c., of the establishment.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Kilkenny
Gaol.

King's County Gaol at Tullamore.

THIS new Prison has since it was occupied, been conducted under the care and management of a zealous Board of Superintendence, some of whom have been in almost daily attendance; and from their support to the officers, and influence with the Grand Jury, almost all the improvements in Prison discipline have been adopted, as far as practicable with the accommodation, which is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. But since this Gaol was built, the great experiment of separating Prisoners altogether from each other in large cells has been practised in Glasgow, and some Prisons at home and abroad with much advantage, and an Act of Parliament of last Sessions has legalized it. Under these circumstances I have only to lay the subject before the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence for consideration, and should practical experience prove the benefit of a total separate system, I have no doubt the King's County will make provision for such a system, and not be the last to adopt any improvement.

King's County Gaol,
Tullamore.

Some difficulty has arisen in this Gaol since last inspection, by the death of the late Governor; the High Sheriff having exercised his right to appoint a successor, and having sent a person totally unaccustomed to the duty, and consequently unqualified at present, whatever may be his merits in other respects. I need not here dwell on the injury such a principle would inflict upon any well regulated Prison, as it would reduce the Board almost to the necessity of instructing the new Governor in all the important details of his duty, with the great probability of his having neither tact nor talent for the office, and for which few are fit, involving as it does, the moral government of our fellow men on sound penitentiary principles, which requires temper, talent, tact, and high moral feelings, and a capacity to converse with, and advise every Prisoner in a way adapted to his peculiar crime, habits, and circumstances. It also requires a person whose education has made him a good accountant, and well acquainted with human nature, and capable of judging of the improvement of others. Such appointments also shut the door against all Deputy Governors or Turnkeys being promoted should they merit it, or be qualified. Fortunately, the Grand Jury of this County had, in the year 1837, taken advantage of the Prison Act, 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, clause 89, enabling them to set apart any portion of the Gaol to be a House of Correction for tried Prisoners, and to appoint a Keeper thereto, and releasing the High Sheriff from any responsibility for such convicted Prisoners; the Board of Superintendence have, I think wisely, acted on this law, and declined giving the High Sheriff's keeper charge of that part of the Gaol, and left it to the next Grand Jury to appoint a qualified person to be Governor, having written a report, recommending various courses for adoption, under such untoward circumstances, and have placed the Deputy Governor in charge in the meantime. Unless called upon by the Judge or the Grand Jury, it is not my duty to interfere beyond making this report, except to state, that there are in the Gaol department in Ireland many excellent officers qualified for promotion; and in reporting specially now on this Gaol, it is but right to state that the present deputy is an intelligent and zealous officer, should the Grand Jury consider that in other respects he possesses the qualifications I have above detailed for that office. I shall only add that I should much prefer him, with the prospect of his improving himself in any matters of education in which he may be deficient, to a stranger to all Prison discipline being appointed, however estimable his character may be in other respects.

On my late inspection I found this new County Gaol in excellent order, and the accommodation afforded is sufficient to give a sleeping cell for each Prisoner, male and female, there being one hundred and fourteen single cells, and the average number confined is about one hundred and ten, exclusive of these there are ten debtors'-rooms, eight day-rooms, eight work-rooms, and eight yards, with a Chapel divided into classes, and a good separate Hospital. The Prisoners are all clothed in a Gaol dress, and the males are divided into five classes, under the constant inspection of a Turnkey to each; they receive school instruction for an hour each day in the Chapel from their Turnkeys, aided by a schoolmaster, who acts also as clerk to the establishment. He should, I think, give his entire time to Gaol duty, which could be arranged by a trifling addition to his salary. The Prisoners are all employed at trades or stone-breaking, and the latter pays a good profit. The trades taught are weaving, shoe-making, tailors, carpenters, sawyers, and smiths; and about thirty Prisoners are reported to me as having left the Gaol within the last year with a tolerable knowledge of some useful industry, and some of them are known to be earning an honest livelihood. Two of

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SOUTH DISTRICT.King's County Gaol,
Tullamore.

the Turnkeys out of eight are tradesmen; and if the Board of Superintendence would consent to pay a small reward to an occasional tradesman who is a Prisoner, for teaching his trade to others (which the law admits of), I think it would prove a valuable aid to the reformatory system now established, by increasing the numbers of young Prisoners thus instructed and raised in the scale of society. This expenditure would not exceed £15 per annum, and could be saved by withdrawing the allowance to Wardsmen, which is now abandoned in almost all Gaols, and it is doubtful that it is even a legal allowance. There is no tread wheel, and I do not apprehend it is necessary in a Prison where industry is in full operation. The profits on this year's work is £185.

The books and accounts of this Prison are neatly and well kept, and on a careful examination I am quite satisfied that no fraud is practised on the County. The diet is as the Act directs, and costs only the moderate sum of 2½d. per head per day, which proves the necessity of some general regulation for all Prisons, that would operate to prevent the great difference that exists in neighbouring Counties in this expenditure. The best remedy that suggests itself to me at present would be for the Board to decline any contracts that appeared exorbitant, and to purchase that article in the market until a reasonable contract could be obtained. The Prisoners eat their meals in their cells, and the result has proved the benefit of the regulation, as it is irksome to the Prisoners, prevents that social intercourse among them which makes a Prison agreeable, it gives time to the Turnkeys for their own meals, and is a good preparation for that separation and silence at all times, which should be the rule of all Prisons, where it can be conducted with kindness, moral government, industry, and constant inspection, and when the visits of officers is enforced, and all others (except Prisoners) occasionally under good regulations;—separation, when conducted on these principles, must produce the best effects.

The female department of this Gaol is divided into three classes, under the care of a good Matron and an assistant. A school is daily attended to, constant employment provided, the legal profits paid to the Prisoners, and they are all clothed in a Gaol dress; the average number of female criminals is thirty-two, but though there is a cell for each at night, I consider separation also by day as necessary to complete the system of moral reformation, and till this shall be established, I would recommend separate stalls in the day-rooms for work, to prevent any communication amongst the Prisoners. There is a good laundry.

The Board of Superintendence meet frequently, and are assisted by a zealous and intelligent Local Inspector. The Chaplains attend to their legal duties, and the Medical officers are careful of the sick, evinced by the absence of disease generally, and the very moderate expenditure for Medicines. Some additional store-rooms would be useful; and as the cells have the appearance of damp, I would submit that the system of heating them by pipes, adopted in Clonmel Gaol, should be ordered by the Grand Jury. The Turnkeys appear to be a well chosen set of officers, generally speaking, and this is a matter of vital importance, as no Governor of a Prison can carry on a good system without intelligent and zealous sub officers.

The Appendix to this Report contains the total expenditure, the criminal returns, and all other necessary details.

District Bridewell at Parsonstown.

Bridewell at Parsonstown.

This Sessions' Town Bridewell was originally proposed to be used as a place for short confinements, instead of sending Prisoners so far as the County Gaol at Tullamore, and it is still so used, but the accommodation is too confined for this purpose. There are only two day-rooms, 6 cells, 3 solitary cells, and 2 yards; this is not near sufficient for permanent confinement, when employment, with separate cells and steady discipline should be the daily order of the establishment. If the Grand Jury do not deem it expedient to add to the accommodation some cells and work-rooms, I would recommend its being only used as a temporary Prison till the inmates can be forwarded to Tullamore, where the necessary discipline can be enforced. The two yards are overgrown with grass and weeds, the privies are falling down, and in a filthy state, and the keeper cannot preserve order unless a general repair takes place. The pauper Prisoners are fed, the registry is correctly kept, and the young man who is keeper is an intelligent and good officer, if he is provided with the means and accommodation of preserving order, industry, and cleanliness.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*County of Limerick
Gaol,*County of Limerick Gaol at Limerick.*

It is now more than twenty years since the County of Limerick Gaol, under the directions of an active and highly intelligent Board of Superintendence, commenced to reform the system previously pursued, and on our first inspection at that period, we found the Discipline considerably in advance of other neighbouring Prisons. A gradual improvement has been constantly reported by us in our Annual Reports, and it is but justice to the present Governor to state, that under the continued support of the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury, he has adopted most of the modern improvements made in Prison Discipline; and to his zeal and exertion is to be attributed the high state of order, industry, and regularity I found the Gaol in, on my present annual inspection.

The extent of the employment of Prisoners in some profitable work, calculated to be useful to the individual on leaving Gaol, is peculiar to this and a few other County Prisons,

and though the vicinity of a large City gives aid to such a system, I cannot but consider that the support of the Board to a *qualified* Governor, is the chief mainspring to all industry within the walls of a Prison; and I do not despair of yet seeing much of the expense of food, clothing, and salaries, repaid to Counties so providing funds for the first outlay in instructors and materials for Trades, independent of the Moral improvement necessarily following industry, discipline, and education.

I found the Prisoners universally employed, chiefly at the manufacture of flax, in all its branches, from the period of its being harvested, till it is wove for various purposes: the machines for effecting this in its early stages are simple, and invented in many cases by the Governor; the blankets, sheeting, mattresses, and clothes, are manufactured in the Prison, and a few Tailors, Shoemakers, Masons, and Smiths, are employed, and teach others some knowledge of the Trade, so as to be useful at home or abroad; and the Governor's return to me is, that the vast number of 106 Prisoners have left the Gaol within the last year, so improved in a Trade as to be able to earn their bread honestly, if so disposed; and the fact is, that many are known to do so, and there were only 10 re-committals in the last year. I should here mention that mattresses of the cocoa nut fibre have been made in the District Lunatic Asylum, and tried for some years instead of straw, and it has been found economical; the cost of the mattress and bolster is 16s., and it would last it is supposed 16 years, weighing 2 stone 6 pounds each.

The average number confined in this Gaol is 125, and the accommodation afforded consists of 131 Cells, 12 Day-rooms, 4 Work-rooms, 12 Yards, and 4 Solitary Cells; 18 of the Cells are large and fitted up with all the requisites for carrying on the Separate System as the Act directs, except that the heated air is not yet introduced, but is in progress. The mode followed in Clonmel is found cheap and effectual, and if the cost would not, as I apprehend, exceed £100, I would submit that the entire Gaol should be so aired; the saving in fuel would rapidly and amply repay the expenditure. The Tread Wheel power is used for breaking flax: there is a good Male School in operation, and a considerable degree of restraint or communication amongst Prisoners is enforced by the inspection of Turnkeys, but not to the extent required for a Penitentiary System. The Prisoners are for the most part clothed in a Prison Dress, and I understand the Board intend it as a permanent system as soon as a sufficiency is made in the Gaol: the cost is 14s. per suit.

The Female Prisoners are divided into 4 classes, under an attentive Matron, but as she cannot possibly have sufficient inspection without more aid, I would recommend the Hospital Nurse to give occasional assistance, till a Female Turnkey shall be granted by the Grand Jury. The Females are all clothed and employed, receive some school instruction—and a Lady of the Prison Committee occasionally visits the classes. Some of the water pipes are out of order in this department, and there are not sufficient sleeping cells to give one to each. The Diet is economically provided for on the Male and Female sides, but all eat their meals in classes, without the presence of a Turnkey; this is a bad practice, as it converts the austere discipline of a Prison into a social meal, where intercourse may be had to any extent of evil.

The Books, Registries, and Accounts, are carefully kept, and on a minute examination, I believe the Finance department is conducted with economy and security to the Public. There is a commodious Chapel, and the religious duty attended to by the Chaplains: the Hospital was originally badly situated, on the top story of the Governor's rooms, which is inconvenient in many respects, and not sufficient room; the Law requires a separate Hospital from the rest of the Gaol, and I would submit to the Grand Jury, that one should be erected accordingly. The Medicines are provided for, and compounded in the Prison, on very moderate terms, viz., £9 annually, and the Sick are carefully attended to. There are 10 Turnkeys, 6 of whom are Tradesmen; I would venture to suggest to the Grand Jury and Board, that the senior Turnkey should receive £50 per annum, having occasionally to perform the duty of Deputy Governor; and, as far as it is consistent with the rules of the Gaol, I would also submit that the present Governor should have the appointment of the Turnkeys, always subject to the approval, control, and dismissal of the Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meet twice in every month, and take much interest in the Discipline and regularity of the Establishment, and have taken charge of the small Bridewells of the County; and if they would order an occasional visit to them by the Governor, as is done in some Counties, much economy and usefulness would arise from it. It would also be most desirable that the Lunatics should be removed to the Asylum from the County Gaol as soon as practicable.

The subject of the removal of the City of Limerick Prisoners to the County Gaol, under the new Corporation Act, may possibly come before the next Grand Jury; and if in their power to object to it, I would recommend strongly not entertaining it, unless ample accommodation is provided, otherwise it will crowd the County Gaol, and interfere with the Discipline.

BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

The six small Prisons in this County, for temporary confinement of Prisoners till transmitted to the County Gaol, are kept in good order, though some of them are very inferior buildings: and the Board of Superintendence provide them with furniture, blankets, &c., when required. Their state is as follows:—

Bruff is correctly attended to by a good Keeper, and though an old building, contains the legal accommodation, viz., 4 Cells, and 2 Day-rooms.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Limerick
Gaol.

County of Limerick
Bridewells.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick
Bridewells.

Newcastle is an old Prison, with confined accommodation, and should be rebuilt—the Keeper is attentive.

Rathkeale is also an old and ill-constructed Prison, with only 5 Cells. Large numbers of Prisoners pass through this Bridewell, in transitu to the other Gaols, and it would particularly require a new building, with at least double the accommodation. The Keeper is an attentive Officer. A pump and fuel store are much wanted.

Croome is a modern building, but has not legal accommodation, having only two rooms and 1 yard for Prisoners; some Cells should be added to it.

Glyn, this is a new Bridewell, and has 2 Day-rooms, 2 Yards, and 6 Cells. It is kept clean and orderly by the lately appointed Keeper, and only wants a pump to be sunk.

Kilfinnan, this is also a new Prison, and contains 2 Day-rooms, 2 Yards, and 4 Cells, and is kept in very good order by the Keeper: a pump is wanted. The salary is unusually small, being only £10 per annum.

*District Lunatic Asylum, at Limerick.*Limerick Lunatic
Asylum.

On my inspection, I found this valuable and well-managed Asylum for the Lunatic Poor crowded to excess, there being 352 Patients, 54 of whom were over the proper number of its increased Establishment. Without some arrangement for further accommodation, either here or in the Poor Houses, to provide for the number of Incurables, this Institution will cease to be available, as originally intended, for curable cases, and the County Gaols will be filled with committals of such, under the late Act, without even the means of being relieved by this Asylum. We propose at once making a statement of this difficulty, for the consideration of the Government.

Nineteen acres of ground are attached to this Asylum, and the employment of the Patients in agriculture and gardening has been found most useful to the individuals. To the continued attention of the Board of Directors, to the Finance and details of this Establishment, the careful attention of the Medical Officer, and the zeal and benevolent care of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, the Manager and Matron, is to be attributed the high state of order exhibited throughout, notwithstanding its crowded state.

For all the details of numbers and expenditure, as well as cure of the malady, see the Appendix to this Report, Schedule B.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

*City of Limerick Gaol.*City of Limerick
Gaol.

THIS Prison remains in the same state as reported upon the last two years, without adopting any of the improvements lately suggested as to the separation of Prisoners at work, and meals in their cells, and teaching them some useful handicraft, in the hope of reformation of character, and of future industrious habits. However, while circumstances, over which the Gaol officers have no control, have prevented the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury from at present adopting the best system on these points, as frequently recommended in our Reports, I have to state that I found on my inspection, the Gaol in good order as to cleanliness and general regularity; such employment as could be procured without expense, is provided for the Prisoners, and the Finance department conducted with as much economy as possible, by the Local Inspector, under the authority of the Board of Superintendence. I do not believe that any abuse exists in these respects, and I cannot forget that this Gaol was amongst those which so rapidly, in the year of our appointment, 1821, commenced a reformation, which at once upset a vicious system, which would now be scarcely credited to have ever existed, and when the Board and Grand Jury almost rebuilt the present Gaol at our suggestion, and provided ample accommodation for a sound system of moral government. It is needless now to revert to the causes which prevented the adoption of some of those things, which I at one time hoped would have made this City Gaol an example to others; but, probably, the saving of an expensive taxation to the Citizens, was one of the most laudable and legitimate reasons, and it is now needless for me to again propose regulations and expenditure, at a period when it is probable the Grand Jury may adopt the permission in the late Act, 3rd Vict., cap. 108 and 109, to transfer their Prisoners to the County Gaol, on which subject it is unnecessary for me to give any opinion, unless required to do so by the local authorities.

The average number for the last year daily is seventy-three Prisoners, and to accommodate these, there are eighty-two cells, six solitary do. nine day-rooms, and twelve yards, independent of Debtors' rooms, and a good separate Hospital and Chapel. Doubtless, with such abundant room, a valuable system of secondary punishment and penitentiary moral government could be carried on, if the funds were provided, and qualified and experienced Turnkeys were appointed to conduct profitable and useful industry, as well as moral instruction and schooling, with a total absence of evil communication amongst the Prisoners—this cannot be attempted unless the above means are provided. In place of such a sound system, however, legal classification is attended to; some employment is provided by picking oakum and stone-breaking, with a Tread Wheel for executing hard labour sentences: the Diet is of a good quality, and economically provided for, at 3½d. per head per day: the books and registries are carefully and correctly kept—and the female Prisoners, in two

classes, are attended to by a Matron and assistant, and are employed occasionally in the laundry, and other work. There is a Governor and Deputy to this Gaol, with six Turnkeys, all appointed by the High Sheriff: the sick are attended to by the Medical officer; the Chaplains and Governor visit regularly, and perform the legal duties pointed out for them, and the Local Inspector continues his careful attention to the Finance, and the general well-being of the establishment so far as means are provided.

The Board of Superintendence meet occasionally, to order and provide what is required for the Prison, and they have ordered the Turnkeys to sleep in the Gaol as recommended by us.

There is no regular Prison dress for male or female Prisoners, and no school is carried on in any of the classes; indeed, the Turnkeys in general are not qualified for this legal and important duty.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General*.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick
Gaol.

County Mayo Gaol.

THE Gaol at Castlebar, being now quite established in character as one of the most advanced scenes of Prison Discipline and industry, I have only to record my having found the system very much improved since my last Inspection. Mr. Gallogly has very deservedly gained the confidence of the County, and we have every reason to look back with satisfaction to the decisive measures resorted to by the Grand Jury and High Sheriff, to rescue the County from a bad system, which had appeared to have taken too deep root to be removed. It is a proof of a liberal and sound principle of government in a County to find that suggestions offered by Public Officers, and founded in justice and law, receive attention, and are acted upon. On the last Inspection the want of Prison Dresses was pointed out as the only important defect to be found in Castlebar Gaol. On this subject great difference of opinion had prevailed, as to the construction of the Prison Act, which caused the Inspectors General to state their opinion at length, and to insert it in their 18th Report, supported by an Official approval of their views by the Court of Queen's Bench; and it was most gratifying to me to find in Castlebar the most complete system of Prison Dresses that I have seen in any County, introduced since last Inspection.

County Mayo Gaol

The Prisoners are constantly kept to work; but I found a larger proportion at stone-breaking and Tread Wheel labour than I had expected to find. The Governor accounts for this, partly from the circumstance of the furniture and appointments of the Gaol, which afforded good work in the last year, being completed, and from the want of work-sheds. It would be the true policy of the Board to give every possible stimulus to the leading object of the employment and instruction of the Prisoners in trades, with the two-fold view of raising the tone of their character and supplying a means of earning a future livelihood.

It is to be lamented that in a County Gaol, such as Mayo, in which a fair trial would be afforded to any system of reformatory Discipline, that our new Gaols were built not only prior to the passing of the Act which extends the system of Separate Confinement to Ireland, but before the Reports from America, on which its introduction was founded. The consequence is, that in Castlebar there are no Cells which can be certified as suited to that system, under the regulations of 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 44. We have in the opening of our 19th Report, made our observations on this subject, and in the margin of page 2 have made a reference to Schedule (I), in which we have exhibited two plans for the adaptation of any portion of a Gaol, with the small cells now in use to that system. The first plan is the most eligible for single Gaols; but in those which consist of double buildings, with two rows of cells on a floor (as in Castlebar), the second plan alone can be applied; and as the Grand Jury of Mayo cannot be expected to call for high estimates for work in addition to their splendid Gaol, I am only induced to state the fact, that in the County Gaol at Naas, 18 large Cells have been certified for the Separate System, altered according to the second plan in our Schedule, for £74, exclusive of warming; and in that Schedule we have pointed out a very cheap mode of introducing warmth.

The Female Prison in this Gaol consists of three Classes, who are divided on a good principle, and under a very efficient Matron, Mrs. Kendillon, trained in the best school, in the Richmond Female Penitentiary in Dublin; they are comfortably clothed and steadily kept to work.

The Local Inspector affords every support to the Governor and is very attentive to his duties. The Clerical and Medical departments are well attended to, the Books and Accounts regular, and the general routine of duties conducted in the most creditable manner; and, on the whole, the Gaol of Castlebar exhibits one of our best specimens of an extensive and well-governed County Gaol.

Ballinrobe Bridewell.

I found this Bridewell clean and regular; the Diet is expensive and made more so than is necessary, by the average detention of Prisoners, being three times as long as in Bridewells in general, particularly when only 16 miles from the County Gaol, and it is particularly objectionable when a most profitable system of Discipline is carried on in that County Gaol. The average in the last quarter was 9 nights (instead of 3) for each Prisoner.

Ballinrobe Bridewell.

Belmullet Bridewell.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Belmullet Bridewell.

I visited this new and remote Bridewell. Having received very satisfactory answers to letters written to the Keeper, I was disappointed to find that he had employed another person, and cannot write sufficiently for the duty of his office; he is a young man and I have told him that if he does not become a sufficient writer before my next visit, I shall object to his salary, under the 64th Section of the Prison Act. I have given to Mr. Brett, County Surveyor, some suggestions respecting the building.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

Queen's County Gaol at Maryboro'.

Queen's County Gaol
at Maryboro'.

AFTER a minute inspection of this County Gaol in all its departments, I do not hesitate to report that I know of no Prison in which greater or more effectual pains have been taken to improve the habits and reform the character of the inmates, by every means the Law points out, and the accommodation admits of; and the returns of those within the last year who have received some knowledge of a Trade, learned to read and write, and who have been restored to society, industrious and peaceable subjects, manifest the success and usefulness of the system. This result has not been obtained by any departure from the strict and austere Discipline required by the just sentence to confinement, or by any indulgence inconsistent with Prison regulations, but the natural effect on the minds of men, when instruction, industry, education, and benevolent conduct and advice unite in endeavouring to reform the morals and habits of mankind. It is but just I should also report that I attribute this state of Maryboro' Gaol to the zeal, energy, and intelligence of Mr. Wilson, the Governor, and many well-chosen and qualified Sub-officers; great difficulties must exist in all public establishments, in bringing about any reform, from the want of accommodation and ample support, arising from the prudent unwillingness of any Grand Jury or Board of Superintendence to grant money for an experiment which they deem doubtful or theoretical. But having thus stated my opinion of the results, it is my duty to submit for favorable consideration, that every support in this way may be safely entrusted to the integrity and judgment of Mr. Wilson.

The accommodation in this Gaol consists of 87 Cells, 7 Day-rooms, 7 Work-rooms, and 8 Yards, with a good Hospital and Chapel. The Prisoners are divided into 8 Classes, and the average number confined last year, daily, was 108, consequently there is not often a Cell for each Prisoner at night, which involves much evil communication amongst Criminals, and interferes with the Discipline pursued at other periods. The Cells, with the exception of 18, are too small to enable the Board to establish separation by day and night, a system so highly approved of by experience in America, and adopted in the Model Prison now building in London, that it is my duty to submit it for consideration; it may be tried in Maryboro' with the 18 large Cells, and if employment is given to the persons so confined, accompanied by constant inspection and visits from Officers, with a supply of select books, I have good reason to think it a great engine to moral reformation. Communication with other Prisoners cannot be necessary or useful; and if the Separate System under the late Act of Parliament, is practised on the sound principles of large ventilated Cells, work, instruction, with constant inspection, and the aid of well paid Chaplains, devoting their time to Prison duty, I can have no doubt of its being one of the best modern improvements in Prison Discipline; but till these accompaniments are provided, I am not prepared to recommend it beyond an experiment with the 18 Cells, when prepared and ventilated. There are 8 Solitary Cells for Gaol-punishments, but they are not ventilated or properly fitted for this purpose: the Prisoners eat their meals in their separate Cells, and the practice is found useful in many ways.

A good School has been established—each Turnkey instructs his own class, and keeps a registry of the improvement of those under his care. There are 9 Turnkeys, and 5 of those are Tradesmen, instructing Prisoners in Weaving, Shoemaking, Tailoring, Carpenters' work, Sawing, and Smiths' work—there appeared to me to be too large a proportion of the Male Prisoners employed as Hall-men, and cleaning up in the walks and surrounding passages. If possible, all this work should be performed by other hands than Prisoners—it has too much of amusement and liberty in it, if not worse, for the austerity of a Prison. The Prisoners are all clothed in a Prison Dress, made, and partly manufactured in the Gaol: there is a Tread Wheel for sentences to hard labour. The return made to me by the Governor is, that 69 Prisoners left the Gaol within the year, reformed characters in his judgment; and that including these, there were 101 Prisoners at least, in the year, had learned something of a Trade or useful employment. The Diet is carefully and economically provided for, at the very moderate rate of about 2½d. per head per day: the Sick are attended to in separate Hospitals, by the Infirmary Surgeon, and the expense of Medicines only comes to about £12 annually. Some repairs are required in the flues and water closets, and a cross door might be advantageously placed on the lobby between the Male and Female Wards.

The Female Prisoners are under the care of two Matrons, who are independent of each other, which works well at present, as it does also in Downpatrick Gaol, and I found this department much improved since my last inspection: all are clothed, employed at work, and receive school instruction, and a few benevolent Ladies visit the classes weekly.

The Books and Registries are correctly kept; and on an examination of the Accounts, I

believe no fraud exists upon the County; but I would recommend Contracts to be more generally made for all articles supplied to the Prison, especially for fuel, straw, and the chief materials required for Prison work, and the Governor should be responsible for the entire works done in the Gaol, and the profits arising from them; and in order to do this with economy and profit, he should (as in all other Prisons) be permitted to purchase the material under the orders of the Board of Superintendence, and the wholesome check of the Local Inspector.

The 3 small Bridewells have been for some years regularly visited by the Governor of the County Gaol, under the orders of the Board of Superintendence, whose stated meetings and control over all the details of this County Gaol have been very valuable, and without their support and countenance, no establishment of the kind can go on well. The Local Inspector and Chaplains attend to the various duties required by the Act of Parliament.

The Lunatics confined occasionally under the late Act of Parliament, interferes much with Discipline.

Bridewells.

I visited the three small Bridewells, at *Stradbally*, *Abbeyleix*, and *Burros-in-Ossory*, and found them clean and regular in every particular. The Governor of the County Gaol has caused a great reformation in these minor places of temporary confinement, by his occasional visits. The accommodation of all of them is very confined, there being only 1 Day-room, 1 Yard, and 3 or 4 Cells—to make them strictly Legal, another Day-room should be added to each, and a second Yard.

District Lunatic Asylum at Maryboro'.

On my inspection of this Institution for the Lunatic Poor of the District, viz., the Queen's and King's Counties, Westmeath and Longford, I found it in excellent order in every particular, under the care of the Board of Directors, and the vigilant superintendence of Dr. Jacob, and Manager and Matron. There were 168 Patients confined on the day of my visit, and there were 22 applications for admission, which the Governor could not comply with on account of the confined accommodation. The inmates were mostly employed, chiefly at Garden and field-work, which has been found so beneficial to the health and comfort, and occasionally to the cure of the Patients. I examined the Books and Accounts, and they are correctly kept: in the Appendix to this Report will be found all the details of the expenditure, cures, profits on work, &c.; and though the total expense per head per annum of these valuable National Institutions is heavy on the District, and should be lessened if practicable, I am not prepared at present to say how this can be done, consistent with the well-being, safety, and possible cure of the inmates.

Additional accommodation is required; the Laundry should be enlarged, and provided with a better drying-room, and the Corridors heated with air-pipes; and a few acres more ground would add much to the wholesome employment of the Patients.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary Gaol and House of Correction, Clonmel.

This extensive County has been divided by the Government into North and South Ridings, and in consequence of this arrangement, a new Prison is presented and contracted for in Nenagh, and is in such progress that I expect to see it occupied early in next Summer. I inspected it minutely, and from the accommodation afforded, it ought to be an example for Discipline and good order to the Province. This will, however, depend entirely on the choice of Officers; and I would now submit for the favourable consideration of the High Sheriff, the Grand Jury, and Board of Superintendence, the vital importance of their selection in this particular. On this point it is my duty to lay before the Grand Jury the means the Law has pointed out for obtaining this object:—by the Prison Act, 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, clause 89, the Grand Jury are authorised “by their order” to allocate any part of the Gaol they please to be a House of Correction for convicted Prisoners, including the Governor's House; after this order is entered on their Books, the same Grand Jury may appoint and pay a Governor to this House of Correction—said Governor may or may not be the Sheriff's Keeper of the common part of the Gaol, and the Sheriff is released by the same clause from any responsibility for Prisoners confined in such allocated part of the County Gaol. This clause in the Prison Act has been acted upon by most of the Prisons in Ireland, and it has, in most instances, practically produced a superior grade of Governors, by the Grand Juries, or Boards of Superintendence, either advertising for such an Officer by competition, or promoting a well known qualified one from another Gaol. It is most desirable that the High Sheriff should act with the Grand Jury in this case, and thus prevent any collision of interests or patronage; and it is gratifying to report, that in every instance but one, hitherto the most perfect agreement existed between the High Sheriffs and Grand Juries in the appointment, and good Officers were appointed.

Having thus performed a duty, in giving my official assistance to the local authorities, without presuming to dictate any course to be pursued, I proceed with my Report on the present state of the existing County Gaols. I have twice visited Clonmel within the pre-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol
at Maryboro'.

Queen's County
Bridewells.

District Lunatic
Asylum at Maryboro'

County of Tipperary
Gaol and House of
Correction, Clonmel.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary
Gaol and House of
Correction, Clonmel.

sent year, and it is gratifying to report the state of efficiency in the Gaol and House of Correction, and the progressive improvement in all the great objects of Prison Discipline. This establishment is a manifest proof of the value of qualified Officers, when supported by a Board of Superintendence who take an interest in all the interior arrangements of the Prison; and who are ready to try any rational and economical experiment which offers itself, in a department only now I may say commencing all over Europe and America, to develop the best means of treating and reforming our convicted fellow creatures.

The accommodation this County Prison affords, consists of 240 single Cells, (42 of these are large and prepared by ventilation and heated air for the Separate System,) 12 Solitary Cells, 13 Day-rooms, 16 Work-rooms, and 24 Yards, for an average of 340 Prisoners, but these will be greatly reduced when Nenagh Gaol is occupied. The whole Prison is heated by Arnott's Stoves, with tin pipes, at a very trifling expense, and great saving in fuel; should this plan stand the test of experience, it may be adopted in every Gaol in Ireland. The Prisoners are all employed at some useful and profitable work; Trades are taught to an almost unprecedented extent without expense to the County, 50 Prisoners having received some knowledge in various handicrafts in last year, and many of these reformed and earning their bread as good citizens: one old man learned to saw timber, and is now at work in the County, as a proof that even this benefit is not confined to the young; and as to the argument that this instruction *injures* the out-door Tradesmen, it is exploded in practice here and in Waterford, and no such complaint exists, and ought not in a civilized and commercial Country—in fact, the number of Prisoners confined, creates a vacuum to that extent in the County.

The Grand Juries and Boards of Superintendence of this and Waterford Counties, have taken an enlarged and liberal view of this subject; and the result will be, their Prisons will be an ornament to their Counties, and an example to all others. The Prisoners, Male and Female are paid on leaving the Gaol one-third of the clear profit as the Act directs, if not sentenced to hard labour, and after paying this, and all expenses, the clear profit to the County last year was £274; and to obtain this, an expenditure for materials for work was circulated in and about the Town of £1,000. The Trades taught are chiefly Carpenters, Sawyers, Tailors, Shoemakers, Weavers, Tinware, Blanket making, and Smiths' Work, with others occasionally, as opportunities offer: there is a Tread Wheel, with 9 Looms in separate apartments, and sheds for Stone-breaking in 16 compartments, for individuals: a good School is established, conducted by the Turnkeys, for every Male Prisoner.

The Female Prison is conducted under the care of a Matron and Assistant on some sound principles. There are four Classes, and all are employed at work; the average number is 55, but the accommodation is not at present sufficient in separate Cells to give one to each, and should the numbers not decrease, more Officers for inspection would be required, as separation, silence, and constant inspection are as necessary for Females as Males, if constraint and Moral Discipline is to be the rule of all Prisons. There is not sufficient School Instruction in this department—and I regret to find the Females are not clothed in a Prison Dress. The Governor has tried (in addition to other Female work) an unusual experiment for a Country Gaol, viz., the taking in washing from the Town's-people; it is profitable and useful, as Prisoners utterly ignorant and idle, learn thereby to earn their bread on leaving the Gaol.

There is a new separate House of Correction from the old Gaol, containing 100 Cells, and 5 divisional Classes; and the Sheriff's Gaol has been repaired, painted, and improved, but the whole being now placed by the Board under a highly qualified Governor and Deputy, the plan of Discipline and Industry is carried on equally in all, and the whole system is altered for the better; so much so, that I do not despair of seeing the diet of all Prisoners yet paid for by the profits on work, exclusive of the moral good produced by industrious habits. The food of the Prisoners is provided for with due attention to economy and health, at about 3½d. per head per day. The Accounts and Registries are kept with great accuracy, and which I examined with care: the Prisoners eat their meals in their Cells, a habit which is recommended on the grounds of preventing evil intercourse—of making confinement be felt as a restraint, and giving the Turnkeys those hours for their own meals, and securing their constant attention and inspection at all other periods. There are two Hospitals for the Sick, who are carefully attended to by the Medical Officers: the Local Inspector and Chaplains attend to their various duties; and the former has given us his efficient aid in placing this Prison in its present good state. There are 14 Turnkeys, who are, generally speaking, good Officers, and clothed in Uniform by the County; and on the new arrangement of salaries, a saving of upwards of £200 has been made.

The Board of Superintendence continue their regular meetings to control the expenditure, and direct the internal management of the Establishment; and to them we owe much for their zealous support in all the arrangements necessary to carry on a sound system; and also for their regulations of the Bridewells of the South Riding, directing them to be visited occasionally by the Governor of the Gaol, and to be repaired under his inspection, and provided with furniture economically, by work performed in the County Gaol.

I have only to submit for favourable consideration, that Clothing should be issued out of the profits on work, to all the Prisoners, Male and Female; this is the only thing that disfigures the Establishment, and it is even before the Board, and I doubt not but a general Prison Dress will be soon issued, which is legal, and found useful in all Prisons.

BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY TIPPERARY.

These minor Prisons, containing separation for the sexes, and a few Cells only for the safe keeping of Prisoners for some days, till removed by committal to the County Gaol, has,

at our suggestion, been taken charge of by the County Board of Superintendence; who have ordered the Governor of Clonmel Gaol to visit them, to suggest and execute small improvements and repairs, to provide them with furniture, when required, from the materials manufactured in the County Prison, and to report upon the qualifications of each Keeper. The benefits arising from this arrangement are very valuable, as it respects economy and good order; and I trust the example will be followed by the North Riding, at Nenagh, as soon as the Gaol is occupied, and an efficient Governor appointed. The important duties of the Governor of a County Gaol is thus added to, and on him in reality depends, whether the Prison Establishments will become economical, industrious, and a scene of moral government, or extravagant, idle, and vicious: I would, therefore, again entreat the authorities to appoint experienced and good Officers in every grade.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Bridewells of the County Tipperary.

South Division Bridewells—

South Division.

Cahir.—Repairing, under inspection of Mr. Strahan.

Cashel.—In good order, and well regulated.

Carrick-on-Suir.—Repairing, and almost finished.

Clogheen.—In good order, and well kept.

New Birmingham.—Repairing, under the Governor's inspection.

Tipperary.—A new Bridewell building.

North Division—

North Division.

Nenagh.—Kept clean and regular, but will be abolished when new Gaol is occupied.

Newport.—Very small accommodation, but kept clean and orderly.

Roscrea.—A good Bridewell and well attended to—some repairs and pump wanted.

Templemore.—Lately repaired, and now in good order.

Burros-o-Kane.—An illegal Prison, devoid of all proper accommodation, and should be abolished unless a new one is immediately erected.

Thurles.—In good order and well regulated.

When these small Prisons are all repaired or rebuilt, a special Report will be made on each to the Board of Superintendence.

District Lunatic Asylum at Clonmel.

I have frequently, this year, visited this Asylum, for the Lunatic poor of the County Tipperary, and found it in appearance regular, and the Patients treated with kindness and care by the Medical Officer and Manager. But, notwithstanding these appearances, there has existed for some years a want of confidence in the Manager, on the part of the majority of the Board of Governors, which ended in several investigations, and finally being brought before the Government, His Excellency was pleased to decide on the removal of the Manager, and to appoint Doctor Flynn to that situation in August, 1841.

District Lunatic Asylum at Clonmel.

On my last Inspection, I find that the Board of Governors are much pleased with the newly appointed Manager; and I trust, in future, the system will go on well, which can never be the case, when the resident Officers have not a respect for, and good opinion of each other; and do not possess the confidence of the Board, who take a great interest in this Institution, and all the details of the important duties to be performed to these poor Lunatics. Doctor Flynn has made several improvements in the way of economy in fuel, reduction of Officers, diet, heating the corridors, and increasing the accommodation, all which are in progress, and will be noticed in the next Report. However, the calls for admission of Patients bear testimony to the want of additional Cells and accommodation, and I trust that this evil will soon be removed.

The particulars concerning the work, cures, and other details of this and other Lunatic Asylums, will be found in our Appendix.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.**County of Waterford Gaol.*

THE state of this Gaol in every respect is highly creditable to the Grand Jury and the County, and the want of accommodation alone prevents the adoption of those modern improvements in separation, which would render it equal to any Prison in the United Kingdom. The Governor, Mr. Ryan, has had tact and talent to establish a system of discipline, which I doubted was practicable with the materials he had to work upon, viz., an old, ill constructed, and confined Gaol, that seemed to defy every attempt at improvement: but it is right to state here, that without the support and aid of an intelligent Board of Superintendence, and a liberal Grand Jury, the attempt would have been hopeless. The Local Inspector, and indeed all the non-resident officers, gave their ready countenance to the change that has taken place; and the details of duty, moral government, and industry, &c., has been an example to other Prisons, and we have sent many officers to obtain information and instruction from Mr. Ryan. The success that has followed this County effort, encourages me to urge on the Grand Jury the necessity of a new model Gaol for the South of Ireland, similar to that now about to be erected in Belfast. The day is not far distant when great additional buildings must be undertaken on a new site; Government advances the money free of interest on moderate repayments, and however creditable the

County of Waterford Gaol.

Q

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Water-
ford Gaol.

present state of this Gaol is, it is manifest that other County Prisons, with good officers, and *better* accommodation, will establish a system of separation and reform, which must necessarily exceed others, and I am anxious that the officers of the County Waterford Gaol should have the opportunity of enforcing every modern improvement.

It remains for me now to report in detail for the information of the Government and the Grand Jury, the present state of this Prison. There are eighty-three cells, eleven of which are large enough for the separate system, and all of them are sufficiently ventilated and heated by pipes from Arnott's Stoves; there are two solitary cells, seven day-rooms, three work-rooms, and seven yards, for an average of from seventy-five to eighty Prisoners. There are only four male criminal classes; every Prisoner is clothed in a Prison dress, made and manufactured in the Gaol, at a cost of £1 7s. per suit; every Prisoner is constantly employed at some profitable work, but chiefly in obtaining information in some trade whereby they could, after leaving Gaol, earn their bread. The legal clear profit on work, of one-third, is paid to each Prisoner when his time expires; and the vast number of one hundred and thirteen inmates have been partially, and some fully, instructed in a trade within the last year. A good school is carried on by the Turnkeys, and all capable of it receive instruction. There are six Turnkeys who receive £30 yearly, without rations; and the Board and High Sheriff have permitted the Governor to appoint them, placing the responsibility on him. The diet is good in quality, and unusually economical, costing only 2½d. per head per day; the Prisoners eat their meals in large classes, and though this is performed with much regularity and silence, yet I think that it would be an improvement in that austerity which should appear in treating a man under punishment, to march them to their cells; and it would also prepare them for that total separation which will eventually, I believe, be enforced by law. I am no advocate for undue severity because a man is guilty of a crime; but I see great advantage in preventing evil communication amongst Prisoners, and if conducted on the principle of constant employment, inspection, and instruction, with frequent visits by the Governor and other officers, I cannot but consider it as a boon to the well disposed Prisoner, and a wholesome discipline to the evil disposed; exclusive of which I would leave it to the discretion of qualified Governors to assemble a few for instruction in a trade, when prudent and necessary.

The female department is conducted under the care of a Matron and an assistant, but the accommodation only affords room for one class; the Prisoners are all employed, and receive a share of their earnings, they receive school instruction, and are clothed in a Prison dress, and with the exception of Clonmel, it is the only County Gaol in Ireland that has tried to take in washing for the town and neighbourhood. It is found very profitable, and is the means of instructing many females in a business at which they could afterwards earn a livelihood. The average number of females confined is about seventeen.

There are two small Hospitals, and a classified Chapel, contrived the last year by the ingenuity of the Governor in turning the accommodation to the best account, and he has also added fourteen cells. The Medical officer and Chaplains attend to their duty, and the registry and accounts are carefully kept, with a view to economy and proper checks. The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, and take a great interest in the discipline and good order of this public establishment, and the great success of the works and manufactures is highly creditable to them: four hundred pair of shoes were made within the last year, exclusive of weaving and other trades. The Corporation Act provides for the union of the City Gaol with that of the County, should both Grand Juries agree to do so. This cannot be accomplished with safety to the good order of the County Gaol, without additional accommodation, by erecting a new County Gaol, or, as a temporary measure, handing over the City Gaol to the County, with funds to make it available.

Dungarvan.

Dungarvan Bridewell

This Bridewell contains two day-rooms, two yards, and ten cells, which is sufficient to keep a few Prisoners till committed to the County Gaol. It is kept in good order, under the care of a Turnkey promoted from the Prison at Waterford. Mr. Ryan visits this place of confinement occasionally, and it is provided with furniture, &c., from the County Gaol, and is in every respect kept in good order. The Prisoners are removed weekly to Waterford Gaol.

Lismore.

Lismore Bridewell.

This is a mere temporary place of confinement for the convenience of the Magistrates, and cannot be called even a Bridewell, as it contains but two rooms, or rather cells, without day-rooms or any legal provision for the separation of the sexes. It should be abolished or handed over to the Police, as a lock up for one night, unless the Grand Jury think it right to erect a Bridewell similar to Dungarvan.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

Waterford City Gaol.

Waterford City Gaol.

THIS Town Gaol remains (as we have annually reported it for many years) totally inefficient for any of the purposes of a sound Prison system, and this is the more remarkable on account of its being nearly under the same roof with the well managed and creditable County Gaol adjoining. It is time that some arrangement should be made to remedy this

evil, and I avail myself of the opportunity offered by the late Corporation Act, to submit for favourable and immediate consideration, the union of the County and City Prisons; this Act provides for such a union, and the superannuation of the officers whose employment may cease, without which I would feel reluctance in recommending it, as the officers have been efficient, so far as means were afforded to them, and some of them have served long and faithfully. Notwithstanding this expense, the change will prove decidedly economical, as the whole establishment would be abolished, not only in the Town Gaol but at the House of Correction. I cannot, however, submit that the County Grand Jury should agree to this arrangement, without the Town Gaol being handed over to the County, and funds being provided for some alterations, which probably would not exceed £500, if so much, as Mr. Ryan has effected many alterations, equally extensive, chiefly with the labour of Prisoners. All the County and City Prisoners, male and female, would thus be under one Governor and Board of Superintendence, and the instruction, employment, and discipline for all, would proceed on an extended scale and sound reformatory principles. I feel so confident of the value of this plan, that I do not hesitate to urge it on both Grand Juries for adoption.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Waterford City Gaol.

There are only fourteen cells in this old Prison, with five day-rooms and four yards, but the ground they occupy is fully sufficient to enable Mr. Ryan to provide ample room for the additional Prisoners. There is no regular Chapel or Hospital, but a room for each is used as such. Some trifling work is carried on without any profit, the Prisoners are clothed, and some school instruction is given by the Turnkeys; and the Medical officer and Chaplains attend to their several duties. No female Prisoners are confined here at present, as they are sent to the House of Correction. The diet is of a good quality, but costs $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per head, whereas the County Prisoners are fed for $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ at present, which would be an additional saving from the union of the Gaols. The accounts are kept under the careful superintendence of the Local Inspector, Rev. Mr. Hobson—he acts for the Board of Superintendence, who occasionally meet to pass his accounts.

House of Correction at Waterford.

This City establishment, in aid of the Town Gaol, is generally occupied by female Prisoners; there were fifteen confined there on the day of my inspection. There are sufficient cells and day-rooms, but the former are exposed to the open air, and must be very cold and not properly ventilated; as a Prison it is not secure, and there is no regular Hospital or Chapel, and it is not suited in any way to carry on reformatory discipline on modern principles. However, the male Keeper and female Matron are attentive officers, and fit subjects for the retired allowance under the Corporation or Grand Jury Acts, if my suggestion to the Grand Juries be adopted, of abandoning this and the Town Gaol, and uniting all the Prisoners under one establishment of officers. Should this be carried into effect, perhaps this building might be a useful aid to the Lunatic Asylum, for idiotic and incurable patients.

House of Correction,
Waterford.

The female Prisoners are clothed, employed, and receive some schooling, and their food costs $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per day. The Prison is kept remarkable clean, and the Local Inspector, Surgeon, and Chaplains of the City Gaol visit here, and the sick are attended to.

District Lunatic Asylum at Waterford.

This Asylum was erected to contain one hundred patients, from the City and County of Waterford, and it is to be regretted that this establishment, and that at Clonmel, were not united originally on the grounds of economy. This Institution is kept in excellent order; the patients are treated with great humanity, and seldom under any restraint; they are clothed, and employed chiefly in agriculture and gardening; the books and accounts are correctly kept, but though these Asylums throughout Ireland are more expensive than other establishments, from the nature of the disease and cure, yet, probably, some general system of economy could be discovered to lighten the burthen on the Counties. In the appendix to this report will be found the expenditure, numbers, &c.; there were one hundred and five patients on the day of my inspection, and fourteen English acres are attached to the building. Captain Dobbs has been lately appointed the Manager by the Lord Lieutenant; he appears to me to be an excellent public officer, and well qualified for his situation. He is making an experiment as to the economy of feeding cows to provide milk for the Patients.

District Lunatic
Asylum, Waterford.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wexford Gaol at Wexford.

THIS Prison remains in the same defective state of accommodation that we have stated in our Reports for some years, and when I now remind the Grand Jury of the repeated addresses of the successive Judges of Assize, as to the imperative necessity of additional large cells and other buildings, to enable the intelligent and zealous Board of Superintendence to carry on anything like a sound system of moral discipline, and austere sentence of the law to confinement, I cannot doubt but at the approaching Assizes the Grand Jury will certify the plans laid before them, and which have already passed the sessions, and have been examined and sanctioned by the Government, the Board of Works, and the

County of Wexford
Gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford
Gaol.

Inspectors-General of Prisons, and only await the Grand Jury certificate, to be signed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. I am quite aware of the wish of some Grand Jurors to reduce the accommodation, and, consequently the expenditure, still lower than the £9,000 already presented; but when I state that the original proposed estimate of £10,000 has been already reduced in compliance with this wish, and that the Inspectors-General of Prisons and the Board of Works are of opinion that less accommodation would not answer the purpose, I would hope that no opposition will be given to the immediate approval and commencement of this work:—any alteration now in the plans would involve a delay of at least two years, and it is possible that a saving may still be made, by the tenders to contract being less than the architect's estimate. One additional and weighty reason for now executing the work is, that the Surgeon of the Gaol has frequently, and especially at my present inspection, stated that fever has often lately broke out in the Prison, arising chiefly from the crowded state of Prisoners, day and night, that he apprehends much danger from it, and that his Hospital accommodation is utterly unsuitable for the usual number of sick, much less for such a fatal emergency as malignant fever. To the liberal Grand Jury of the county of Wexford, who have so often attended to my suggestions for improvements I could not hold out anything like a threat of additional buildings being enforced by law; however, it is my duty to bring before them the fact, that should the Judges of Assize be satisfied on inspection that my report is borne out by facts, it is in their Lordships' power to enforce a presentment by the 132nd clause of the Prison Act, 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74.

It has been suggested to me by the Board of Superintendence, and some of the Commissioners for building formerly appointed, that the presentment of £9,000 made last year, has never been cancelled or re-presented; in this case, should the Judge approve of it as legal, it would shorten the delay of coming before another Grand Jury after this, and the work could be at once advertised for and commenced this summer.

Often as I have reported for the information of the Grand Jury the state of this County Prison, with respect to its accommodation and general management, it is my duty again to do so, especially as I am most anxious to remove any doubts that exist in the minds of some persons as to the necessity of the expenditure now proposed; and I beg to assure the Grand Jury that I would be amongst the first to reduce the expense if practicable, and to submit an alteration of the plans, were I not convinced that any such attempt would only issue in the County being called upon within a very short period for another presentment. There are only forty-two cells in the whole Gaol for an average of ninety Prisoners each day, consequently three Prisoners sleep at night in one of these small cells, contrary to law, to the injury of sound discipline, and enabling the Prisoners freely to communicate together unobserved, and calculated to produce disease from crowding in such small and unventilated cells. There is no suitable and divided Chapel as the law directs; and the Hospital is so confined in room, that it is useless should an epidemic break out. There is no means of constant inspection by qualified Turnkeys, to preserve silence and order, even if there were sufficient sub-officers to perform this duty; there are, however, only three Turnkeys and a Watchman, and one of these is necessarily always employed at the front gate. It only surprises me how any regularity prevails, or even safety, when I report that there were one hundred and twenty-six Prisoners confined on the day of my inspection; it is very creditable to the Governor and the working officers of the establishment, that no evil has occurred in this sad state of things, and it would be unjust if I did not here state that there is an efficient Local Inspector and deputy Governor, and that we owe much to the zeal and intelligence of the deputy, who has preserved and added to the trades and employment hitherto commenced under the kind support of the Board of Superintendence at our suggestion. The trades of weaving, shoemaking, smiths' work, carpenters, and tailors are carried on, and a few of the younger Prisoners are instructed, and temporary sheds are erecting to enable the Governor to go on till the new addition is built, and to the industrious occupation of most of the Prisoners I attribute much of the order that does prevail.

The female classes are conducted under the superintendence of a Matron, who attends carefully to them, and the Local Inspector informs me that she is zealous and efficient; but it is quite impossible for one person to inspect the work and moral conduct of thirty-nine female Prisoners, who are necessarily divided into two classes, and if there were sufficient rooms, should by law be divided into four classes. A female assistant Matron, at £20 salary, should be appointed at the Assizes, and I would submit that the Local Inspector should, under the orders of the Board of Superintendence, have a qualified person ready for this office, should the Grand Jury adopt my suggestion. The Matron has work, generally speaking, for the females, and the schoolmaster gives them some school instruction; but there is no Prison dress for either male or female Prisoners, which is unusual, and a great defect in this establishment.

There is a good male school, conducted by a master paid for the purpose; I examined his registry, and have reason to believe that the result has been valuable in the instruction of many ignorant criminals. The tread wheel is out of order, and should be repaired, in order to execute some of the sentences to hard labour; but in all other cases, the industry that procures profit to the County funds, and benefit to the individual by instruction in a trade, is preferable employment. I examined the books and accounts carefully, and though they prove that no fraud is practised, yet I consider it would be a great advantage to have a similarity of accounts and checks in all Gaols; some books of record were

deficient, which the Local Inspector undertook to provide immediately. The dietary of this Gaol is bread and milk for breakfast, and potatoes for dinner; and this unusual diet is occasioned by the want of another boiler, and the confined room of the cooking kitchen, consequently the expense per head, probably one penny per head more, than it otherwise would; in this item alone £200 per annum could be saved by the additional building, and consequent economy and good order. This saving alone would pay for half the instalment raised off the County for the new building, and surely if lessening the cess is the excuse for not building, we would expect to see rational and legitimate economy in every department.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and take a great interest in the Prison, and the Grand Jury may, with great safety, comply with all their suggestions. The Chaplains attend to their various duties; and the Medical officer gives every attention to the sick, and from his care and zeal is to be attributed the absence of fever and epidemic in this crowded Gaol. I have only now to remind the Grand Jury of the necessity of providing a better supply of water by sinking deeper pumps, as they get dry in summer, and create much inconvenience.

The appendix to our Parliamentary printed Report, a copy of which will be sent, contains all the expenditure, criminal returns, and the general Prison statistics of this County, and it is unnecessary to repeat them.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

New Ross.

This Bridewell contains two day-rooms, two yards, and seven cells, and is kept in good order by the Keeper, and is useful as a place of temporary confinement at sessions, and till Prisoners are removed to the County Gaol. The pauper Prisoners are fed, and the registry attended to:—a few tickens are wanted for the beds.

Gorey.

This very small sessions' town Gaol has only two day-rooms and three cells; it requires two more cells for its temporary objects, especially at sessions. A fire-place is also required in the female day-room, and a kitchen for the Keeper. It is kept clean and orderly, and the registry attended to: some blankets are provided, and a presentment should be made to pay for them.

Enniscorthy.

This Bridewell is precisely the same size as at Gorey, and would require two additional cells to provide for the crowded state at sessions. The Medical officer of the County Gaol recommends three cells, strongly on the grounds of health, when he visited them last summer. The Keeper is a correct and attentive officer.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General*

County Gaol at Wicklow.

THE money for a large addition to this County Gaol has been presented for last year, and the plans being approved of by the Lord Lieutenant, and contracts made for the execution of the work, we shall, I trust, in another year be able to make a favourable report on this establishment. It has hitherto been always too confined in accommodation to adopt any improvement in discipline, or even to classify the inmates as the Prison Act directs, consequently all the details of a sound system of morals, or penitentiary government, is necessarily abandoned; consisting of minute classification, employment at industry and trades, calculated to produce profit to the County funds, and reformation to the individuals, and the total absence of evil communication amongst Prisoners, not only by constant inspection, but by separation at work by day, and at night in a single cell each. These are the leading features of a system calculated to execute the sentence of the law, to lessen crime, to make a Prison odious to the evil disposed, and, above all, to open a door to the penitent criminal, through which he may enter society as a good subject and a reformed character. This is not hopeless as some think; experience has proved the reverse in numerous instances, and where it fails, as fail it will, with many abandoned characters, yet, to them, confinement proves a wholesome punishment, and fear of it may prevent their return to the austere discipline of a well managed House of Correction; I speak thus to satisfy the minds of those who consider the expense of Gaol accommodation as a waste of public money.

Under these circumstances it would be unjust to make any report to the Grand Jury and Government, calculated to produce a bad opinion of the officers; on the contrary, I would desire to convey my opinion that an efficient and good system will be pursued, when accommodation for such is provided. The Local Inspector is a zealous and intelligent public officer, and the present Governor is very anxious to forward, as far as practicable, every improvement, and I think he will prove a good and qualified officer, supported as he is by a Board of Superintendence who meet regularly, and take a great interest in this County establishment, and who are liberally granted by the Grand Jury what they recommend for its benefit.

The Prisoners are all clothed in a Gaol dress; a good school is carried on by the

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Wexford
Gaol.

New Ross Bridewell.

Gorey Bridewell.

Enniscorthy Bridewell.

County of Wicklow
Gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of Wicklow
Gaol.

Turnkeys in their own class, and the Prisoners are chiefly employed at net-making for the fisheries with some profit : there is a Tread Wheel to execute the sentence to hard labour; the diet is economically provided for, and good in quality, and the books and registries are amongst the best I have seen in any Prison, and on a minute examination, I can report the Gaol accounts are correctly kept, and that no fraud exists. The sick are carefully attended to by the Medical officer; the Chaplains attend to their legal duties, and some of the Turnkeys will make good officers under the improved system to be pursued when the separate cells shall be finished in the new Gaol. The female Prisoners are divided into two classes, under the care of a Matron and assistant; and though as a general principle, I do not think it advisable to select the Governor's wife as a Matron for obvious reasons, yet, I consider this department is well conducted with the confined accommodation provided, there being no means of separation by day or night. They are, however, employed, clothed, and receive some school instruction, are taught to wash, and receive the third of their clear earnings as the law directs.

The accommodation of this old Gaol at present consists of thirty-two cells, five day-rooms, and four yards, with a small Chapel and separate Hospital; but the addition will contain all the room necessary for a penitentiary system. The average number confined daily is sixty-four,—and the whole Prison is kept clean and orderly, and a considerable reduction has taken place within the last year, of the number of debtors and drunkards confined.

District Bridewell at Baltinglass.

Baltinglass Bridewell

The alterations in this Bridewell are now finished, and if the officers attend strictly to their duty, the Prison will prove a useful aid to the County Gaol, at this distant boundary of the County; but should it fail now to become a place of confinement where moral restraint, constant inspection, and employment for every Prisoner, as well as separation at night, shall be strictly enforced, it would be far better to reduce it to the standard of common Bridewells, where the Prisoners are transferred to the County Gaol periodically, to undergo the strict sentence intended by the law.

There are now thirteen cells and four day-rooms, with a small Hospital and four yards, sufficient for the average number of Prisoners; but there is no employment for the male Prisoners, and the small Tread Wheel is out of order. Some schooling is given to males and females, but I am not satisfied that this is steadily and daily pursued; and unless this, with daily occupation at stone-breaking, net-making, or trades taught, can be adopted, and a strict and continual inspection kept up by the Turnkey, or Keeper being constantly in the day-room overseeing the work and school, and the Matron residing with the female class, I cannot recommend the Grand Jury to continue this permanent establishment under the name of a County Gaol, where nothing almost but safe keeping has been hitherto attempted. Another Turnkey would be necessary; and I again submit that the present one should be sent to the County Gaol, and break up a system where the officers are all connected, and can scarcely be expected to enforce a strict adherence to rules, or to report neglect. I do, I confess, apprehend this District Bridewell will be a failure, unless the Grand Jury take it up, and by a selection of qualified and experienced officers, establish a creditable discipline.

Captain Derenzi, the secretary to the Grand Jury, resides here frequently, and gives his kind and unpaid attention to the economy and interior management as Local Inspector, and the Board of Superintendence meet twice each month at the Prison. If the County would present £50 for employment, I think the Keeper ought to be able to carry on trades and general work under Captain Derenzi's inspection. I would also submit that a Chaplain should attend on Sunday at least, for religious instruction; I think £20 annually would obtain this legal aid to the officers,—and the walls on the steps to the Court-House should be raised 6 or 8 feet, to prevent communication with the street from the cell windows.

The diet is now attended to, and provided on moderate terms; and the furniture required is to be immediately provided by the Board and acting Local Inspector.

The sick are carefully attended to by Surgeon Heath, and some clothing is issued to Prisoners, but no religious instruction whatever is provided for.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

SCHEDULE (A.)

LIST OF PRISONS.

SCHEDULE A.
List of Prisons.

COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS OF PRISON.	COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS OF PRISON.
DUBLIN DISTRICT.			SOUTH DISTRICT—continued.		
Dublin	Kilmainham	County Gaol.	Cork	Bantry	Bridewell.
	Green-street	Newgate.		Castletown	ditto.
	S. Circular-road	House of Correction.		Charleville	ditto.
	Grangegorman-lane	ditto (female).		Clonakilty	ditto.
	Marshal-lane	Four Courts' Marshalsea.		Cove	ditto.
	Green-street	Sheriff's Prison.		Dunmanway	ditto.
	Green-street	City Marshalsea.		Fernoy	ditto.
	St. Sepulchre's	Manor Prison.		Kanturk	ditto.
NORTH DISTRICT.				Macroon	ditto.
Antrim	Carrickfergus	County Gaol.		Mallow	ditto.
	Belfast	House of Correction.		Middleton	ditto.
	Antrim	Bridewell.		Mill-street	ditto.
	Ballymoney	ditto.		Mitchelstown	ditto.
	Ballymena	ditto.		Roscarberry	ditto.
Armagh	Armagh	County Gaol.		Skibbereen	ditto.
	Ballibot	Bridewell.	Galway	Galway	County Gaol.
	Lurgan	ditto.		Galway	Town Gaol.
	Newtown Hamilton	ditto.		Ballinasloe	Bridewell.
	Market-hill	ditto.		Belmullet	ditto.
Cavan	Cavan	County Gaol.		Clifden	ditto.
	Bailieborough	Bridewell.		Eyrecourt	ditto.
	Ballyconnell	ditto.		Gort	ditto.
	Cootehill	ditto.		Loughrea	ditto.
Donegal	Lifford	County Gaol.		Tuam	ditto.
	Donegal	Bridewell.		Woodford	ditto.
	Letterkenny	ditto.	Kerry	Tralee	County Gaol.
Down	Downpatrick	County Gaol.		Cahiriveen	Bridewell.
	Newry	Bridewell.		Castle Island	ditto.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen	County Gaol.		Dingle	ditto.
	Newtown-butler	Bridewell.		Kenmare	ditto.
Kildare	Naas	County Gaol.		Killarney	ditto.
	Athy	ditto.		Listowel	ditto.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon	ditto.		Milltown	ditto.
	Ballinamore	Bridewell.		Tarbert	ditto.
	Manor Hamilton	ditto.	Kilkenny	Kilkenny	County Gaol.
Londonderry	Londonderry	County Gaol.		Kilkenny	City Gaol.
	Coleraine	Bridewell.		Thomastown	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt	ditto.	King's Co.	Tullamore	County Gaol.
	Newtownlimavady	ditto.		Parsonstown	Bridewell.
Longford	Longford	County Gaol.	Limerick	Limerick	County Gaol.
Louth	Dundalk	ditto.		Limerick	City Gaol.
	Drogheda	Town Gaol.		Bruff	Bridewell.
	Ardee	Bridewell.		Croome	ditto.
Meath	Trim	County Gaol.		Glynn	ditto.
	Kells	Bridewell.		Kilfinan	ditto.
	Navan	ditto.		Newcastle	ditto.
Monaghan	Monaghan	County Gaol.		Rathkeale	ditto.
	Carrickmacross	Bridewell.	Mayo	Castlebar	County Gaol.
	Castleblayney	ditto.		Ballinrobe	Bridewell.
Roscommon	Roscommon	County Gaol.	Queen's Co.	Maryborough	County Gaol.
	Athlone	Bridewell.		Abbeyleix	Bridewell.
	Boyle	ditto.		Borris-in-Ossory	ditto.
	Castlerea	ditto.		Stradbally	ditto.
	Strokestown	ditto.	Tipperary	Clonmel	County Gaol.
Sligo	Sligo	County Gaol.		Borrisokane	Bridewell.
	Ballymote	Bridewell.		Cahir	ditto.
Tyrone	Omagh	County Gaol.		Carrick-on-Suir	ditto.
	Clogher	Bridewell.		Cashel	ditto.
	Dungannon	ditto.		Clogheen	ditto.
	Strabane	ditto.		Nenagh	ditto.
Westmeath	Mullingar	County Gaol.		New Birmingham	ditto.
	Moate	Bridewell.		Newport	ditto.
SOUTH DISTRICT.				Roscrea	ditto.
Carlow	Carlow	County Gaol.		Templemore	ditto.
Clare	Ennis	ditto.		Thurles	ditto.
	Ennistymon	Bridewell.	Waterford	Tipperary	ditto.
	Kilrush	ditto.		Waterford	County Gaol.
	Six-mile Bridge	ditto.		Waterford	City Gaol.
	Tulla	ditto.		Waterford	House of Correction.
Cork	Cork	County Gaol.		Dungarvan	Bridewell.
	Cork	City ditto.		Lismore	ditto.
	Cork	Bridewell.	Wexford	Wexford	County Gaol.
	Kinsale	Corporation Gaol.		Enniscorthy	Bridewell.
	Youghal	ditto.		Gorey	ditto.
	Bandon	Bridewell.		New Ross	ditto.
			Wicklow	Wicklow	County Gaol.
				Baltinglass	Bridewell.

SCHEDULE (B.)

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—STATE OF DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS, on 1st January, 1842.

ASYLUMS.	1. Number for which Asylum was first built.	2. Accommodation since ad- ded by New Buildings.	3. Accommodation added without Building.	4. Present Number of Single Cells.	5. Number of Patients in the Asylum on 1st January, 1841.	6. Number since Discharged, Cured, or Relieved.	7. Number of Patients dis- missed Incurable.	8. Number of Patients died.	9. Number of Patients in Asylum on 1st day of January, 1842.		10. Distribution of Column 9, by Counties.	Number in each County.	11. Employed at Trades.		12. Other Works.		13. Number Unemployed.		14. Outlay of the Year.			15. Produce of the Year.			16. TOTAL Expenditure of the Asylum including Salaries, for the Year 1841.			17. Average Cost of each Patient for the Year 1841.		
									Males.	Fe- males.			Males.	Females.	From want of Work.	From Inability.	Works and Land.	Works and Land.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
Armagh .	10	—	16	106	118	21	5	7	65	57	Armagh	60	9	8	41	47	—	17	£ 61	s. 13	d. 5	£ 105	s. 4	d. 9	£ 2,107	s. 7	d. 10	£ 17	s. 5	d. 5
											Monaghan	29																		
											Fermanagh	18																		
											Cavan	15																		
Belfast .	104	100	56	96	256	87	1	27	133	114	Antrim	130	20	45	74	28	—	80	£ 184	s. 0	d. 9	£ 357	s. 2	d. 11	£ 3,576	s. 15	d. 2	£ 14	s. 9	d. 0
											Down	117																		
Londonderry .	104	—	96	88	202	63	3	25	105	95	Londonderry	63	16	73	66	16	—	29	£ 238	s. 17	d. 2	£ 364	s. 14	d. 4	£ 3,053	s. 0	d. 2	£ 14	s. 15	d. 0
											Tyrone	59																		
											Donegal	78																		
Richmond, .	236	—	54	198	288	50	3	15	139	151	Dublin,	55	10	6	116	128	16	14	£ 185	s. 8	d. 10	£ 370	s. 4	d. 2	£ 4,572	s. 12	d. 10½	£ 16	s. 0	d. 10½
											Dublin City	156																		
											Meath	27																		
											Louth	28																		
											Wicklow	24																		
Carlow .	104	—	66	88	151	18	—	12	86	78	Carlow	39	8	18	58	36	—	44	£ 38	s. 17	d. 7	£ 201	s. 12	d. 3	£ 2,379	s. 17	d. 6	£ 14	s. 17	d. 6
											Kilkenny Co. & City	29																		
											Kildare	47																		
											Wexford	49																		
Maryborough .	104	—	66	88	155	23	3	9	81	84	Queen's County	48	8	20	58	45	—	34	£ 178	s. 5	d. 11	£ 487	s. 2	d. 6	£ 2,875	s. 7	d. 11	£ 17	s. 2	d. 3
											King's County	49																		
											Westmeath	45																		
											Longford	23																		
Ballinasloe, .	152	16	98	140	265	47	3	34	160	102	Galway Co. & Town	88	6	33	54	27	20	100	£ 66	s. 10	d. 8	£ 232	s. 6	d. 7½	£ 3,733	s. 17	d. 7	£ 13	s. 16	d. 8½
											Sligo	46																		
											Mayo	65																		
											Roscommon	36																		
											Leitrim	27																		
Limerick, .	150	148	50	156	341	67	2	15	168	181	Limerick	100	9	96	60	6	—	178	£ 608	s. 18	d. 9	£ 351	s. 18	d. 0	£ 5,136	s. 8	d. 10	£ 14	s. 16	d. 4½
											Limerick City	45																		
											Clare	112																		
											Kerry	92																		
Clonmel .	60	—	42	20	103	31	6	9	56	46	Tipperary	102	5	14	31	11	—	41	£ 70	s. 11	d. 0	£ 252	s. 3	d. 2	£ 2,286	s. 15	d. 4	£ 21	s. 13	d. 3
Waterford .	100	—	12	24	106	37	—	3	50	57	Waterford,	68	3	31	18	—	—	55	£ 219	s. 3	d. 4	£ 450	s. 14	d. 6	£ 2,454	s. 10	d. 0	£ 22	s. 14	d. 7½

SCHEDULE (C.)

RETURN of ACCOMMODATION in the several COUNTY GAOLS, 1841.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Average Number Confined	Highest Number	Number of Cells.	Other Rooms with Beds.	Number of Beds in the Rooms.	Total Confined in the Year, Debtors included.	NUMBER OF RECOMMITTALS.				
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	Total.
Antrim	199	294	50	11	33	1,036	162	79	28	23	292
Belfast	95	158	38	2	12	1,685	195	64	27	119	405
Armagh	136	171	12	36	103	931	47	12	4	10	73
Carlow	78	110	65	10	10	694	11	2	1	—	14
Cavan	157	193	68	16	58	876	14	3	6	5	28
Clare	125	132	119	5	1	720	17	16	7	9	49
Cork	228	289	245	9	32	1,499	107	42	8	19	176
Cork City	112	157	108	14	25	946	31	16	10	7	64
Donegal	78	107	85	15	35	399	2	—	—	—	2
Down	170	240	200	16	32	950	56	20	4	3	83
Dublin County	116	168	68	9	2	1,338	62	25	18	10	115
Dublin City (3 Prisons)	638½	910	607	11	41	17,474	5,715	967	470	514	9,776
Fermanagh	113	144	32	12	24	782	39	4	2	8	53
Galway	131	165	98	—	124	699	11	6	2	2	21
Galway Town	33½	50	48	2	6	343	10	2	1	—	13
Kerry	111½	141	79	4	—	747	26	15	12	47	100
Kildare, Naas	64	85	62	12	18	417	23	5	3	1	32
Kildare, Athy	29½	39	32	2	4	254	12	5	4	—	21
Kilkenny	96	111	48	7	24	406	5	2	—	—	7
Kilkenny City	25	41	16	3	9	156	6	8	5	—	19
King's County	113½	160	124	—	—	1,148	49	11	12	10	82
Leitrim	116½	166	81	12	32	645	7	2	—	—	9
Limerick	131	200	107	24	54	685	34	3	2	—	39
Limerick City	83	107	84	4	10	1,119	860	192	42	25	1,119
Londonderry	84½	111	168	10	30	724	5	3	—	2	10
Longford	96	135	69	6	14	936	13	5	2	—	20
Louth	78½	92	31	8	30	599	6	2	1	—	9
Drogheda	20	34	16	4	11	334	4	2	—	—	6
Mayo	143½	175	128	20	60	976	15	11	8	4	38
Meath	95	134	112	29	29	616	7	—	—	—	7
Monaghan	90	136	75	9	38	647	15	7	3	4	29
Queen's County	108	128	75	38	121	606	21	8	5	4	38
Roscommon	111	161	64	19	46	608	15	10	6	3	34
Sligo	76½	104	84	7	14	531	22	7	5	3	37
Tipperary	278	377	225	16	24	1,834	87	40	18	27	172
Tyrone	112½	124	65	19	57	745	18	11	2	5	36
Waterford	76	92	83	6	10	268	6	—	—	—	6
Waterford City	33	54	54	—	—	645	7	2	—	—	9
Westmeath	112	145	97	13	30	582	18	5	4	1	28
Wexford	86	115	42	17	76	576	39	33	7	—	79
Wicklow	64½	87	32	7	10	350	14	5	1	1	21

SCHEDULE C.
Accommodation in
the County Gaols.

SCHEDULE (D.)

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1841.

1. GAOLS.	2. Nature of Fuel.	3. Number of Pires in the Gaol.	4. Nature of Dietary.	5. Rate of Diet per Head.	6. Total Cost of Diet in the year.	SALARY OF									
						7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
						Local Inspector.	Medical Officers.	Chaplains.	Governors.	Turnkeys.	Other Officers.	Schoolmaster.	Matron.	Clerk.	
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	coal	25	mixed	3½	1,056 15 10½	92 6 2	74 0 0	110 15 6	301 18 6	245 0 0	54 10 2	27 13 10	35 0 0	45 0 0	
Belfast,	coal	18	mixed	3	432 2 2	55 7 8	36 18 6	110 15 6	120 0 0	214 4 0	- - -	- - -	48 0 0	- - -	
Armagh,	c. and t.	17	mixed	3½	633 10 9	80 0 0	20 0 0	120 0 0	144 0 0	165 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	- - -	
Carlow,	c. and t.	31	mixed	3½	485 7 3	36 18 4	- - -	55 7 8	200 0 0	160 0 0	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	20 0 0	
Cavan,	turf	25	mixed	3½	864 3 1½	80 - -	- - -	90 0 0	200 0 0	230 15 6	20 0 0	18 9 2	40 0 0	- - -	
Clare,	coal	39	mixed	4	803 18 4	- - -	74 0 0	92 6 0	300 0 0	329 0 0	65 0 10	30 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	
Cork,	coal	60	bread	4½	1,373 8 7	150 0 0	94 0 0	92 6 0	468 0 0	577 7 0	170 18 0	- - -	50 0 0	30 0 0	
Cork City,	coal	58 winter 26 sum ^r .	bread	4½	717 2 9	75 0 0	60 0 0	92 6 2	200 0 0	345 16 0	76 1 6	- - -	39 17 4	55 0 4	
Donegal,	coal	36	mixed	3½	402 4 0½	100 0 0	15 0 0	90 0 0	150 0 0	153 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	- - -	
Down,	coal	57	mixed	3½	887 17 5½	- - -	27 13 10	90 0 0	380 0 0	338 15 0	6 9 10	40 0 0	52 0 0	12 0 0	
Dublin,	coal	37	bread	4½	870 16 10	120 0 0	110 15 4	166 3 0	276 18 4	330 6 2	124 0 0	- - -	52 10 0	50 0 0	
Newgate,	coal	30	bread	5	1,021 3 4½	80 0 0	120 0 0	150 0 0	800 0 0	512 4 0	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Rich. Pen.	coal	31	mixed	3½	1,282 11 6½	80 0 0	140 0 0	98 0 0	650 0 0	785 6 4	130 0 0	82 0 0	- - -	70 0 0	
G. Gor. Pen.	coal	64	mixed	3½	1,427 2 7	- - -	- - -	80 0 0	200 0 0	104 0 0	871 6 8	- - -	200 0 0	50 0 0	
Fermanagh,	c. and t.	34	mixed	3	687 9 6½	100 0 0	- - -	90 0 0	111 0 0	115 7 8	40 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	- - -	
Galway,	c. and t.	33	mixed	4½	881 0 0	73 16 10	74 0 0	92 6 0	375 7 8	350 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 0 0	40 0 0	
Town,	turf	15	bread	6½	327 0 0	36 18 6	55 7 8	55 7 8	138 9 2	88 0 0	10 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	
Kerry,	turf	21	potato	3½	743 18 10½	100 0 0	73 16 10	92 6 2	340 0 0	370 0 0	63 0 0	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	
Kildare, Naas,	coal	36	mixed	5½	513 15 8	36 18 5	86 3 0	55 7 8	200 0 0	200 0 0	10 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	- - -	
Athy,	turf	15	mixed	3½	172 6 6½	27 13 8	30 0 0	55 7 4	100 0 0	75 0 0	6 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	
Kilkenny,	c. and t.	32	mixed	5½	739 7 10	80 0 0	65 0 0	92 6 0	240 0 0	142 0 0	- - -	28 0 0	30 0 0	- - -	
City,	c. and t.	9	bread	5½	185 10 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	85 0 0	50 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	
King's Co.,	c. and t.	65	mixed	2½	425 17 10½	100 0 0	65 0 0	80 0 0	184 12 2	265 0 0	18 4 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	- - -	
Leitrim,	c. and t.	36	mixed	3½	557 15 1½	100 0 0	65 0 0	60 0 0	150 0 0	195 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	- - -	
Limerick,	coal	31	mixed	3½	749 15 5	- - -	80 0 0	100 0 0	300 0 0	335 0 0	33 4 2	40 0 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	
City,	coal	17	mixed	3½	512 3 2	150 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	130 0 0	203 19 6	29 16 6	- - -	30 0 0	30 0 0	
Londonderry,	coal	26	mixed	3½	665 10 2	90 0 0	92 6 3	138 9 4½	180 0 0	202 0 0	5 5 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	- - -	
Longford,	coal	25	mixed	3½	470 5 2	46 3 0	25 0 0	110 15 6	150 0 0	232 0 0	- - -	25 0 0	40 0 0	- - -	
Louth,	coal	27	mixed	3½	380 10 6	73 16 10	112 6 2	110 15 6	176 15 6	160 0 0	- - -	30 0 0	30 0 0	- - -	
Drogheda,	coal	12	mixed	4½	132 9 2	30 0 0	35 0 0	90 0 0	80 0 0	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	- - -	
Mayo,	c. and t.	66	mixed	3½	675 12 7	75 0 0	- - -	102 13 10	330 0 0	380 0 0	61 0 0	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	
Meath,	c. and t.	31	mixed	3½	441 13 9½	60 0 0	74 0 0	100 0 0	276 18 6	235 8 0	70 0 0	25 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	
Monaghan,	coal	30	mixed	3½	418 18 2	92 6 2	73 16 10	90 0 0	138 9 2	174 0 0	16 8 0	25 0 0	24 16 0	- - -	
Queen's Co.,	c. and t.	34	mixed	2½	362 18 3	40 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	250 0 0	292 5 8	8 6 11	- - -	50 0 0	60 0 0	
Roscommon,	coal	36	mixed	3½	585 11 8	92 6 2	- - -	92 6 2	200 0 0	265 10 11	102 2 2	8 6 8	32 6 0	40 0 0	
Sligo,	coal	43	mixed	3½	527 1 4	92 6 2	86 0 0	90 0 0	200 0 0	190 0 0	82 10 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	
Tipperary,	coal	46	bread	4½	1,061 11 0	100 0 0	74 0 0	100 0 0	250 0 0	498 15 0	150 0 0	- - -	40 0 0	100 0 0	
Tyrone,	turf	56	mixed	4½	1,008 8 1	100 0 0	- - -	90 0 0	150 0 0	145 11 0	- - -	18 0 0	25 0 0	40 0 0	
Waterford,	coal	25	mixed	3½	400 3 6½	80 0 0	65 0 0	80 0 0	200 0 0	210 0 0	10 0 0	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	
City,	c. and t.	16	mixed	3½	196 4 2	60 0 0	56 0 0	80 0 0	180 0 0	125 0 0	- - -	25 0 0	40 0 0	- - -	
Westmeath,	c. and t.	35	mixed	3½	672 0 1½	50 0 0	- - -	114 4 6	213 9 2	261 12 9½	25 2 2	30 0 0	20 0 0	- - -	
Wexford,	coal	27	mixed	3½	440 19 7	80 0 0	- - -	100 0 0	160 0 0	175 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	45 0 0	- - -	
Wicklow,	coal	27	mixed	3½	440 19 7	80 0 0	- - -	100 0 0	160 0 0	175 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	45 0 0	- - -	

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APPENDIX TO TWENTIETH REPORT OF THE

(Continued in page 123)

(Continued from page 122.)

R 2

COST OF										26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	Conveyance of Convicts and Prisoners.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Expense of the Gaol.	Total Cost of each Prisoner in the Year.	GAOIS.
Fuel.	Soap and Candles.	Straw.	Medicines.	Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs of the Gaol.	Sundries.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
94 10 0	33 2 1	14 9 2	49 6 6	14 18 0	58 6 10½	20 7 9½	61 17 4	42 11 1	104 17 4½	44 3 6	199	2,581 9 9	12 19 5½	Antrim.
52 14 5	13 15 3	7 6 7½	33 11 4	17 3 8	37 7 4½	4 2 9½	28 1 0½	17 12 10½	58 17 1	— — —	95	1,288 0 3½	13 11 2	Belfast.
74 3 6	33 12 0	10 0 0	49 15 1	15 4 0	36 15 1	2 10 0	40 15 1	145 17 10	36 2 7	— — —	136	1,599 1 11	11 15 5½	Armagh.
200 10 8	43 2 7	18 2 1	30 0 0	22 16 3½	20 0 4	8 10 6	16 8 6	8 6 8	123 10 9	26 18 6	78	1,517 13 5½	19 9 1½	Carlow.
186 17 11½	26 10 11½	14 17 8	36 10 4	15 13 4	68 2 0	30 11 1	60 15 0	39 16 0	115 0 5½	— — —	157	2,138 2 7	13 12 4½	Cavan.
118 2 1	19 14 6	8 15 6	52 19 5	15 16 2	38 6 2½	17 18 8	32 18 8	171 18 3	97 13 11½	25 8 0	125	2,383 16 7½	19 1 4½	Clare.
284 1 6	54 2 1	15 18 9½	26 16 8	29 19 4	134 6 8½	67 3 4	74 13 9½	249 14 0½	170 17 5½	25 13 6	228	4,339 6 9½	19 0 7½	Cork.
157 13 4	55 12 2	11 1 8	24 4 9	14 4 5	148 19 10	— — —	93 5 9	52 16 0	60 14 0	49 2 0	112	2,326 18 0	20 15 6½	Cork City.
141 15 9	22 3 5	11 14 8	5 8 0	11 14 3	19 18 7	10 11 4	10 5 2	65 15 11	293 15 7½	22 11 11	78	1,563 6 9	18 7 7½	Donegal.
162 17 11	44 19 5½	14 15 2½	20 1 5	19 12 7½	105 1 6	43 4 2	149 0 9½	54 19 7	76 2 1½	— — —	170	2,545 10 11	14 19 5½	Down.
140 7 6	35 6 5	26 12 1	8 3 3	8 18 7	60 19 11	— — —	42 7 2	— — —	244 4 6	8 18 6	116	2,735 1 8	23 11 6½	Dublin.
125 4 0	28 18 6	13 18 0½	67 8 7	25 4 3	— — —	— — —	79 9 4½	41 19 7	53 11 4½	— — —	105	3,370 17 1	32 2 0½	Newgate.
329 4 0	23 8 0	15 16 3	103 6 0½	19 8 4	176 14 5	— — —	131 1 10	140 11 7	5 0 0	— — —	280	4,262 8 6	15 4 5	Richmond.
327 5 0	68 13 3½	28 15 11	117 3 1	17 3 7	— — —	127 5 5	70 16 8	74 17 3	232 18 10	— — —	249	3,700 1 7½	14 17 2½	Grange Gor.
125 14 9	26 19 2	14 4 8	59 1 9	15 3 0	— — —	— — —	60 4 1	25 10 2	54 0 7	— — —	113	1,569 15 4½	13 17 10	Fermanagh.
144 5 7	46 0 11	10 13 6	4 3 0	7 14 7	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	81 15 4	— — —	131	2,193 3 5	16 14 10	Galway.
51 15 0	4 15 0	5 12 6	4 0 0	2 15 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	55 0 0	23 13 5	— — —	33½	878 14 5	26 4 8½	Town.
166 14 0	23 11 10	12 5 0	62 16 10½	6 16 6	— — —	— — —	13 2 8	65 14 5½	196 11 11	14 9 0	111½	2,397 4 1½	21 9 4½	Kerry.
142 0 0	12 10 11	13 14 6½	14 4 6½	4 5 5	11 7 4	2 7 0	8 17 3	48 8 6	33 13 4½	22 7 0	64	1,456 8 7½	22 15 1½	Kildare, Naas
68 3 0	13 0 10½	6 2 3½	16 19 5	6 7 7	13 19 3	2 16 5½	9 4 7	179 11 0½	20 4 7	13 14 3	29½	899 0 10½	30 13 0	Athy.
184 18 11½	15 10 11½	20 9 4½	19 12 8	16 5 2	19 0 0	4 7 4	— — —	89 19 9	14 12 4	— — —	96	1,801 10 4½	18 15 2½	Kilkenny.
42 0 0	15 0 0	4 6 0	18 4 0	4 10 0	20 0 0	5 12 0	— — —	3 7 0	2 0 0	— — —	25	570 9 0	22 17 11	City.
64 10 11½	17 9 0	5 1 9½	26 2 8	14 9 5	83 1 4½	12 17 0½	16 15 0	77 9 9	7 1 7	0 4 8	113½	1,513 17 3½	13 7 8½	King's Co.
98 1 0	16 0 4	9 2 0	47 18 4	31 7 9	51 19 0½	4 8 10	76 10 7½	329 15 2	85 2 2½	— — —	116½	1,977 0 5	17 0 4½	Leitrim.
63 14 5	20 19 1½	8 15 3	26 14 2½	21 8 7	104 5 1½	3 18 4½	50 6 4	217 18 11	97 7 4½	16 18 0	131	2,335 5 3½	17 16 6½	Limerick.
58 2 0	10 17 3	8 16 4	20 0 0	8 11 0	— — —	— — —	37 8 10	20 10 0½	34 4 8	— — —	83	1,399 9 3½	16 17 2½	City.
121 19 7	30 4 1½	17 13 4	39 18 9	22 17 7	95 5 10½	10 17 11½	15 5 8	98 6 9½	111 12 8	— — —	84½	1,977 13 1½	23 11 1	Londonderry
40 0 0	15 7 6	10 3 4	25 0 0	13 13 0	10 2 6	— — —	40 17 7	42 12 9	88 3 7	18 1 6	96	1,408 5 5	14 12 4	Longford.
82 9 6	10 0 0	15 18 9	9 16 1½	11 4 2	11 17 0	4 1 0	— — —	21 17 6	43 17 7	9 12 0	78½	1,294 18 1½	16 11 3½	Louth.
45 0 0	14 1 6	3 5 2	8 7 2	3 5 0	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	14 10 0	— — —	20	481 18 0	24 1 11	Drogheda.
299 8 1½	40 6 3½	25 8 6½	44 12 0	4 17 6	115 0 0	— — —	108 7 10	— — —	400 5 1½	80 7 6	143½	2,782 19 3½	19 6 6	Mayo.
119 1 9	21 1 1	7 3 0	66 18 6	24 1 6	37 1 10	2 11 8	14 0 4	41 8 5	31 7 1	43 17 5	95	1,791 12 10½	18 17 2	Meath.
125 15 1½	15 7 0	15 10 11	33 5 2½	14 11 6	75 16 4½	21 1 8½	38 10 10	65 3 7½	— — —	— — —	90	1,458 16 7½	16 4 2½	Monaghan.
181 10 5	16 10 1	7 4 9	13 2 2	11 9 3	96 2 4	12 15 8	60 19 7	79 6 3	— — —	6 13 1	108	1,650 12 3	15 5 8	Queen's Co.
207 19 4	26 8 3	26 0 1	42 0 0	24 13 9	37 12 8	1 6 7	57 16 10	39 3 11	37 12 3	11 0 0	111	1,930 3 5	17 7 9	Roscommon
154 11 7½	29 7 5	13 4 7	14 6 4	19 15 9	52 18 2½	26 4 5½	108 11 1	135 19 9	162 17 10	14 17 9	72½	2,065 12 3½	28 13 6½	Sligo.
202 0 0	75 9 10	25 17 1	66 8 0	32 6 1	27 12 5	— — —	165 13 11	197 15 2	110 12 1	— — —	278	3,878 0 7	13 18 11	Tipperary.
210 8 4	50 16 7	21 1 7	28 2 1	31 19 0	112 11 11½	15 14 4	62 4 5½	59 7 6	105 19 2	27 18 4	143½	2,303 2 5	15 19 9	Tyrone.
82 6 10	83 16 9	5 8 8½	30 5 1½	18 15 11	28 11 9	7 10 0	34 14 0½	73 9 0½	6 17 9½	16 8 7½	76	1,283 8 1½	16 17 8½	Waterford.
44 16 0	12 18 10	7 4 5	17 15 0	2 19 6	12 17 6	9 10 6	13 4 0	29 18 3	2 18 8	— — —	33	918 6 10	27 16 6	City.
144 8 0	30 13 4½	40 0 4	42 0 0	23 8 0	17 2 0	3 7 3	35 10 2½	90 9 8½	80 14 4	— — —	112	1,894 4 11½	16 18 3	Westmeath.
101 7 0½	27 5 4½	7 15 2½	37 5 2	12 6 9	6 10 0	5 15 4	33 7 4	41 18 1½	42 18 4½	8 6 8	86	1,695 14 11	19 14 4½	Wexford.
34 0 9	17 10 6	5 19 0	11 7 4	31 6 8	45 10 0	18 18 4	21 6 4	35 7 3	71 16 3½	8 2 3	68	1,269 16 4	16 14 7	Wicklow.

Total Expense of the several County Gaols in Ireland, £85,424 0s. 1d.

SCHEDULE (E.)

A RETURN of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, on 31st December, 1841.

SCHEDULE E.
Return of Prisoners
confined in the
Gaols of Ireland.

GAOLS.	No. of Debtors.		No. of Male Criminals.		No. of Female Criminals.		No. of Prisoners Sick in Hospital.	No. of Lunatics.	
	Males.	Females.	Tried.	Untried.	Tried.	Untried.		Male.	Female.
Antrim,	29	2	47	55	28	34	18	1	-
Armagh,	36	1	42	14	17	13	11	3	-
Belfast,	-	-	70	-	38	-	-	-	-
Carlow,	10	3	31	9	16	10	-	1	-
Cavan,	27	2	40	30	12	18	6	3	1
Clare,	21	3	16	13	8	12	5	5	1
Cork,	13	3	96	13	28	10	3	-	-
Cork City,	16	4	56	4	34	0	7	-	-
Donegal,	9	-	34	15	3	6	5	5	1
Down,	36	2	55	26	22	16	7	-	2
Dublin,	17	1	32	32	21	24	5	-	3
Newgate,	6	1	36	20	3	7	3	6	-
Sheriff's Prison,	38	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Four Courts' Marshalsea,	33	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
City do.	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grangegorman Penitentiary	-	-	-	-	204	-	10	-	17
Richmond Bridewell,	-	-	220	-	-	-	14	10	-
Fermanagh,	25	4	28	16	16	10	14	7	3
Galway County,	14	1	55	11	17	2	8	2	-
Galway Town,	0	1	5	8	6	9	6	-	-
Kerry,	14	1	48	20	15	9	4	1	-
Kildare—Naas,	5	1	15	15	8	3	4	2	-
„ Athy,	2	-	11	3	7	1	-	3	-
Kilkenny County,	12	3	31	12	7	9	-	7	2
Kilkenny City,	8	4	6	5	2	9	-	-	-
King's County,	6	2	44	20	27	4	-	4	-
Leitrim,	20	3	34	5	17	4	7	-	3
Limerick County,	10	-	62	42	8	8	-	-	2
Limerick City,	22	3	13	12	17	7	1	-	-
Londonderry,	17	3	35	5	12	6	2	4	-
Longford,	12	1	36	29	10	9	7	2	1
Louth,	8	-	13	15	3	7	2	2	2
Drogheda,	4	1	4	5	4	-	-	1	-
Mayo,	25	-	80	15	12	11	2	3	2
Meath,	7	2	32	21	9	6	7	6	6
Monaghan,	31	4	18	17	2	7	3	1	2
Queen's County,	15	1	40	16	13	16	-	2	1
Roscommon,	19	2	45	7	12	11	8	-	-
Sligo,	10	1	27	10	13	8	4	3	10
Tipperary,	14	4	120	55	37	20	6	2	0
Tyrone,	22	1	38	11	12	6	18	14	10
Waterford County,	3	1	37	4	15	-	-	-	3
„ City,	7	-	8	9	11	3	-	-	-
Westmeath,	16	4	31	19	17	11	2	1	2
Wexford,	12	1	33	26	13	18	5	3	-
Wicklow,	3	1	33	14	10	12	1	3	1
	679	80	1,757	678	786	376	207	109	75

RETURN of TRADES' WORK, HARD LABOUR, and SCHOOLS in the several GAOLS in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1841.

INSPECTORS GENERAL OF PRISONS, &c., IRELAND.

SCHEDULE (G.)

A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES, and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all Gaols in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline; pointing out the Works most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different Periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

Prisoners, as soon as he learns his Trade.																								
One, Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Three, Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Six, Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.					
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.			Months.	Weeks.	Days.			Months.	Weeks.	Days.			Months.	Weeks.	Days.						
Ink-making	-	-	1	6	Wire-lattice making	1	-	-	6	Coopering	2	-	-	6	Collar-making	3	-	-	6	Cabinet-maker	12	-	-	6
Blacking-making	-	-	1	6	Sack-cloth weaving	1	-	-	6	Belows-making	2	-	-	6	Tackling-making	3	-	-	6	Carpenter	12	-	-	6
Lath-splitting	-	-	1	6	Nail-making	1	-	-	6	Horse-shoeing	3	-	-	6	Shoe-maker	3	-	-	6	Stone-cutter	12	-	-	6
Patty-making for glazing	-	-	1	6	Turner's Work for Kitchen use	1	-	-	6	Trunk-making	3	-	-	6	Straddle-maker	3	-	-	6	White-smith	12	-	-	6
Patty-making for plastering	-	-	1	6	Glue-boiling	1	-	-	6	Fisher of Hides	1	-	-	6	Candle-maker	1	-	-	6	Harness-maker	12	-	-	6
Pegwood for Shoe- makers	-	-	1	6	Varnish-making	1	-	-	6	Brush-maker	1	-	-	6	Sailcloth-maker	1	-	-	6	Tailoring	6	-	-	6
Fleshing Skins	-	-	1	6	Baking (Bread)	1	-	-	6	Brogue-maker	1	-	-	6	Currier	1	-	-	6	Hatting	6	-	-	6
Basil Skin-straining	-	-	1	6	Flax-dresser	1	-	-	6	Glazier	1	-	-	6	Cart, Plough, and Harrow-maker	1	-	-	6	Cutler	3	-	-	6
Card-making (Twine)	-	-	1	6	Last-maker (Shoes)	1	-	-	6	Pump-borer	1	-	-	6	Brazier	3	-	-	6	Cart and Waggon- making	6	-	-	6
Size-making	-	-	1	6	Sieve-making	1	-	-	6	Reed-maker	1	-	-	6	Whitesmith (House- smith)	3	-	-	6	Plough-making	3	-	-	6
Mop-making	-	-	1	6	Spinner of Cotton	1	-	-	6	Sail-cloth maker	1	-	-	6	Glass-cutter	3	-	-	6	Block-making for Ships	2	-	-	6
Oakum-cordling	-	-	1	6	Whip-making	1	-	-	6	Stoner-cutter	1	-	-	6	Turner	2	-	-	6	Engraving	12	-	-	6
Paint-grinding	-	-	1	6	Toy-making	1	-	-	6	Whip-maker	1	-	-	6	Whip-maker	1	-	-	6	Printing	12	-	-	6
Paint-mixing	-	-	1	6	Bird-cage making	1	-	-	6	Rope-maker	1	-	-	6	Saddler	3	-	-	6	Turning	2	-	-	6
Lime-burning	-	-	1	6	Blacking-making	1	-	-	6	Patten and Clog- maker	1	-	-	6	Shuttle maker	3	-	-	6	Waggon-wheel making	6	-	-	6
Wire-drawing	-	-	1	6	for Shoes	1	-	-	6	Wheelwright	2	-	-	6	Upholsterer	3	-	-	6	Wire-worker	6	-	-	6
Mat-weaving	-	-	1	6	Paper-staining	1	-	-	6	Block-maker for Ships	2	-	-	6	Weaver of Cloth	3	-	-	6	Hair-cloth maker	6	-	-	6
Wool-scouring	-	-	1	6	Lint-making	1	-	-	6	Dyer	1	-	-	6	Weaver of Cord	3	-	-	6	Pocket-book maker	6	-	-	6
Painting in Oil	-	-	1	6	Starch-making from Barley or Potatoes	1	-	-	6	Stocking-hosier	2	-	-	6	Weaver of Cotton	3	-	-	6	Saddle-tree maker	6	-	-	6
Hair-twisting (curled)	-	-	1	6	Sail-cloth making	1	-	-	6	Racket-maker	1	-	-	6	Weaver of Damask	6	-	-	6	Pin-maker	6	-	-	6
Flax-cutting	-	-	1	6	Tape-weaving	1	-	-	6	Thread-maker	1	-	-	6	Weaver of Linen	6	-	-	6	Weaver of Broad Cloth	6	-	-	6
Slates-squaring	-	-	1	6	Cork-cutting	1	-	-	6	Trunk-maker	2	-	-	6	Weaver of Muslin	4	-	-	6	Cloth	6	-	-	6
Light Shoe-making	-	-	1	6	Trunk-making	1	-	-	6	Cutler	1	-	-	6	Weaver of Flannel	2	-	-	6	Weaver of Cotton Cord	3	-	-	6
(List, Canvas)	-	-	1	6	Wood-cutting	1	-	-	6	Wool-scourer	1	-	-	6	Weaver of Serge or Stuff	3	-	-	6	Weaver of Calico	3	-	-	6
Tape-weaving	-	-	2	6																Weaver of Damask	6	-	-	6
Wax-making (Shoe- makers)	-	-	1	6																Weaver of Linen	6	-	-	6
Down-napping (Hat- ters)	-	-	1	6																Weaver of Muslin	4	-	-	6
Sack-making	-	-	2	6																Weaver of Flannel	2	-	-	6
Basket-making	-	-	2	6																Weaver of Serge or Stuff	3	-	-	6
Net-making	-	-	3	6																				
Besom-making	-	-	1	6																				
Bruising Oats	-	-	1	6																				
Cork-cutting	-	-	1	6																				
Wick-cutter (Chand- lers)	-	-	1	6																				
Box-making (for Hat- ters)	-	-	2	6																				
Trunk-covering	-	-	2	6																				
Pulverising Bones	-	-	2	6																				

APPENDIX No. 2.

CONTAINING

THE CRIMINAL RETURNS FOR 1841.

CONTENTS.

EXPLANATION of the following Tables,	- - - - -	p. 2
TABLE showing the GENERAL ABSTRACT of Crime,	- - - - -	p. 3

COUNTY RETURNS.

TABLES showing in each County the Number of Persons Returned by the Clerks of the Crown and Peace, pursuant to 7 th George IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the result of the Proceedings; and also their Age, Sex, and State of Instruction when committed,	- - - - -	pp. 4 to 83
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— CITY - - - - -	16	KING'S COUNTY - - - - -	42	TIPPERARY - - - - -	70
DONEGAL - - - - -	18	LEITRIM - - - - -	44	TYRONE - - - - -	72
DOWN - - - - -	20	LIMERICK - - - - -	46	WATERFORD - - - - -	74
DUBLIN - - - - -	22	CITY - - - - -	48	CITY - - - - -	76
— CITY - - - - -	24	LONDONDERRY - - - - -	50	WESTMEATH - - - - -	78
FERMANAGH - - - - -	26	LONGFORD - - - - -	52	WEXFORD - - - - -	80
GALWAY - - - - -	28	LOUTH - - - - -	54	WICKLOW - - - - -	82
		— DROGHEDA - - - - -	56		

GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE showing the Number of Persons Returned by the Clerks of the Crown and Peace, pursuant to 7 th George IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols, and the result of the Proceedings	- - - - -	p. 84
TABLE showing the Age, Sex, and State of Instruction, of Persons so returned	- - - - -	p. 85
TABLE showing in each County the Number of Persons Returned by the Clerks of the Crown and Peace, pursuant to 7 th George IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols, and the result of the Proceedings	- - - - -	p. 86
TABLE showing in each County the Age, Sex, and state of Instruction of Persons so returned	- - - - -	p. 87
TABLE showing in each County the Number of Persons Returned by the Clerk of the Crown and Peace, pursuant to 7 th George IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols, charged with each description of Offences	- - - - -	p. 88

EXPLANATION OF THE FOLLOWING TABLES.

Column 1, contains the Assizes and Quarter Sessions' Cases—corresponding with the County Returns, pursuant to 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, sec. 67.

Column 2, contains the amount of Summary Convictions before Magistrates at Petty Sessions.

Column 3, contains Committals for Drunkenness under 6 and 7 William IV., chap. 38—distinguishing those committed to *County Gaols* and *Bridewells*.

JAMES PALMER, }
FRANCIS WHITE, } *Inspectors General of Prisons.*

ABSTRACT OF CRIME IN IRELAND, 1841.

Abstract of Crime
in 1841.

COUNTIES.	1. Amount of Criminals, Assizes, and Quarter Ses- sions, 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 67.	2. Summary Convic- tions at Petty Sessions, and Cases brought before Magistrates.	3. Number Committed for Drunkenness under 6 & 7 Wm., IV., cap. 33.	
			County Gaols.	Bridewells.
ANTRIM - - - - -	708	104	40	1,230
ARMAGH - - - - -	552	88	248	196
CARLOW - - - - -	270	163	186	"
CAVAN - - - - -	653	209	26	44
CLARE - - - - -	593	169	31	49
CORK - - - - -	1,438	449	11	1,334
— CITY - - - - -	572	242	2	1,843
DONEGAL - - - - -	301	134	19	41
DOWN - - - - -	606	195	94	129
DUBLIN - - - - -	431	534	318	"
— CITY - - - - -	2,147	5,587	8,225	7,866
FERMANAGH - - - - -	390	135	132	7
GALWAY - - - - -	763	388	18	209
— TOWN - - - - -	77	152	37	"
KERRY - - - - -	683	236	61	158
KILDARE (Athy and Naas) - - - - -	277	216	104	"
KILKENNY - - - - -	293	80	27	91
— CITY - - - - -	69	73	208	"
KING'S COUNTY - - - - -	584	182	55	34
LEITRIM - - - - -	416	110	39	40
LIMERICK - - - - -	834	218	15	157
— CITY - - - - -	158	256	450	"
LONDONDERRY - - - - -	400	106	65	218
LONGFORD - - - - -	361	354	65	"
LOUTH - - - - -	234	122	108	34
— DROGHEDA - - - - -	40	6	91	"
MAYO - - - - -	750	444	31	14
MEATH - - - - -	404	227	9	123
MONAGHAN - - - - -	489	73	40	89
QUEEN'S COUNTY - - - - -	570	168	28	63
ROSCOMMON - - - - -	788	190	23	251
SLIGO - - - - -	458	124	19	6
TIPPERARY - - - - -	1,584	599	650	1,683
TYRONE - - - - -	473	152	86	131
WATERFORD - - - - -	357	39	14	255
— CITY - - - - -	117	121	331	"
WESTMEATH - - - - -	410	190	41	81
WEXFORD - - - - -	292	230	55	165
WICKLOW - - - - -	254	112	49	57
TOTAL - - - - -	20,796	13,177	12,051	16,598
			28,649	

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total.

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness

• 104
• 40

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

Edward Rowan, Local Inspector.

OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:	1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions	2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 th & 7 th Wm. IV., Chap. 38.	88	248
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State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

W L. Kidd, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions
2. Number of Persons committed to custody

(2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . . 186

State of INSTRUCTION when Constituted.

J. Jameson, Local Inspector.

OFFENCES.

[illegible]

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.																State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.												
OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to Murder	13	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	1	7
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing or Desertion	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	169	27	-	-	24	-	18	-	3	1	5	2	1	-	-	-	109	24	17	-	13	-	5	6	125	21	-	-
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 1.	187	29	-	-	25	-	9	-	22	1	5	2	5	2	1	-	120	24	23	-	15	-	11	7	138	22	-	-
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery of Arms	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession	47	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	41	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	4	-
TOTAL of No. 2.	54	4	-	-	1	2	-	9	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	41	2	6	-	4	-	3	-	45	4	-	-
Cattle Stealing	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pig Stealing	5	1	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-
Larceny, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from the Person	1	4	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, Simple	94	57	-	-	7	8	2	-	11	17	7	14	4	2	-	1	63	15	6	1	3	5	18	26	67	25	-	-
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods	18	18	-	-	-	-	8	3	2	-	3	2	3	-	-	-	4	9	4	4	1	1	5	4	8	9	-	-
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 3.	125	80	-	-	9	8	6	5	22	20	13	14	4	5	2	4	69	24	12	5	6	6	30	35	77	34	-	-
Arson (Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-																		

TABLE showing the NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 62 & 70 Wm. IV., Chap. 38,

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

J. D'Arcy, Governor.

OFFENCES.

[illegible]

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.			
			Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither Read nor Write.	Instruction could not be ascertained.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Murder	4								3				1											
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder	1																							
Assault, with intent to Murder	2										1													
Solicitation to Murder	2																							
Conspiracy to Murder	34																							
Hand-killings	4																							
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1																							
Concealing Birth of Infants	1																							
Solony	8																							
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	10																							
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1																							
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1																							
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	4																							
Abduction	4																							
Bigamy	4																							
Child Stealing or Desertion	229																							
Assaults	17																							
On Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	17																							
TOTAL of No. 1.	309	60																						
Sacrilege	1																							
Burglary	1																							
Housebreaking	1																							
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1																							
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1																							
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1																							
Robbery	1																							
Mail Robbery	1																							
Robbery of Arms	1																							
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1																							
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1																							
Sending menaces Letters to extort Money	92	16																						
Taking and holding forcible possession	1																							
TOTAL of No. 2.	93	16																						
Cattle Stealing	7																							
Horse Stealing	11																							
Sheep Stealing	30	4																						
Pig Stealing	8	2																						
Larceny, from Shop	1																							
Larceny, to the Value of £5 in Dwelling-Houses	1																							
Larceny, from the Person	1																							
Larceny, by Servants	1																							
Larceny, Simple	159	115																						
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1																							
Stealing from Wrecked Ship, &c.	1																							
Stealing from Bread Green	1																							
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1																							
Da. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1																							
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	8	1																						
Embezzlement	1																							
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants	3	3																						
Receiving Stolen Goods	4	4																						
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1																							
TOTAL of No. 3.	227	132																						
Arson (Capital)	1																							
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1																							
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1																							
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1																							
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1																							
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1																							
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1																							
Other Malicious Offences	1																							
TOTAL of No. 4.	1																							
Forgery, & uttering False Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1																							
Forgery of Stamps, and uttering	1																							
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1																							
Uttering other False Instruments	4																							
Having in possession False Bank Notes	1																							
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	1																							
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1																							
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4																							
Uttering and having in possession do.	1																							
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1																							
TOTAL of No. 5.	8																							
Assembling Armed unlawfully	1																							
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	1																							
Offences connected with Illicit Distillation	1																							
Returning from Transportation before time	1																							
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	1																							
Rescuing Prisoners	1																							
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	10	1																						
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1																							
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	1																							
Dist. Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	26	13																						
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	215	50																						
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	18																						
Vagrancy	1																							
Indecently Exposing the Person	1																							
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	8																							
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations	8																							
TOTAL of No. 6.	(9)	102																						
GRAND TOTAL	1127	311																						

TABLE showing the NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.										INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION of PENITENCE recommended by the Judge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fines, &c.					Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.		Sentence respited.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL.	Execution.	COMMUTATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
				Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.													6 Months and under.	Whipping only.	Fine only.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Transported for 2 Yrs. and above 1.	Impr. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months.	Impr. 6 Months and under.	Discharged on Probation.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			</

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

James C Perry, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.										INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION of PAILON recommended by the Judge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.		IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.						Total.		Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL.	Execution.	COMMUTATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
				Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.											6 Months and under.	Whipping only.	Discharged on Surreties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 2 Yrs. and above 1.	Impr. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months and under.	Discharged on Pardon.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	10													10				10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed

E. M. Clarke, Local Inspector

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total.

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions
2. Number of Persons committed within the year

2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6^o & 7^o Wm. IV., Chap. 38,

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.		TOTAL	Aged		Aged		Aged		Aged		Aged		Aged		Aged		Age		Read	Read	Neither	Instruc-		
		NUMBER	12 Years	16 Years	21 Years	30 Years	40 Years	50 Years	60 Years	60 Years	60 Years	60 Years	60 Years	60 Years	60 Years	60 Years	60 Years	60 Years						
		OF	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and		
		OFFEN-	under.	above 12.	above 16.	above 21.	above 30.	above 40.	above 50.	above 50.	above 50.	above 50.	above 50.	above 50.	above 50.	above 50.	above 50.	above 50.	above 50.	above 50.	above 50.	above 50.		
		DERS.																						
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder																							
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder			1																				
	Assault, with intent to Murder																							
	Solicitation to Murder																							
	Conspiracy to Murder																							
	Man-laughter		2																					
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																							
	Concealing Birth of Infants			4																				
	Sodomy																							
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age		3																					
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse		1																					
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years		1																					
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																							
	Abduction																							
	Bigamy		1																					
	Child Stealing or Desertion																							
	Assaults		197	39			7		22	7	94	13	42	13	16	4	8	1	2		6	2	162	
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty		1																		7	10	4		
TOTAL OF No. 1,			206	44		7		23	8	98	13	43	16	4	8	1	2		9	2	157	10	10	
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																							
	Burglary			1																				
	Housebreaking																							
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																							
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																							
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																							
	Robbery																							
	Mail Robbery																							
	Robbery of Arms																							
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																							
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																							
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																							
	Taking and holding forcible possession																							
	TOTAL OF No. 2,				1						1													
	No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing		2																				
		Horse Stealing		1																				
		Sheep Stealing		2																				
Pig Stealing																								
Larceny, from Shop																								
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																								
Larceny, from the Person																								
Larceny, by Servants																								
Larceny, Simple																								
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.			122	117	3	2	17	10	20	21	41	36	18	15	9	22	6	3	5	4	3	4	60	
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																								
Stealing from Bleach Green																								
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																								
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.																								
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																								
Embezzlement																								
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants																								
Receiving Stolen Goods		2	4																					
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud		1																						
TOTAL OF No. 3,			131	123	4	2	17	11	21	22	42	38	22	16	9	22	7	3	6	5	3	4	65	
No. 4. Malignant Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)		1	1																				
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																							
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																							
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																							
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																							
	Killing and Maiming Cattle																							
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																							
Other malicious Offences																								
TOTAL OF No. 4,			1	1																				
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																							
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering																							
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																							
	Uttering other Forged Instruments		1																					
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																							
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																							
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																							
	Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																							
	Uttering and having in possession do.																							
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin																							
TOTAL OF No. 5,			1																					
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully																							
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																							
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation																							
	Returning from Transportation before time																							
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																							
	Rescuing Prisoners																							
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																							
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																							
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																							
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach		51	4																				
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers		6	5																				
	Keeping Disorderly Houses																							
	Vagrancy			4																				
Indecently Exposing the Person.																								
Felonies, not included in the above denominations		5	1																					
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations		14	8																					
TOTAL OF No. 6,			76	22																				
GRAND TOTAL			415	191	4	2	27	12	63	34	175	62	81	35	27	29	18	5	8	5	12	7	293	

S. Hamilton Rowan, Local Inspector and Governor.

OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:	1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions	534
	2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 th & 7 th Wm. IV., Chap. 38,	318

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed

Robert H. Nixon, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total;

{ 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., Chap. 38.

5587
. 5225

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFEN- DERS.	Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascer- tained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruc- tion could not be ascer- tained.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder																												
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder																												
Assault, with intent to Murder																												
Solicitation to Murder																												
Conspiracy to Murder																												
Manslaughter		12	3			1																						
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women													1	1														
Concealing Birth of Infants			1																									
Sodomy		1																										
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age		4				1																						
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																												
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																												
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																												
Abduction																												
Bigamy			1																									
Child Stealing or Desertion																												
Assaults		105	22					17	4	39	14	25	4	17		3		4			73	6	20	9	12	7		
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																												
TOTAL of No. 1.		112	27			2		17	7	42	15	25	5	19		3		4			75	9	21	11	16	7		
Sacrilege																												
Burglary		9	3			1	1	3	1	4	1										5	2		1	4			
Housebreaking																												
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																												
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting- Houses, and Stealing																												
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																												
Robbery																												
Mail Robbery																												
Robbery of Arms																												
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																												
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																												
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																												
Taking and holding forcible possession																												
TOTAL of No. 2.		9	3			1	1	3	1	4	1					1					5	2		1	4			
Cattle Stealing		1																										
Horse Stealing		4								1																		
Sheep Stealing		3								2																		
Pig Stealing		1	2																									
Larceny, from Shop		1	37			1	1	5		12		4																
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																												
Larceny, from the Person		16	7	1		10		4		1	5																	
Larceny, by Servants		10	15			2	2	4	3	2	6	2	3															
Larceny, Simple		962	707	113		9	271	44	253	181	188	311	75	92	38	35	22	24	2	11								
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																												
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.		14																										
Stealing from Beach Green																												
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																												
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.																												
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal		106	6	16		50	1	29	2	4	1	3		2	1	2												
Embezzlement		10				1		1		2		3		2														
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants																												
Receiving Stolen Goods		14	27			2	1	3	7	1	9	5	4	3	3													
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud		13	2					4		3	1	1		4														
TOTAL of No. 3.		1155	803	130		10	344	53	306	206	207	345	90	104	50	42	25	29	3	14								
Arson (Capital)																												
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																												
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																												
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Ma- chinery, &c.																												
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																												
Killing and Maiming Cattle																												
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																												
Other malicious Offences																												
TOTAL of No. 4.																												
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attor- ney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																												
Forgery of Stamps and uttering																												
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																												
Uttering other Forged Instruments		10	1																									
Having in Possession Forged Bank Notes																												
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																			</									

OFFENCES.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions
2. Number of Persons committed with...

(2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 66 & 70 Wm. IV., Chap 38

135

139

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

Paul Dane, Local Inspector.

OFFENCES.

[illegible]

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

John D'Arcy, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 14, Section 67, compiled with the Records of the Gaol—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	CONVICTED.										INSANE to be declined.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, and COMMUTATIONS recommended by the Judge.															
	TRANSPOSITIONS.			INTERMEDIATE.			OTHER PERIODS.					ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				COMMUTATION.															
	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping only.	Fine only.	Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 2 Yrs. and above 1.	Impr. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months.	Impr. 6 Months and under.	Discharged on Sureties.	Free Pardon.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sedition	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attempt to procure Marriage of Women	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attempt to procure Marriage of Men	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attempt to procure Marriage of Children	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attempt to procure Marriage of Widows	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attempt to procure Marriage of Persons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total of No. 1.	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Burglary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Housebreaking	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breaking into the Cattle of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robbery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mail Robbery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sending threatening Letters to extort Money	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Taking and holding forcible Possession	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total of No. 2.	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheep Stealing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pig Stealing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Latency, from Shop	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Latency, to the Value of £3, in Dwelling-Houses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Latency, from the Person	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Latency, by Servants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1																										

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed-

Mark Fian, Local Inspector.

OFFENCES.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total;

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions

2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., Chap. 38.

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State of INSTRUCTION when Committed

R. Conway Hurly, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.										INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION of PARDON recommended by the Judge.							
		DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.		IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.						TOTAL.		Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.		COMMUTATION.						
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months and under.								Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 3 Yrs. and under.	Imprisoned 1 Yr. and above 6 Months and under.	
Murder																								
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder																								
Assault, with intent to Murder																								
Solicitation to Murder																								
Conspiracy to Murder																								
Manslaughter																								
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																								
Concealing Birth of Infants																								
Sodomy																								
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age																								
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																								
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																								
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																								
Abduction																								
Bigamy																								
Child Stealing or Desertion																								
Assaults																								
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																								
TOTAL of No. 1,	18									1	2	4		9	5		14							
Sacrilege																								
Burglary																								
Housebreaking																								
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																								
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																								
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																								
Robbery																								
Mail Robbery																								
Robbery of Arms																								
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																								
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																								
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																								
Taking and holding forcible Possession																								
TOTAL of No. 2,	8		2							1	2	5		3			3							
Cattle Stealing																								
Horse Stealing																								
Sheep Stealing																								
Pig Stealing																								
Larceny, from Shop																								
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																								
Larceny, from the Person																								
Larceny, by Servants																								
Larceny, Simple																								
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																								
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																								
Stealing from Bleach Green																								
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																								
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.																								
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																								
Embezzlement																								
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants																								
Receiving Stolen Goods																								
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud																								
TOTAL of No. 3,	61			3						1	28	32		19	4	3	3	29						
Arson (Capital)																								
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																								
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																								
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																								
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																								
Killing and Maiming Cattle																								
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																								
Other Malicious Offences																								
TOTAL of No. 4,	6	1										1			4		1	5						
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																								
Forgery of Stamps and uttering																								
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																								
Uttering other Forged Instruments																								
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																								
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																								
Having in possession Implements for Coining																								
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																								
Uttering and having in possession do.																								
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin																								
TOTAL of No. 5,																								
Assembling Armed unlawfully																								
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																								
Offences connected with Illicit Distillation																								
Returning from Transportation before time																								
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons																								
Rescuing Prisoners																								
Perjury, and Subornation of Perjury																								
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																								
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																								
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach																								
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																								
Keeping Disorderly Houses																								
Vagrancy																								
Indecently Exposing the Person																								
Felonies, not included in the above denominations																								
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations																								
TOTAL of No. 6,	12									2	4	6					6							
GRAND TOTAL	105	1	2	3						1	32	7	2	48		37	13	3	4	57				

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions

2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6th & 7th Wm. IV., Chap 88

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed

John Butler, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 97, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

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TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, with intent to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Child Stealing or Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assaults	51	8	1	-	-	-	2	2	19	3	15	1	6	1	3	1	2	-	3	-	15	-	20	3	13	5	3	-	-
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 1,	52	8	1	-	-	-	2	2	19	3	16	1	6	1	3	1	2	-	3	-	16	-	20	3	13	5	3	-	-
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burglary	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mail Robbery	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	
Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Taking and holding forcible possession	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 2,	8	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	
Cattle Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheep Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pig Stealing	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, from Shop	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, from the Person	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	
Larceny, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, Simple	45	33	-	-	5	4	8	5	17	12	9	6	6	4	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	20	6	10	26	-	1	-	
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 3,	59	39	-	-	7	4	9	5	23	16	14	8	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	13	3	23	6	23	29	-	1	-	
Arson (Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-</								

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.		CONVICTED.										INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	TRANSPORTATION.		IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.						TOTAL.		Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL.	COMMUTATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.										6 Months and under.	Whipping only.	Fine only.	Discharged on Surreties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 3 Yrs. and above 1.	Injur. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months.	Imprisoned 3 Months and under.	Discharged on Surreties.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
No. 1. Offences against the Person.		Murder	5	2										2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								</

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions

2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6th & 7th Wm. IV., Chap. 88.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed

Richard Greaves, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.		CONVICTED.										INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION of PARDON recommended by the Judge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.				Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.		TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL.	COMMUTATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.												2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping only.	Fine only.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 1 Year, and above 6 Months.	Imprisoned 6 Months and under.	Discharged on Sureties.	Free Pardon.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., Chap. 38.

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

[illegible]

OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:	1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions	918
	2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., Chap. 38	639

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

Thomas Whitfield, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total.

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions

2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 68 & 70 Wm. IV., Chap. 38, 39

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

W. J. Peyton, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.											INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION of PARDON recommended by the Judge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
			DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.		IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.						Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.		TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL.	COMMUTATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
				Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.												6 Months and under.	Whipping only.	Fine only.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 2 Yrs. and above 1.	Impr. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months.	Discharged on Pardon.	From Prison.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
No. 1. Offences against the Person.		Murder	10														4	3	3		10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions

2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6th & 7th Wm. IV., Chap. 38.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

Henry Woodburn, Governor.

OFFENCES

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:	{ 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions { 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . .	255 450
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TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.

OFFENCES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFEN- DERS.	Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascer- tained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruc- tion could not be ascer- tained.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																												
Murder		1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to Murder		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solicitation to Murder		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter		2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age		6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing or Desertion		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults		12	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	6	-	3	1	-	-	3	2
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty		2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 1.		24	3	-	-	-	-	6	1	9	-	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	12	-	5	-	4	1	3	2
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting- Houses, and Stealing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mail Robbery		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery of Arms		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession		2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 2.		2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pig Stealing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from Shop		5	7	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses		1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from the Person		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, by Servants		3	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, Simple		40	36	-	-	6	4	8	12	12	10	7	5	1	3	-	-	-	4	1	4	3	16	6	16	25	4	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with Intent to Steal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods		2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud		2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 3.		62	57	-	-	6	7	15	15	21	21	12	9	1	3	1	1	2	-	4	1	14	7	22	10	22	39	4
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions
2. Number of Persons committed to the Gaol for Debt under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV. Chap. 38

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

Alexander Skipton, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.										INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.							TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	COMMUTATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
DEATH.				Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping only.								Fine only.	Discharged on Surreties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 3 Yrs. and above.	Imprisoned 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Imprisoned 6 Months and under.	Discharged on Surreties.	Pardoned.	Vice-Pardoned.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
DEATH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	2					1											1			1				1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																</

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total.

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6th & 7th Wm. IV., Chap. 38.

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																													
Murder		2																											
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder																													
Assault, with intent to Murder																													
Solicitation to Murder																													
Conspiracy to Murder																													
Manslaughter		7																											
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																													
Concealing Birth of Infants			1																										
Sodomy																													
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age		9																											
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse		2																											
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																													
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																													
Abduction		11																											
Bigamy																													
Child Stealing or Desertion			2																										
Assaults		44	8																										
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																													
TOTAL of No. 1,		75	11																										
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																													
Sacrilege																													
Burglary																													
Housebreaking																													
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																													
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																													
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																													
Robbery		3	1																										
Mail Robbery																													
Robbery of Arms		2																											
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																													
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																													
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																													
Taking and holding forcible possession		2																											
TOTAL of No. 2,		7	1																										
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																													
Cattle Stealing		8																											
Horse Stealing		1	1																										
Sheep Stealing		1																											
Pig Stealing		1																											
Larceny, from Shop																													
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																													
Larceny, from the Person		1																											
Larceny, by Servants																													
Larceny, Simple		36	49																										
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																													
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																													
Stealing from Bleach Green																													
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																													
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.																													
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																													
Embezzlement																													
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants																													
Receiving Stolen Goods		6																											
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud		7																											
TOTAL of No. 3,		61	50																										
No. 4. Malignant Offences against Property.																													
Arson (Capital)																													
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																													
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																													
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																													
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.		4																											
Killing and Maiming Cattle																													
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																													
Other malicious Offences		5																											
TOTAL of No. 4,		9																											
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.																													
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																													
Forgery of Stamps and uttering		2																											
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																													
Uttering other Forged Instruments																													
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																													
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																													
Having in possession Implements for Coining																													
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																													
Uttering and having in possession do.				</																									

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions

2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6th & 7th Wm. IV., Chap. 38, 142

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFEN- DERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascer- tained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruc- tion could not be ascer- tained.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder																															
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder																															
Assault, with intent to Murder																															
Solicitation to Murder																															
Conspiracy to Murder																															
Manslaughter																															
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																															
Concealing Birth of Infants																															
Sodomy																															
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age																															
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																															
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																															
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																															
Abduction																															
Bigamy																															
Child Stealing or Desertion																															
Assaults																															
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																															
TOTAL of No. 1,																															
No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege																															
Burglary																															
Housebreaking																															
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																															
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting- Houses, and Stealing																															
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																															
Robbery																															
Mail Robbery																															
Robbery of Arms																															
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																															
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																															
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																															
Taking and holding forcible possession																															
TOTAL of No. 2,																															
No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing																															
Horse Stealing																															
Sheep Stealing																															
Pig Stealing																															
Larceny, from Shop																															
Larceny, to the Value of £5 in Dwelling-Houses																															
Larceny, from the Person																															
Larceny, by Servants																															
Larceny, Simple																															
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.,																															
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																															
Stealing from Bleach Green																															
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																															
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.																															
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																															
Embezzlement																															
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants																															
Receiving Stolen Goods																															
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud																															
TOTAL of No. 3,																															
No. 4. Malignant Offences against Property.																															
Arson (Capital)																															
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																															
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																															
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Ma- chinery, &c.																															
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																															
Killing and Maiming Cattle																															
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																															
Other Malignant Offences																															
TOTAL of No. 4,																															
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																															
Forgery, & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attor- ney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																															
Forgery of Stamps and uttering																															
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																															
Uttering other Forged Instruments																															
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																															
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																															
Having in possession Implements for Coining																															
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																															
Uttering and having in possession do.																															
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Coun- terfeit Copper Coin																															
TOTAL of No. 5,																															
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling Armed unlawfully																															
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																															
Offences connected with illicit Distillation																															
Returning from Transportation before time																															
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felon																															
Rescuing Prisoners																															
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																															
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																															
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspira- cies to raise the rate of Wages																															
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach																															
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																															
Keeping Disorderly Houses																															
Vagrancy																															
Indecently Exposing the Person																															
Felonies, not included in the above denominations																															
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations																															
TOTAL of No. 6,																															
GRAND TOTAL																															

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions

2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., Chap. 38. 91

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed,

OFFENCES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																													
Murder																													
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder																													
Assault, with intent to Murder																													
Solicitation to Murder																													
Conspiracy to Murder																													
Manslaughter																													
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																													
Concealing Birth of Infants																													
Sodomy																													
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age																													
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																													
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																													
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																													
Abduction																													
Bigamy																													
Child Stealing or Desertion																													
Assaults		3								3												1					2		
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																													
TOTAL of No. 1,		3								3												1					2		
No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence.																													
Sacrilege																													
Burglary		3								2																			
Housebreaking																													
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																													
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																													
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																													
Robbery																													
Mail Robbery																													
Robbery of Arms																													
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																													
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																													
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																													
Taking and holding forcible possession																													
TOTAL of No. 2,		3								2																	3		
No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence.																													
Cattle Stealing																													
Horse Stealing		1																											
Sheep Stealing																													
Pig Stealing																													
Larceny, from Shop																													
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																													
Larceny, from the Person																													
Larceny, by Servants																													
Larceny, Simple		14	13			2	1	4	4	4	6		2	2		2					6	2	4	1	4	10			
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																													
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																													
Stealing from Bleach Green																													
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																													
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.																													
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																													
Embezzlement																													
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants																													
Receiving Stolen Goods			2																										
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud		2								2		1		1								1				2		1	
TOTAL of No. 3,		17	15			2	1	5	4	6	7		3	2		2					7	3	4	1	6	11			
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																													
Arson (Capital)		1																											
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																													
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																													
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																													
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																													
Killing and Maiming Cattle																													
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																													
Other malicious Offences																													
TOTAL of No. 4,		1																											
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.																													
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																													
Forgery of Stamps and uttering																													
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																													
Uttering other Forged Instruments																													
Having in Possession Forged Bank Notes																													
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																													
Having in possession Implements for Coining																													
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																													

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.										INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.			EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.															
		DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.		IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.				Whipping only.	Fine only.	Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.		TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 2 Yrs. and above 1.	Impr. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months.	Impr. 6 Months and under.	Discharged on Sureties.	Pardoned.	
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.																							
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with Intent to Murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Assault, with Intent to Murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Solicitation to Murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Conspiracy to Murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Manslaughter	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Concealing Birth of Infants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Sodomy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Assault, with Intent to ravish and carnally abuse	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Assault, with Intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Abduction	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Bigamy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Child Stealing or Desertion	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Assaults	254	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTAL of No. 1.		311	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	1	1	1	90	100	24	215	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Burglary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Housebreaking	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Misdemeanors, with Intent to commit the above Offences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Robbery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Mail Robbery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Robbery of Arms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Assaults, with Intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL of No. 2.		79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	31	32	10	73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Horse Stealing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Sheep Stealing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Pig Stealing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Larceny, from Shop	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Larceny, from the Person	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Larceny, by Servants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Larceny, Simple	145	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	1	1	1	50	43	11	104	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Stealing from Bleach Green	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Misdemeanors, with Intent to Steal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Embezzlement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL of No. 3.		167	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	1	1	1	64	46	14	123	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. 4. Malignant Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1	1</																												

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

James Hamilton, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total, { 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

[illegible]

J. Hamilton, Local Inspector.

OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total;	{	1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions	74
		2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 th & 7 th Wm. IV., Chap. 38,	40

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFEN- DERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascer- tained.		State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.			
																					Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither Read nor Write.	Instruc- tion could not be ascer- tained.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Murder	2	1																						
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder	1																							
Assault, with intent to Murder	9				2	1		4		1		1												
Solicitation to Murder																								
Conspiracy to Murder	7																							
Manslaughter					4			2				1												
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																								
Concealing Birth of Infants																								
Sojourn	6																							
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	1																							
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																								
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																								
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																								
Abduction																								
Bribery																								
Child Stealing or Desertion																								
Assaults	110	13			1		12	3	64	8	24	2	3		6						50	27	5	24
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																								
TOTAL of No. 1,	135	14			3		19	3	76	9	25	2	5		7						75	32	6	28
Swearage																								
Burglary																								
Housebreaking																								
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																								
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting- Houses, and Stealing																								
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences																								
Robbery																								
Mail Robbery																								
Robbery of Arms																								
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1				1																			
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																								
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																								
Taking and holding forcible possession	1	1									1	1												
TOTAL of No. 2,	2	1			1						1	1										2		1
Cattle Stealing	4																							
Horse Stealing	1																							
Sheep Stealing	1																							
Pig Stealing																								
Larceny, from Shop																								
Larceny, to the Value of £5 in Dwelling-Houses																								
Larceny, from the Person																								
Larceny, by Servants																								
Larceny, Simple	80	55	3		4	1	13	7	37	22	18	15	4	0	1	1					35	1	21	17
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.,																								
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																								
Stealing from Bleach Green																								
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																								
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.																								
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																								
Embezzlement	6																							
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants																								
Receiving Stolen Goods	1																							
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud																								
TOTAL of No. 3,	93	56	3		4	1	14	7	45	23	20	15	4	9	1	1	2				45	1	24	18
Arson (Capital)																								
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																								
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	2																							
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Ma- chinery, &c.																								
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	6																							
Killing and Maiming Cattle																								
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																								
Other Malicious Offences																								
TOTAL of No. 4,	8																							
Forgery, & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attor- ney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																								
Forgery of Stamps and uttering																								
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																								
Uttering other Forged Instruments																								
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	1																							
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																								
Having in possession Implements for Coining																								
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	1																						
Uttering and having in possession do.																								
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Coun- terfeit Copper Coin																								
TOTAL of No. 5,	3	1																						
Assembling Armed unlawfully																								
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																								
Offences connected with illicit Distillation																								
Returning from Transportation before time																								
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons																								
Rescuing Prisoners																								
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2																							
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																								
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspira- cies to raise the rate of Wages																								
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	63	8																						
Refuse, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	53	21																						
Keeping Disorderly Houses																								
Vagrancy																								
Indecently Exposing the Person																								
Felonies, not included in the above denominations																								
Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations	21	3																						
TOTAL of No. 6,	139	37																						
GRAND TOTAL	380	109	3		8	1	56	15	197	49	78	26	26	15	9	2	3	1			102	1	101	39

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total; 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions
 2. Number of Persons committed to Prison

IV Chap. 38.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

Thomas Harpur, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.		CONVICTED.										INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.		EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		TOTAL NUMBER OF OVERSEERS.	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	COMMUTATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			Death.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.								6 Months and under.	Whipping only.	Fine only.	Discharged on Surrender, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 2 Yrs. and above 1.	Impr. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months.	Impr. 6 Months and under.	Discharged on Free Pardon.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
No. 1. Offences against the Person.		4	1											1				1	2			3	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions

2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6th & 7th Wm. IV., Chap. 38.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total.

	{	1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions	184
	{	2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Debt or Breach of the Peace, &c., &c.	19

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector.

OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:	1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions	599
	2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act of 7th Wm. IV. Chap. 38.	660

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

OFFENCES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder		20	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	6	-	
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder		6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	
Assault, with intent to Murder		42	3	-	-	-	-	9	-	12	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	19	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	18	2	
Solicitation to Murder		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conspiracy to Murder		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manslaughter		27	6	1	-	1	1	3	1	14	2	3	1	1	-	1	1	3	2	9	3	3	3	2	12	1	3	8		
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Concealing Birth of Infants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sodomy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age		9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abduction		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	
Bigamy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Child Stealing or Desertion		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assaults		110	17	-	-	-	-	15	2	29	1	11	2	5	1	-	-	80	11	30	1	5	-	-	25	5	10	11		
Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 1.		352	33	1	-	1	1	32	4	70	5	20	3	8	2	1	2	119	16	62	4	9	2	62	11	119	16	-	-	
No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burglary		2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Housebreaking		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mail Robbery		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery of Arms		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money		7	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Taking and holding forcible possession		75	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	65	5	2	7	1	-	1	-	3	-	65	5	
TOTAL of No. 2.		93	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	13	-	4	1	2	-	1	-	67	5	12	1	2	-	9	-	70	5	-	-	
No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing		10	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	5	-	2	1	-	-	
Horse Stealing		9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-															

OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:	1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions	154
	2. Number of Cases before the County Court	86

Stat. of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

S. G. Rogers, Local Inspector.

OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:	1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions	2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV. Chap. 38.	39	14
--	--	--	----	----

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions
2. Number of Persons committed to the Gaol

2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6^o & 7^o Wm. IV., Chap. 38,

121

331

State of INSTRUCTION when Committee^d

R. Hobson, Local Inspector.

OFFENCES.

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State of INSTRUCTION when Committed

H. M. Browne, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7^o GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: { 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions 230
2. Number of Persons committed under the Acts of 1862 & 1874, viz. IV. Chap. 38. 58

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.		CONVICTED.												INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.				Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.	TOTAL.		Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	COMMUTATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.											6 Months and under.	Whipping only.	Fine only.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 2 Yrs. and above 1.	Impr. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months.	Impr. 6 Months and under.	Discharged on Probation.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions

2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6th & 7th Wm. IV., Chap. 38.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV. Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.		CONVICTED.										INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.		IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.				Discharged on Surrender, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL.	COMMUTATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
				Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	2 Yrs. & above 2.											1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping only.	Fine only.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 2 Yrs. and above 1.	Impr. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months.	Impr. 6 Months and under.	Discharged on Bail, or Sentence not passed.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
No. 1. Offences against the Person.		Murder	120	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed

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TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV. Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.													INSANE to be detained.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION of PARDON recommended by the Act.														
		DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.				Whipping only.	Fine only.	Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.		TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Dated and not Tried.	TOTAL.	COMMUTATION.										
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.					6 Months and under.									Transported for Life.	Transported for 11 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 2 Yrs. and above 1 Yr. and below 6 Months.	Declared on Free Pardon.						
ANTRIM . . .	708	2	-	10	56	-	-	-	2	33	407	-	22	-	-	532	-	-	92	56	28	-	176	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
ARMAGH . . .	552	2	-	-	24	6	-	-	1	4	10	132	-	90	10	-	279	-	-	154	99	20	-	273	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
CARLOW . . .	270	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	7	68	-	13	-	-	99	-	-	101	64	6	-	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAVAN . . .	653	-	1	9	17	-	-	-	-	3	17	152	-	56	-	-	255	-	-	297	79	22	-	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLARE . . .	593	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	1	13	118	-	39	-	-	183	-	-	198	181	31	-	410	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	1	-	-
CORK . . .	1,438	7	-	-	18	13	-	-	-	4	51	253	-	38	368	4	756	-	-	521	75	86	-	682	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
— (City) . . .	572	-	1	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	10	245	-	2	-	52	339	-	-	120	30	31	52	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DONEGAL . . .	301	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	72	-	9	1	-	95	1	1	124	29	50	1	206	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
DOWN . . .	606	-	-	-	21	6	-	-	-	6	36	160	-	86	2	8	325	-	-	217	44	20	-	281	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
DUBLIN . . .	431	-	-	2	20	5	-	-	-	1	14	146	6	1	2	12	209	-	-	103	97	22	-	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
— (City) . . .	2,147	-	3	-	130	8	-	-	-	1	18	970	-	25	11	-	1,166	1	1	640	228	104	7	981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FERMANAGH . . .	390	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	-	9	15	116	-	39	-	-	197	-	-	101	85	7	-	193	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	7	-	-
GALWAY . . .	763	7	-	2	15	10	-	-	-	3	13	71	-	1	-	-	122	-	-	175	403	56	7	641	-	-	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
— (Town) . . .	77	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	13	12	-	-	-	-	31	1	-	18	26	1	-	46	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KERRY . . .	683	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	9	32	93	-	31	188	-	363	-	1	130	120	57	12	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KILDARE . . .	277	1	-	2	7	3	-	-	-	2	11	92	-	28	-	2	148	-	-	81	28	16	4	129	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KILKENNY . . .	293	2	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	2	16	95	-	4	20	-	151	-	-	83	51	8	-	142	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
— (City) . . .	69	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	18	15	3	1	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KING'S COUNTY . . .	584	-	6	5	16	-	-	-	-	7	16	218	-	38	7	-	313	-	2	168	78	22	3	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEITRIM . . .	416	-	-	-	16	4	-	-	-	3	15	76	-	13	10	-	137	-	-	172	51	56	-	279	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
LIMERICK . . .	834	3	-	-	24	19	-	-	-	2	22	97	-	16	73	86	342	-	1	172	240	79	-	492	-	-	-	1	5	3	-	-	-	-
— (City) . . .	158	1	-	-	19	2	-	-	-	-	5	82	-	-	1	-	110	-	-	30	7	11	-	48	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONDONDERRY . . .	400	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	2	11	126	-	36	3	1	190	-	-	128	74	8	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONGFORD . . .	261	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	1	8	105	-	6	19	-	151	-	-	91	81	38	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUTH . . .	234	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	4	50	-	4	1	-	70	-	-	103	41	20	-	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
—, Drogheda . . .	40	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	7	14	-	1	-	-	27	-	-	9	1	3	-	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MAYO . . .	750	2	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	5	21	86	-	25	-	38	184	-	1	262	256	57	-	566	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEATH . . .	404	-	2	-	23	16	-	-	-	1	17	78	-	9	14	-	160	1	-	114	89	40	-	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONAGHAN . . .	489	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	10	147	-	22	21	-	209	-	1	168	62	40	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QUEEN'S COUNTY . . .	570	-	-	-	8	1	-	1	2	13	190	-	62	-	-	-	277	-	-	143	110	40	-	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROSCOMMON . . .	788	2	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	8	11	162	-	105	-	-	297	-	-	246	189	56	-	491	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
SLIGO . . .	458	1	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	4	11	76	-	9	-	-	112	-	1	122	119	104	-	346	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIPPERARY . . .	1,584	4	8	-	31	15	-	1	22	53	357	-	46	20	-	557	-	-	590	349	88	-	1,027	2	1	-	-	6	1	8	-	-	-	-
TYRONE . . .	473	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	-	6	18	115	-	44	3	4	211	-	-	110	116	36	-	262	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WATERFORD . . .	357	2	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	11	17	59	-	28	42	-	166	-	-	100	85	6	-	191	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
— (City) . . .	117	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	43	-	10	-	-	61	-	-	31	24	-	1	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WESTMEATH . . .	410	1	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	1	19	83	-	10	-	-	138	-	2	91	157	22	-	272	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WEXFORD . . .	292	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	9	112	-	13	-	2	146	-	-	72	40	34	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WICKLOW . . .	254	2	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	4	8	95	-	8	3	-	131	-	-	79	24	20	-	123	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL . . .	20,796	40	23	31	654	152	-	3	124	618	5,599	6	389	819	209	9,271	4	9	6,164	3,903	1,357	88	11,525	4	20	3	3	37	15	21	9	15	15	

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: 13,177
 Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions 26,649
 Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, (County Gaols, 12,051)
 under the Act 6th and 7th William IV., Chapter 28 (Bridewells, 16,598)

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
LEITRIM . . .	458	250	26	14	61	29	109	44	134	65	73	60	26	19	5	11	4	6	-	2	172	51	185	138	100	58	1	3
ARMAGH . . .	428	124	5	5	31	4	69	28	179	54	76	16	33	10	21	5	9	2	-	-	224	20	51	28	151	78	-	-
CARLOW . . .	177	93	-	-	4	1	27	5	83	50	33	22	15	8	11	5	-	-	4	2	53	10	72	25	48	55	4	2
CAYAN . . .	502	151	-	-	36	9	17	7	68	24	26	18	17	9	5	4	1	2	331	79	56	8	31	7	56	47	359	89
CLARE . . .	495	98	-	3	7	5	57	17	148	20	83	21	36	5	13	1	6	2	145	24	241	7	15	2	239	88	-	1
CORK . . .	1,127	311	-	1	17	1	68	64	157	56	54	21	17	10	7	5	5	3	802	150	130	18	13	15	169	130	802	150
— (City) . . .	386	186	33	14	61	29	138	63	109	52	32	20	13	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	201	56	-	-	182	130	-	-
DONEGAL . . .	254	47	11	1	9	6	24	4	76	13	37	6	22	9	6	3	6	1	63	4	89	2	16	17	87	23	62	5
DOWN . . .	415	191	4	2	27	12	63	34	175	62	81	25	27	29	18	5	8	5	12	7	253	28	39	35	71	121	12	7
DUBLIN . . .	281	150	10	3	21	1	57	19	77	84	80	27	33	10	3	4	-	2	-	-	62	11	42	22	177	117	-	-
— (City) . . .	1,309	838	130	10	347	54	333	215	259	361	126	110	74	42	33	29	7	14	-	-	675	243	172	270	462	325	-	-
FERMANAGH . . .	287	103	2	-	12	1	42	13	108	44	69	30	30	10	15	5	9	-	-	-	155	8	47	19	72	76	13	-
GALWAY . . .	595	168	-	-	-	-	71	37	143	46	119	33	73	4	6	-	-	-	183	48	41	10	10	4	361	106	183	48
— (Town) . . .	39	38	1	-	3	-	7	13	4	9	4	2	3	3	1	-	-	-	16	11	6	-	11	2	6	25	16	11
KERRY . . .	534	149	4	-	13	11	63	29	171	50	86	17	39	6	15	8	8	1	135	27	173	12	2	3	211	108	148	26
KILDARE . . .	185	92	2	-	12	5	23	20	69	34	36	15	21	11	6	5	3	1	13	1	63	5	56	20	53	64	13	3
KILKENNY . . .	226	67	-	-	6	5	30	13	62	18	57	10	34	7	22	5	8	2	27	7	54	2	27	10	50	32	95	23
— (City) . . .	53	16	-	-	2	-	10	5	27	8	11	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	33	9	9	4	11	3	-	-
KING'S COUNTY . . .	413	171	8	12	25	18	100	50	169	52	57	23	39	15	13	-	-	1	1	-	138	22	165	60	110	89	-	-
LEITRIM . . .	323	88	6	1	16	5	52	20	111	26	39	10	23	5	18	1	7	1	56	19	141	9	28	12	103	48	56	19
LIMERICK . . .	706	128	-	-	5	3	61	13	278	40	80	12	37	7	17	1	2	2	226	50	258	9	73	6	154	59	221	54
— (City) . . .	96	62	-	-	6	7	21	16	31	22	20	9	6	4	1	1	2	-	9	3	29	7	29	10	29	41	9	4
LONDONDERRY . . .	284	116	3	2	22	5	58	31	115	42	45	27	18	8	5	1	2	-	16	-	89	13	86	39	93	53	16	11
LONGFORD . . .	282	79	-	-	5	4	72	17	111	29	48	18	30	8	14	2	2	1	-	-	129	8	23	14	130	57	-	-
LOUTH . . .	189	45	1	1	9	8	25	9	71	11	41	8	20	7	5	1	1	-	16	-	36	5	29	10	106	30	17	1
— (DROGHEDA) . . .	25	15	-	-	3	1	-	4	11	7	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	4	1	12	11	-	-
MAYO . . .	621	129	-	-	12	-	38	4	102	17	33	9	15	7	11	2	1	1	409	89	39	1	33	1	140	38	409	89
MEATH . . .	288	116	5	1	8	4	38	20	86	40	49	14	20	7	10	4	1	-	71	20	58	9	58	15	100	66	72	26
MONAGHAN . . .	380	109	3	-	8	1	56	15	197	49	78	26	26	15	9	2	3	1	-	-	192	1	101	39	87	69	-	-
QUEEN'S COUNTY . . .	415	155	-	-	8	2	105	75	148	42	101	22	30	8	15	5	6	3	-	-	107	25	168	62	55	51	45	17
ROSCOMMON . . .	653	133	-	-	-	-	52	10	276	63	89	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	230	39	166	16	221	38	66	25	200	56
SLIGO . . .	382	76	-	-	13	3	42	14	104	22	38	7	17	8	14	2	6	2	148	18	81	4	34	10	119	44	148	18
TIPPERARY . . .	1,200	324	3	1	12	8	125	43	228	74	72	19	32	16	14	10	3	3	771	150	218	13	27	16	237	145	778	150
TYRONE . . .	371	102	2	4	17	4	47	19	98	23	54	17	29	10	17	4	12	4	95	17	137	5	36	19	106	59	92	19
WATERFORD . . .	287	70	2	-	9	2	31	7	84	26	55	18	23	5	12	4	1	-	70	8	80	6	17	14	122	42	68	8
— (City) . . .	73	39	-	-	5	1	19	9	21	12	4	3	1	4	2	1	-	1	26	8	39	2	6	7	16	24	17	6
WESTMEATH . . .	310	100	1	1	2	2	18	14	113	40	52	23	26	3	22	4	4	-	72	13	131	14	70	16	32	57	77	13
WEXFORD . . .	190	102	2	-	12	5	37	18	44	35	25	21	18	8	5	5	6	2	41	8	73	8	21	18	62	67	34	9
WICKLOW . . .	176	78	2	-	1	-	23	16	56	18	21	4	17	5	12	4	4	1	40	30	62	2	30	13	44	33	40	30
TOTAL . . .	15,485	5,311	266	76	868	256	2,235	1,054	4,524	1,743	2,064	750	355	346	406	154	137	64	4,028	840	4,556	682	2,054	1,042	4,460	2,694	4,004	858

TABLE showing in each COUNTY the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7th GEORGE IV.

OFFENCES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	ANTRIM.	ARMAGH.	CARLOW.	CAVAN.	CLARE.	CORK.	CORK (CITY).	DONEGAL.	DOWN.	DUBLIN.	DUBLIN (CITY).	FERMANAGH.	GALWAY.	GALWAY (TOWNS).	KERRY.	KILDARE (NAAS & ATHY).	KILKENNY.	KILKENNY (CITY).	KING'S COUNTY.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	120	3	3	5	3	4	4	-	10	-	8	-	-	5	1	1	-	3	1	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	31	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to Murder	135	-	6	-	13	2	1	19	9	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Solicitation to Murder	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to Murder	25	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manslaughter	189	10	-	-	1	15	38	-	3	2	-	5	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealing Birth of Infants	29	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	4	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Yrs. of Age	177	3	4	3	2	12	8	-	1	3	1	1	5	11	-	17	-	1	-	-
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	65	1	1	1	3	1	11	1	1	1	-	4	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	12	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing	70	1	1	3	1	1	4	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	4,273	60	180	73	187	140	279	92	74	236	31	127	78	207	12	97	72	73	3	123
	Do. on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	60	-	-	-	1	-	17	16	2	1	12	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	1
TOTAL of No. 1.		5,297	80	197	87	216	178	369	129	164	250	62	139	85	240	14	126	78	89	7	144
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Burglary	121	18	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	3	12	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking	28	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	68	7	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	1	4
	Mail Robbery	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery of Arms	15	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	6	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	84	6	12	2	51	30	108	4	12	-	-	-	-	80	13	48	6	20	3	15
TOTAL of No. 2.		1,127	33	21	3	62	39	199	8	12	1	16	12	-	92	13	63	17	29	7	32
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	188	3	9	2	5	4	7	5	8	2	7	1	11	5	-	5	3	2	-	3
	Horse Stealing	65	-	1	-	-	1	11	-	1	1	2	4	2	3	-	2	1	2	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	175	5	-	-	-	8	34	5	4	2	4	3	-	13	2	5	3	-	11	-
	Pig Stealing	61	1	4	1	6	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	-
	Larceny, from Shop	131	-	-	4	-	-	7	-	-	-	5	38	2	3	10	-	3	2	6	-
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	39	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	4	-	-	-
	Larceny, from the Person	334	14	-	4	5	-	1	52	-	2	18	23	2	146	3	-	5	-	7	-
	Larceny, by Servants	56	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, Simple	6,437	417	184	93	151	89	270	205	59	239	248	1,699	99	-	8	152	127	47	8	150
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Bleach Green	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	161	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	112	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
	Embezzlement	57	6	-	-	-	-	9	1	1	1	1	10	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
	Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Receiving Stolen Goods	500	65	4	-	36	-	6	13	1	6	4	41	23	8	-	6	3	10	13	19
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	84	8	1	-	2	1	8	2	-	1	2	15	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1
TOTAL of No. 3.		8,313	529	203	112	205	103	359	295	74	254	307	1,958	140	181	43	178	150	63	33	227
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	58	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	135	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	11
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to Burn Houses, &c.	20	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	2
TOTAL of No. 4.		315	1	6	2	6	-	1	-	17	2	2	-	-	-	1	3	6	1	-	19
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	20	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	48	1	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	1	11	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering and having in possession do.	56	5	5	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 5.		153	7	14	1	4	2	8	7	-	1	2	21	-	5	2	2	1	1	2	5
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

K. H. KENNEDY (CHAS.)

Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																															