

PRISONS OF IRELAND.

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TWENTY-SECOND  
**R E P O R T**

OF THE

**INSPECTORS-GENERAL**

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

**THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,**

**1843:**

**WITH APPENDICES.**

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

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1844.

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

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,  
DUBLIN CASTLE,

1st February, 1844.

MY LORD,

WE have the honor to transmit our Twenty-Second Report on the progress of prison discipline, and on the general state of the gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1843.

It will appear by the special reports on each prison in the Appendix, that the county gaols are, with a very few exceptions, in a highly improved condition, and some progress made in the separation and more minute classification of prisoners under the late Act, legalizing their total separation.

We have also, under your Lordship's direction, assimilated the criminal returns of Ireland to those of England, by adding a Table, showing the comparative number of prisoners committed for trial, or bailed, in each of the last seven years, distinguishing the numbers in each county.

We have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

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

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD ELIOT,  
*Chief Secretary for Ireland,*  
    &c.    &c.    &c.

# TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE PRISONS OF IRELAND.

### GENERAL STATE OF THE PRISONS OF IRELAND.

1843.

WE had every reason to hope that before this, we should have been able to report that adequate accommodation, and the introduction of uniformity of system in the government of our gaols, had made further progress, which would have been the case, had we succeeded in impressing *all* County Grand Juries with the importance of the subject, and met from *all* equal co-operation. We have, however, much reason to be gratified with the support given to us by most of the Grand Juries and Boards of Superintendence, who have, generally speaking, adopted our suggestions, as far as practicable, and presented funds for carrying them into operation. So far as the good order of the gaols, the employment of the prisoners, the establishment of a steady discipline, humane and mild treatment, and the total absence of tyranny or oppression, a striking change from former periods is to be seen in every prison in Ireland; and we trust that, as a whole, these establishments would bear a comparison with those of any other country.

GENERAL STATE OF  
PRISONS OF IRELAND.

We have now arrived at a period, when the advance of modern improvements in prison discipline are to be obtained only under great difficulties, as funds cannot be procured to erect model prisons, or to establish in each county gaol that separation of individual criminals, which is so desirable for moral government; and as this end can only be obtained by extensive and expensive alterations in each prison, by enlarging the cells, &c., we must only approximate as near as possible to the system. And we have not failed to impress on each Grand Jury the importance of this minute classification, and the value we attach to it; and also suggested an economical means of separating the prisoners by day at work in divided sheds, in each yard, properly heated and ventilated, especially where sufficient single cells are provided for separation at night; and if this plan is generally followed, we apprehend that much will be effected towards obtaining the total absence of all evil communication amongst prisoners, which is the chief object to be aimed at in penal discipline. It is in progress in a few of our county gaols, at a cost not exceeding £5 for each work-stall, so that £500 advanced to each county for this purpose, free of interest, and to be repaid only in twenty years, or granted by Parliament, would at once change and improve the system of our present classification, and enable us to approach, as near as possible, to perfect separation. It would only cost the government £20,000, and we submit it for consideration.

Improvements in  
Prisons suggested.

The next thing we have to submit for the favourable consideration of the Legislature, is still more important, viz., the present mode of appointing prison officers by the High Sheriffs, or their deputies, each successive year; and we submit that, so long as this system is continued, a great difficulty is presented to further progress in improved discipline. It is manifest, that, if this legitimate patronage is exercised, without some legal protection, as to qualifications for office, it is not to be expected we shall have experienced officers, and without such, a sound system is hopeless. We do not mean to attach blame to any

Alterations in mode  
of appointing Prison  
Officers.

B

GENERAL STATE OF  
PRISONS OF IRELAND.

individual, but contend against the principle, as we could record some instances where High Sheriffs have taken much pains to select qualified men as governors.

The remedy we would suggest, is to improve the clause in the Act 7th Geo., IV., cap., 74, section 55, which has already, in certain cases, taken the appointments from the High Sheriff, and given them to the Grand Jury, relieving the High Sheriff from the responsibility of the safe custody of prisoners, which responsibility alone gives him the patronage. We would suggest a Central Board of eleemosynary Governors, as in Scotland, to have the appointments of *all* gaol officers, or perhaps, to leave it to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, or the Court of Queen's Bench. If this arrangement is made, it will relieve the department from its greatest evil, by giving promotion to deserving officers from one gaol to another, and by producing a set of men who will prepare themselves for the office, knowing that qualification alone will secure their appointment. If it was deemed necessary, the High Sheriffs and Boards of Superintendence (who have so often supported us in our arduous duty) might have a voice in the selection.

In this arrangement, the salaries of the officers should be fixed by Act of Parliament, according to the extent of duty.

We would also suggest a uniformity of gaol accounts and registries for all our prisons, which is only partially performed at present.

BOARDS OF  
SUPERINTENDENCE.

## BOARDS OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

We have not for some years made any separate remarks on the Boards of Superintendence in our general report, as we waited to see the effects of the gradual improvements made by these Boards in several counties, as they perceived the extent of their duty and powers, and the value of their co-operation; and we have every reason to expect, that the effect of their influence would have spread as widely, as it has operated beneficially, in many counties. The remaining defects, still obvious in some town and county gaols, and bridewells, call upon us to resume the subject, and report that the system prescribed by law is not universally in operation. No controlling power in us could supply the place of local authority, nor could it command that confidence which is inspired by the direct control of the magistrates and landed proprietors of a county, which secures a willing submission to rules, and a cheerful co-operation of all officers; and so far only as we have had their support, have we been able to introduce substantial good into the system, and we can trace our success or failure to the regular or irregular attendance and personal control of the members of the Boards. We would, therefore, respectfully call upon them to continue their exertions; and those who have not hitherto attended, from an inadequate view of the extent of their duties, to visit their county gaols, and bridewells, and give us their aid and co-operation in carrying the law into force, by providing ample accommodation when required, and exhibiting a system worthy of example in other counties. We cannot conclude these few remarks, without reporting how much we owe to many of the Boards of Superintendence for their zealous attention to the interests of their county prisons and bridewells.

## COUNTY GAOLS.

## COUNTY GAOLS.

In our last year's general report, we stated that gradual improvement was going on in most of our county prisons, and this will ever be the case in proportion as the gentlemen of the county and the Board of Superintendence become acquainted with, and well informed on the important subject of prison discipline and the moral government necessary to carry out the intentions of the Legislature; and it follows, as an invariable consequence, that they become warm advocates and zealous promoters of a good system; and in those counties or towns where the subject is not understood or inquired into, modern views of prison government have been too often treated as visionary, or even injurious in their tendency.

It has been ever our object to excite fair inquiry, and to suggest the modern improvements as they are developed by practice and inquiry; and as the subject is yet in its infancy, and difficulties surround us on every side, we can only expect for some years to see gradual improvement; and in this we can state, that the gaols in Ireland are not inferior to those of any other country. There is



considerable uniformity in practice, no glaring abuse exists, or can exist, without exposure and remedy. The prisoners are almost universally employed; classification is attended to, and growing more minute, as the value of it is discovered; and we expect soon to see that separation at work by day, and in cells at night, will replace the old system of congregating in day-rooms for industry and meals; and should this be fully acted upon, we shall be satisfied that no evil communication amongst prisoners can exist, and that the great objects of perfect separation will be in a great degree obtained. In the mean time, we shall watch carefully the progress of the separation now carried on in the model prison in London, as well as at Perth and Glasgow, and will not fail to recommend the adoption of their improvements when experience sanctions them, and the means afforded by sufficient funds and fully qualified officers shall enable us.

COUNTY GAOLS.

We have to report this year, that the extensive new prison at Belfast for the county of Antrim is in a state of forwardness; and we owe it to the zeal and liberality of the Grand Jury of that county that we shall possess a gaol in Ireland erected entirely on the model of the Pentonville prison in London, and which will enable us experimentally to witness the progress of total separation; and we shall not fail, at the proper period, to recommend the governor being sent to London and Perth, to obtain information and instruction.

New Prison at Belfast.

We have also to report that in the county gaols of Clonmel, Wicklow, Kildare, Nenagh, Limerick, and Clare, a number of large cells have been fitted up under the late act, for the separation of a class of prisoners; they are heated and ventilated, and the system is so far under partial trial. Our difficulty arises in correctly heating these cells, but Major Jebb's late visit to Ireland has given us much information on the point, and will be acted upon accordingly. Another difficulty arises in procuring profitable work suitable to these individuals, without interfering with the poor tradesmen outside the prison; but this will vanish, if the Grand Juries will grant us the means of instruction in trades without expecting profits to arise from it in money. The numbers of young men that now leave our prisons annually, partially, or well instructed in trades, is sufficient encouragement, as many of such are known to earn an honest livelihood after, and others emigrate, with great advantage to themselves.

Improvements in County Gaols.

In county of Dublin, Fermanagh, and Wexford county gaols, we have to report the great improvement of additions to each being in progress on modern principles, and the only counties in Ireland as yet deficient in any thing like legal accommodation, are—

Armagh,  
Kerry,  
Kilkenny,  
Louth,

The City of Dublin prison of Newgate,  
City of Waterford, and  
City of Kilkenny.

The three last mentioned town gaols will probably be, ere long, united to the county gaols or houses of correction, under the late Act; but if not abolished, we must submit that new prisons on new sites should be erected. In Kilkenny and Armagh counties the subject is under the consideration of the Grand Juries, and large additions, we trust, will no longer be delayed; and though no steps have been taken in the counties of Louth and Kerry, to make additions, yet the subject is before the Grand Juries, and has been recommended by the Judges; and in Kerry county gaol, the Board of Superintendence have liberally adopted the proposed system of erecting sheds in the yards for separate work by day; and should they complete this arrangement in every yard, much of the evils of want of accommodation would be removed.

Separation for female prisoners at work is as important as for males, and in our valuable female prison for the city of Dublin, separation at work in cells by day continues to be acted upon with good effect; but as these cells are not sufficiently large or ventilated, a perfect system of separation under the act cannot be enforced, and the prisoners occasionally meet at school or chapel; however, this partial system has recommended itself on experience, and the matron approves highly of it.

City of Dublin Female Prison.

Should the city of Dublin Grand Jury finally decide on not rebuilding Newgate, we have proposed that it should be abolished, and that the untried male and female prisoners now only committed there, should be sent to the female prison, and the male house of correction on the Circular-road, and some small additions be made in each to accommodate them.

If these improvements are carried into effect, we may with confidence state

## COUNTY GAOLS.

that our prisons will exhibit a sound system of moral government, classification, and industry; and we trust we have proved in this report that a gradual and manifest improvement has taken place within the last year.

## Depot for Convicts.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has directed, under the Act 7th George IV., cap. 74, that a depot for assembling male convicts shall be established in the Smithfield Boys' prison, lately abandoned by the city of Dublin, and transferred by Act of Parliament to the Irish Government. This was much wanted, as hitherto the convicts were assembled in the county of Dublin prison at Kilmainham, to the great inconvenience of the county, as they had not even accommodation for their own criminals; and the Grand Jury constantly remonstrated on the subject, and declined improving their own gaol till they were removed. This has been executed at some expense to Government, and the alterations in the buildings will be finished on the 1st of April, and ready to receive the male convicts from all parts of Ireland for embarkation. It is in the contemplation of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to purchase some of the adjoining yards, and thus add to it accommodation for a female depot also, as they have been assembled hitherto in Grangegorman-lane city prison.

We cannot but consider this arrangement as a great improvement, not only as relieving the above county and city prisons, but as providing better accommodation for the convicts assembled, and an opportunity of giving them instruction, and preparing them for their destination, as it will contain in its present state 104 good sized cells, exclusive of yards, cook house, laundry, hospital, and officers' apartments. It will also provide the Irish Government with a prison (the only one in Ireland) on any emergency, for Crown witnesses, or cases not applicable to a peculiar county. The cost of alterations, &c., will probably not exceed £6,000.

This arrangement is not only a present good, but the removal of a great evil. However, we consider it right to state, that we could have wished that the Government had been able to give us a Model Convict Prison, as in London, such as would permanently improve the habits of the convicts, and be an example to our county gaols, on a better site with ample accommodation. But we merely mention this least it might appear that in valuing highly this useful arrangement, for the assembling of convicts for embarkation, we were considering it as a prison that could exhibit a system of discipline, such as the law countenances, for the example of others. But from the pains His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has taken in selecting the higher officers, we confidently expect it will manifest in miniature many of the great improvements of the present day.

Suggestions as to  
Juvenile Prison;

We would again repeat our suggestions of last year, as to the necessity of a Juvenile Prison as in England, supported by Government, to be erected near Dublin. The young criminals of this great city are chiefly re-committed cases, from the want of such a prison to educate and reform them, as their return to prison arises from want of character, and having no resource but joining their old haunts and companions.

and Assistance to  
Refuges for Males and  
Females discharged  
from Prison.

On the same grounds, we cannot but submit for favourable consideration that some small annual support should be given to refuges for males and females discharged from prison at the end of their sentences. A few of these asylums for females only exist in Dublin, but they cannot supply the demand, and are only lingering out their existence on the trifling support of a few benevolent persons, without legal regulations. At this moment we are obliged to refuse several applications for admissions to one of them we are interested in, from the total want of funds, which are liberally granted by Parliament to such an establishment in London. Nothing of the kind exists for boys in Dublin, or in Ireland any where; and we would beg to add any little weight that would attach to our office in strongly recommending such asylums to the patronage of Government, as a means (if extensively acted upon) of benefiting Ireland materially.

In concluding this part of our report on county gaols, we beg to submit especially the following points to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on the subjects of a grant to the prisons, to enable them to establish more perfect separation; the regulation of the appointment of gaol officers, and their salaries; the support we have recommended for refuges for young males and females discharged from prison, as granted in London; and the establishment of a Juvenile Prison in Ireland, under the sanction of Government.

We beg to refer to our detailed report on each prison separately, for all further information, as also to our appendix, for expenditure and statistics, and

the criminal returns for the year 1843. In the latter we have added, by the directions of Lord Eliot, the Chief Secretary, a table showing the comparative number of prisoners committed for trial, or bailed, in each of the last seven years, distinguishing the numbers in each county. This has been done with much care and considerable trouble, by the officer in the Chief Secretary's Office, appointed to prepare the criminal returns from documents furnished to us from each county.

COUNTY GAOLS.

## BRIDEWELLS.

BRIDEWELLS.

Last year we made a very full report on these minor prisons in Ireland, which have replaced the black holes and lock-up houses of former days; and we are now able to state, that no such places as the latter exist in the kingdom, except in the following towns, viz:

Antrim,  
Cove,  
Kinsale,

Lismore, and  
Newry:  
Youghal, (now abolished.)

Sufficient accommodation is provided to separate the males and females in day-rooms, yards, and cells, which is all that is required in these temporary places of confinement, where prisoners are only confined a few days for convenience of transmission to the county gaol, or for further examination; and in the five above named bridewells, no abuse or oppression exists, beyond the want of accommodation, and proper provision being made for that neatness and good order, that should exist in all such places. We consider it right, especially to point out *Cove* as a prison that should be at once abolished, if not rebuilt.

A registry is kept of all prisoners in these small bridewells, and a correct account of the diet. All pauper prisoners are fed, and the keepers, generally speaking, are well selected, which is the more necessary, as only one officer is allowed to each.

In most of the counties, the Boards of Superintendence, have now taken the charge of these minor prisons, and wherever that is the case, considerable improvements in the cleanliness, good order, and repairs, have taken place. In our separate reports of each county gaol, we have stated to the Grand Juries the particular case of all their Bridewells.

In many of these prisons, the Board of Superintendence appoint a turnkey, as keeper from the county gaol, and we recommend this as a general arrangement.

There are 106 of these small prisons in Ireland; there were originally, in 1821, nearly 150 lock-up houses, without registries, diet, separation of sexes, furniture, or inspection; but all these things are now provided for, and no abuse exists. But it is right to state, that our dependence for preventing those numerous small prisons from falling into a state of disorder and dilapidation, is upon the Boards of Superintendence, and local authorities extending their care to them, and having them inspected by the local inspector, and the neighbouring magistrates; an occasional visit from an Inspector-General of prisons, can only enable them to report upon the state, but permanent good management can only be secured by a system always in operation.

## DEBTORS' PRISONS.

DEBTORS' PRISONS.

In all the counties of Ireland, except in the county of the city of Dublin, all debtors, are committed to the county gaol; and the late Acts of Parliament, for confining the power of arrest to certain sums, and after final judgment, as well as facilitating bail in the case of insolvency, has lessened the number of debtors in our gaols. Each county prison has two classes of debtors, viz., those who feed themselves, and pauper debtors, who are fed by the county, and employed at work to repay the expense. Much of the accommodation of our county gaols is taken up with debtors; but we look forward to applying these rooms to separate confinement of criminals, as the numbers arrested for debt gradually decline.

The Sheriff's prison for debtors in Dublin, is now abolished, and the debtors are sent to the Four Courts' marshalsea, where there is sufficient room; and the department is conducted by the Marshal and local inspector of that prison, with zealous attention.



## DEBTORS' PRISONS.

The small prison for debtors in Green-street, used only for prisoners committed by the Court of Conscience, or Lord Mayor's Court, is still in existence, and remains as reported by Doctor White, a sad scene of disorder; want of funds for repairs, furniture, &c., &c. However, as a late act provides for its abolition, contingent on certain arrangements, we are unwilling to make further comment, or to propose remedies.

DISTRICT LUNATIC  
ASYLUMS.

## DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

This important department has become so extensive, and the duties so much increased by the late Act of Parliament, appointing the Inspectors-General of Prisons, Inspectors of private Lunatic Asylums, with an enlarged sphere of duty, and responsibility, that we have considered it right to make a separate report of them, distinct from the prisons; and as it accompanies this report to Parliament, it is unnecessary to enter upon the subject here.

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

*Office, Dublin Castle,*  
*1st February, 1844.*



# 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, &amp;c.</p>		

Form of Report.

## ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.

HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.

Sect.

62. Book of observations and visits of Officers to be kept in the Gaol.

65 & 66. Duties of Local Inspector, &c.

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.

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.

69. Duty of Chaplains :

To read prayers on Sunday.

To visit the Prison twice in every week, and to exhort every Prisoner.

To attend malefactors condemned to death.

To inspect provisions by alternate weeks on the days appointed.

To keep a journal, to be produced when required to the Board of Superintendence.

70 & 71. Regulates salaries of Chaplains, which are to be equal in amount.

72. Regulates the qualifications and appointment of Physician or Surgeon.

To visit each Prison twice in every week, or oftener, if necessary.

To keep a journal, &c.

Sustenance ordered by Physician to be procured under order of the Board of Superintendence.

72 & 74. Apothecaries to supply medicines and other articles necessary for the sick.

No Apothecary providing medicines shall be Physician or Surgeon to the Gaol.

76. Regulates presentments for fuel, Prison dresses, and beds, &c.

Money presented for these purposes to be paid to Contractors.

78. Articles of bedding and Prison dresses.

79. Contractors to account on oath.

80. Contracts to be made with the Clerk of the Peace.

81. Penalty on Grand Juror or Inspector being concerned in contracts.

82. Poor Prisoners not to receive any provisions in addition to the allowance of the Gaol.

83. Debtors confined for a sum under 10*l.* to receive an allowance from their creditors of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, by order of the Court.

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.

85. Form of a Dietary Account, Schedule (A.)

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.)

Collectors of excise to advance the cost of purchasing the same.

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, &amp;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.

Co. Dublin Gaol,  
Kilmainham.

County of Dublin Gaol at Kilmainham.

We have for many years reported this prison as defective in accommodation sufficient to carry on a sound system of discipline, by minute classification, employment of every prisoner, and moral government in all its details;—and Dr. White has repeated this statement in last year's report. We have also invariably admitted the great difficulty this county laboured under for many years, from its being a depot for collecting the male convicts from all parts of Ireland, for embarkation at several times in the year, which necessarily crowded a prison which never had sufficient accommodation in cells and day-rooms, even for the average number of county criminals. Under these circumstances we could not press, with success, on the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, the erection of a new gaol, or any large additions. However, these difficulties are on the eve of being removed, as His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has, under the provisions of the Prison Act, 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, directed the Smithfield penitentiary, which lately fell into the hands of Government, to be fitted up as a depot for convicts; and it will be prepared in a few weeks for occupation, thus relieving Kilmainham altogether from any but county inmates.

It is right to state that the Grand Jury and Board have been at all times ready to make such additions as the law required in their gaol, as soon as relieved from the Government convicts, and evinced their readiness to do so by making a presentment last year for building 30 cells in the female department, with other improvements, including a public kitchen and stores, as soon as it was made known to them that the Smithfield depot was in progress. The kitchen has been completed, and has enabled the Board of Superintendence to establish a diet more economical than bread, which will save the county a large sum annually; and if 30 more large cells are added to the male side, I think it will enable the Board to establish a discipline, which will make our metropolitan county gaol equal to any others, in all the modern improvements for conducting the moral government of prisons in this kingdom.

Improvements  
suggested.

In my report for 1841, I recommended sheds to be placed in each yard, divided into large stalls, or cells, for each prisoner to work in by day separately. Since that period several county gaols have tried this plan partially, and found it to work well; it costs comparatively a trifle, compared with extensive additions, viz., about £4 for each stall, or £200 for 50 of them. This, with an addition, of 30 cells as proposed above, will, I do not hesitate to say, provide for all the wants of this prison, and preclude the necessity of extensive additions for many years. I would submit for favourable consideration, that the Grand Jury should present £200 to the Board of Superintendence for this purpose, at the next term. It may be executed in the summer, and at once place this gaol in a state of discipline and separation, as nearly approaching to the separate system, as is practicable at present, and perhaps, as near as it would be advisable at present; and I do not contemplate any objection to this suggestion, knowing as I do, the anxiety of the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury to place their county prison in a legal state of penitentiary discipline.

The state of the gaol on the day of my inspection was as follows:—

Male criminals,	.	.	.	85
Female ditto,	.	.	.	39
Debtors,	.	.	.	8
				—
County prisoners,	.	.	.	132
Government convicts,	.	.	.	22
				—
Total,	.	.	.	154

Number of Prisoners  
and Accommodation.

The average number of county prisoners for the last year daily, has been 125; and the accommodation at present provided for them is as follows:—

Cells,	.	.	.	68—No Solitary Cells.
Day-rooms,	.	.	.	7—No Work-rooms.
Yards,	.	.	.	11
Baths,	.	.	.	3
Treadwheel,	.	.	.	1
Public Kitchen,	.	.	.	1—New.
Hospital,	.	.	.	1—Consisting only of 2 large rooms.
Chapel,	.	.	.	1—But no proper division for classes.
Laundry,	.	.	.	1—Very small.

There are no apartments for the Turnkeys, and they sleep out of the prison, which is very inconvenient and unusual; but when the plans for the additional cells are made, this may be provided for, and the chapel and hospital improved.

A presentment has been made for £1,550, which will commence this summer, and give 30 additional cells to the female class; and thus gradually improve the entire system of the gaol, and afford the accommodation of a new laundry and drying rooms.

There are 4 male classes, and 2 for females, and a more minute division cannot be made without the sheds and additional cells.

Classification.

A considerable alteration has taken place in the employment of prisoners; and, generally speaking, all are employed at some industrious work, chiefly at cocoa-fibre mat-making,

Employment.



## DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Co. Dublin Gaol,  
Kilmainham.

## Instruction.

wool picking, stone-breaking, and repairing shoes and clothes for the males, and knitting socks and stockings, washing, and repairing clothes, &c., for the females. This is very creditable to the Governor, when we consider the former idle state of the male classes. The profits on work will be about £60 this year, which may encourage the Board to erect the sheds.

The school is carried on still by each Turnkey for his own class; and I agree with Dr. White in his last year's report, that these officers are seldom qualified in our county gaols for the office of schoolmaster.

## Female Class.

The average number of female prisoners is about 38, and they are divided into 2 classes, under a qualified matron and an assistant. They are all employed, receive school instruction, and are clothed in a prison dress.

## Dietary.

The diet has been changed from bread and milk to the mixed diet, within the last year, which saving the Board have been enabled to effect by the kitchen lately erected. Here, also, the zeal of the Governor, Mr. Allison, has been manifest in carrying out the objects of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, and the saving will be upwards of £300 per annum. The cost per head per day for diet will not now exceed 2½d. whereas it has been for some years hitherto 5d.

## Books and Accounts.

I examined minutely the books, registries, and finance accounts, and found them correctly and neatly kept, with sufficient checks for all issues and receipts.

## Officers.

The Local Inspector continues his zealous attention to the duties of his office; and the Governor, on whose efficiency I have already remarked, is, in my judgment, an honest and faithful public officer; and when the new buildings are erected, and an opportunity afforded of more fully proving his qualifications, I think the result will be satisfactory to the county. My colleague, Dr. White, remarked in last report, on the inexpediency of having the Governor's son and son-in-law holding situations in the prison, and I fully agree with him that such a system is to be avoided, but as I consider them both intelligent and useful officers, I would look forward to their promotion in other prisons as a remedy. Mr. Beatty was a Turnkey in the gaol long previous to his connexion with the Governor, and remains so still, and Mr. Allison did not appoint him.

Mr. Allison reports the Deputy Governor, Mr. Sandys, as a good and useful officer, and from my own observation, I consider him well qualified for his office.

## Hospital.

The Turnkeys are attentive to their duty.

The hospital consists of 2 rooms only, in the main prison, and has not appropriate airing yards or convalescent ward. The act requires separate hospitals, and as soon as practicable they should be erected on another site.

The medical officer, Surgeon Rooney, attends regularly to his duty; and the general health of the prisoners for the current year, as reported to me by him, evidences the attention paid by the medical officer to the sick. The charge for medicines is unusually moderate, compared with other prisons, being only £18 for the year, procured from an apothecary as the law directs. The journal book recommended by Dr. White, is now kept; and though the hospital attendant is an unlettered man, he is reported as efficient by the surgeon, except as to writing and education, and his wife is a good and experienced nurse in every respect.

## General observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, and attend to all the interior discipline and accounts of the gaol, and take much interest in its management; and I again submit for their favorable consideration, the sheds and additions I have recommended, and I would also submit an examination of the sewers, as to cleaning and enlarging them.

There are no bridewells in this county; but, perhaps, the Grand Jury will see with me the advantage of having one in some well chosen locality for temporary purposes.

There are 7 lunatics now in the gaol, which materially interferes with good order. I trust this evil will be remedied this year.

Contracts are made for provisions, &c., by the Board, at a very low rate; and the general cleanliness of the prison, and absence of any just complaint from the prisoners, is very creditable.

There is a general prison dress for males and females.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General*.

City of Dublin  
Prisons.

## PRISONS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

I SHALL commence my report on these prisons by inserting the following table, showing the numbers confined,\* the accommodation, and the re-committals in each of them respectively, during the past year:—

\* The table shows that a daily average of 581 prisoners were confined in 600 cells and sleeping rooms. This shows a more extensive accommodation than I found in most of the gaols that I this year inspected. Taking the numbers given in Schedule D of our last report, it will appear that the following were the proportions of prisoners to every single cell or sleeping apartment in the following gaols, in 1842:—

Antrim, . . . 3·3	Down, . . . 1·8	Louth, . . . 1·3	Roscommon, . . 1·1
Belfast, . . . 2·3	Fermanagh, . . 2·4	Drogheda, . . . 1·3	Sligo, . . . 1·8
Armagh, . . . 2·5	Leitrim, . . . 1·2	Mayo, . . . 1·1	Tyrone, . . . 1·2
Cavan, . . . 1·6	Londonderry, . . 1·5	Meath, . . . 1·6	Westmeath, . . 1·1
Donegal, . . . 1·8	Longford, . . . 1·6	Monaghan, . . . 1·3	

Thus, it will be seen, that in the North district, in 1842, there were only five gaols in which the number of cells and sleeping rooms exceeded the daily average of prisoners. I should also state, that in many of these instances, solitary cells are included, which are not used for sleeping in, except on extraordinary occasions.

	Daily average number confined.	Highest number.	Number of cells.	Number of other rooms, with beds.	Total confined in the year, debtors included.	Number of Re-committals.				
						Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Total.
Newgate, . . . . .	79½	160	66	2	1,827	253	120	58	84	515
Richmond bridewell, . . . . .	252	312	291	—	5,917	584	268	179	240	1,271
Grangegorman penitentiary, . . . . .	249	334	234	7	8,990	292	202	126	235	855
Total, . . . . .	580½	806	591	9	16,734	1,129	590	363	559	2,641

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*City of Dublin Prisons.*

The principal topics to which I have now to refer in connexion with them, are the different proposals for altering, rebuilding, and discontinuing the prison of Newgate. Improvements suggested.

The necessity of some one of these measures is acknowledged by all.

With regard to the projects of altering, or of rebuilding on its present site, the prison of Newgate, I have already, in the special report which I made on this subject, entered fully into their consideration. Two advantages, in particular, are alleged to accompany these measures, namely, economy, and the convenience resulting from proximity to the court-house. The first of these is problematical; and the importance of the second is I think greatly overrated. At all events, the site of Newgate is not at all well calculated for a prison, either in point of space or security.

But I here beg leave to lay a plan before the consideration of the Grand Jury, which will combine the most complete economy with many other most obvious advantages, and against which I do not think any well-grounded objection can be urged. It is, that the male and female untried prisoners of the city should, for the future, be confined in Richmond bridewell and Grangegorman penitentiary, respectively.

With respect to the male prisoners, Mr. Purdon, the Governor of Richmond bridewell, has stated, in answer to questions which I sent to him, that "no alteration would be required in that prison to accommodate 77 untried prisoners, *provided* the committals of lunatics and drunkards were to cease;" and further, that "the only additional staff required for the purpose would be one assistant gate-porter."

In the case of the female prisoners, I have minutely inquired into the arrangements that are practicable at Grangegorman penitentiary. Either of two measures can be adopted here for the reception of the female untried prisoners from Newgate, who only amount on the average to one-third of the number of male prisoners.

The first proposal is to extend three of the wings, there being ample room for this purpose. This plan would afford, besides day-rooms, 54 large cells, adapted for separate confinement. It could be executed for £1,950, according to professional advice, to which recourse has been had, and would only require the addition of two female Turnkeys to the present prison staff.

The second proposal does not involve the building of any additional cells. It is made on the following calculation:—

The average number daily in confinement last year was, . . . . .	242
Deduct in hospital daily, . . . . .	13
	<hr/>
	229
Deduct Drunkards, . . . . .	11
	<hr/>
	218
Deduct average number of lunatics, . . . . .	26
„ number in laundry, . . . . .	30
„ number in kitchen, . . . . .	8
All of whom sleep in double or treble cells, . . . . .	64
	<hr/>
	154
Leaving a total of 154 to be provided with separate cells.	
From the total number of cells, . . . . .	252
Deduct number appropriated to convicts, . . . . .	27
	<hr/>
	225
Deduct cells for lunatics, kitchen and laundry women, . . . . .	24
	<hr/>
	201
Cells available for separate confinement, . . . . .	154
Subtract number of prisoners to be provided with a cell each, . . . . .	<hr/>
	47
Cells to spare, . . . . .	
The average from the commencement of this year has been gradually decreasing, and now affords an addition of 13 cells, . . . . .	13
	<hr/>
Leaving the number of cells now available, . . . . .	60

Thus, it will be seen, that on this calculation, made last year (1843), by Mr. Marquis, he proposes to receive the female prisoners from Newgate, if it be deemed advisable, without even requiring any addition to the prison. Some alterations, however, would be required, which, he states, might involve an outlay of £400.

In case of this arrangement being adopted, it would be necessary to provide a lock-up for drunkards, which, I submit, could then be done at Newgate.

The objection of the inconvenience of having to convey prisoners from these prisons to the court-house, has, as I have said, been overrated in importance. It is practically answered

DUBLIN DISTRICT.  
City of Dublin  
Prisons.

in the case of the Glasgow house of correction, whence prisoners have to be conveyed to the court-house, and still no inconvenience or accident has been known to occur. The gaol officers, with the assistance of the police, could easily effect the most convenient and secure transmission of prisoners for trial in vans. And here, again, the present prison at Newgate may be converted to useful purposes by having a temporary place of security fitted up for their reception, during any delay that may occur at the court-house.

Such are the principal outlines of the plan which I recommend for adoption. I have received a good deal of information from Mr. Marquis, whose practical knowledge and experience render his opinions on this subject very valuable. There are numerous minor branches of detail, on which the Grand Jury may wish to be instructed, and I shall be most happy to attend at any time, and to afford them every information, as I am sure the arrangement only requires to be understood to receive a favorable consideration.

Newgate Prison.

Newgate Prison.

I HAVE little to add, to the foregoing remarks, with regard to this prison, as I am sure it is unnecessary that I should again repeat the reiterated complaints as to its condition. I cannot employ stronger language than I have already done in its condemnation. A committee appointed by the Grand Jury, last Easter Term, to examine the different city prisons, have reported that Newgate is, "in every particular, most disgraceful to this city;" also adding, that they witnessed in this prison, "this strange anomaly, that to this building are committed for trial persons whom, until convicted, the law supposes to be innocent, and who, when found guilty, are removed into institutions in which they are placed in a state of far greater comparative comfort."

Expense of Prison.

In connexion with this state of things is to be considered the enormous expense of the prison. The total expense for the last year has been £3,256 14s. 10d., being at the rate of £40 19s. 3½d. for each prisoner, per annum. Of that sum no less than £2,063 12s. 8d. are charged for salaries, and £142 10s. 4d. for rations to the officers of the gaol.

Committals.

The total committals for the year are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years of age, . . . .	150	16	166
Above 15 do. do., . . . .	888	773	1,661
Total committed, . . . .	1,038	789	1,827

The daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the past year, has been only 79½, showing a decrease of 30 from the preceding year (1842), when it amounted to 109½.

The extreme numbers between which this average fluctuated were 25 and 160. When anything approaching the latter number were in confinement here, the consequences may be conceived, when I state, that the prison only contains 66 cells, and two rooms with three beds in them.

Hospital.

The following is the medical report of the prison for the year:—

In hospital on the 1st of January, . . . .	12
Received during the year, . . . .	165
Total treated in hospital, . . . .	177
Extern patients, . . . .	965

Lunatics.

Only one death (from gastritis) occurred during the year. I also subjoin a statement of the number of lunatics confined for the year:—

Lunatics in custody on the 1st of January, . . . .	11
Committed during the year, . . . .	27
Discharged convalescent, . . . .	18
Removed to lunatic asylums, . . . .	7
Remaining in custody, 31st of December, . . . .	13

As I have already observed, it would be quite useless that I should again enter into detail on the innumerable defects and subjects of complaint that exist in this gaol. Suffice it to say, that it is completely unsuited to be maintained as a place of confinement. I have merely to express a hope, that before our next report, it shall be abandoned, or else that active steps may have been taken towards its discontinuance, whatever arrangement for that purpose may be adopted. Whenever this takes place, the present officers, it is to be hoped, will receive fair compensation.

Richmond Bridewell.

Richmond Bridewell.

Accommodation.

This prison has undergone frequent inspection during the year.

The accommodation has been amply sufficient for the daily average number in confinement during the last year, which was only 252. In 1842, it was returned as 280, so that it appears there has been an average decrease of 28 per diem.

Of 291 single cells, which the prison contains, 95 are comprised in the new division, and appropriated to the confinement of misdemeanants. The remaining 196 cells are disposable for the felon classes, adult and juvenile. Of this number a great proportion are large enough to admit of the separate system, to a modified degree of which are usually subjected the



more abandoned felons, cases of re-committal, and also juvenile misdemeanants. But I should say, that the advantages of separation are not secured to the extent that could be desired, as several of the juvenile classes work together in the corridors, and adult classes are employed in the laundry, and on the tread-wheel. And when there are not a sufficient number of hands in these two latter classes, prisoners are brought in from others to carry on the usual works. In this manner misdemeanants and criminals of a comparatively uncontaminated disposition are, it is to be feared, too often associated with hardened and practised felons. Notwithstanding the most vigilant inspection, under such circumstances as these, a greater or less degree of contamination must take place.

I subjoin the numbers and classification of the prisoners in custody on the 30th of December:—

DUBLIN DISTRICT.  
—  
*Richmond Bridewell.*

Number and Classification of Prisoners.

Adult Felons, class No. 1,	.	.	.	15
" " 2,	.	.	.	13
" " 3,	.	.	.	15
" " 4,	.	.	.	15
" " 5,	.	.	.	19
" " 6,	.	.	.	9
Total,	.	.	.	86
Juvenile Felons, class No. 1,	.	.	.	29
" " 2,	.	.	.	16
" " 3,	.	.	.	8
Total,	.	.	.	53
Misdemeanant classes, 1 and 2,	.	.	.	37
" 3 and 4,	.	.	.	23
Total,	.	.	.	60
Lunatics,	.	.	.	36
In hospital,	.	.	.	11
Grand Total,	.	.	.	246

The following were the occupations of the prisoners upon that day:—

Employment.

Winding yarn, . . . . . 4	Cooking, . . . . . 7
Weaving, . . . . . 7	Whitewashing, . . . . . 3
Learning to weave, . . . . . 2	Tread-wheel, . . . . . 15
Tailoring, . . . . . 3	Painting and glazing, . . . . . 2
Shoemaking, . . . . . 3	Carpenter, . . . . . 1
Hair-cutting, . . . . . 1	Picking wool, . . . . . 38
Gardening and labouring, . . . . . 10	Total employed, . . . . . 129
Doorkeepers and ward-cleaners, . . . . . 23	
Laundry, . . . . . 10	
In separate confinement, . . . . . 60	
Drunkards, . . . . . 11	
Lunatics, . . . . . 36	
In hospital, . . . . . 10	
Total confined, . . . . . 246	

There are two Turnkeys in the prison, who are master weavers, and appear well qualified for directing any prisoners who may be engaged either in acquiring or practising that trade. But notwithstanding the large proportion of tradesmen usually confined in this gaol, it is to be lamented that no proper system of profitable employment is here in existence.

The amount of positive profit returned for the year amounts only to £77 12s. 5d. This is certainly proportionate to neither the number of prisoners nor the sum that might be expected to arise from work done in so extensive a prison.

The laundry here is very extensive, as exclusive of the washing done for the gaol a large quantity is executed for the military in garrison. There are usually fifteen prisoners employed in this department. I have already alluded to the opportunities existing for intercourse and communication in this laundry, and I certainly would suggest that, to remedy this evil, partitions should be so erected at the washing troughs as to prevent the possibility of any intercourse between the prisoners. I have also observed in some English prisons the introduction of a wringing machine, which I think should, if possible, be procured here.

Laundry, &c.

A similar arrangement would be equally desirable at the tread-wheel; as in all well-regulated gaols, where the machine is in use, stalls are so contrived as to secure an individual separation of each prisoner.

I would further recommend, that working sheds, partitioned in a similar manner, should be erected, in order to carry on stone-breaking and the bruising of bones. The latter of these would, I think, prove a profitable source of employment here, as a manure for gardens, &c.

The value of the washing done for the prison is estimated at £106. A quantity of weaving has also been executed, valued at £28 19s. 8½d.

The cases of summary committal by Magistrates are confined in the new wings, in separate cells, and are unprovided with any occupation whatever, beyond instruction from the assistant schoolmaster, at a certain hour each day.

Altogether, it is to be lamented that there is no such industrial system established in this prison, as might be expected from its importance and extent. It is objected in excuse, that there is latterly no market for the produce of the prison industry; but one would imagine,

DUBLIN DISTRICT.  
 ———  
 Richmond Bridewell.

that in the immediate vicinity of this metropolis, there would be a readier sale for such produce, than in almost any other part of the kingdom. If it be true, however, that such is not the case in the present instance, still I am sure, there are very many other simple, practicable, and profitable modes of employment, which, with a little energy, could be successfully set in operation. I do not like to specify immediately, the precise trades or occupations which I think could be profitably exercised here, because it might afterwards appear, that they were not those exactly suited to the circumstances of this particular gaol; but I am convinced, that with some little inquiry, and communications with the authorities at other prisons, where such trades are successfully followed, a similar system might be here most profitably established.

Major Palmer has thrown out some very valuable suggestions on this subject of employment in this prison, in his last year's report. I wonder they have not led to some good practical results; but it is by the exertions, of the Board of Superintendence, and the prison officers, rather than by ours, that improvement in this respect is to be achieved.

Nature of Committals

From a general examination into the committals for the last year, it will appear that the number for felony and the graver crimes have decreased; whilst on the other hand, those for misdemeanors and less serious offences, have made a proportionate increase. The latter is to be attributed to the increased powers which have been lately vested in the Divisional Magistrates.

Provisions and  
 Dietary.

There are regular provision contracts entered into for this, as well as the other city prisons. The Board of Superintendence pay strict attention to this important branch of the financial system, and use strict scrutiny in the examination of all accounts which they have from time to time to pay. There have been complaints made of late, as to the quality of the bread, which, on being compared with that which is baked and used in the poor houses, showed a marked superiority in favour of the latter, which at the same time, is supplied at a lower rate. These facts have led the Board to the consideration of the question, as to the propriety of establishing a baking house at the Bridewell, for supplying all the prisons; a point, which, in my opinion, deserves much mature consideration before the Board decide upon it; however the time to enter into any arguments for or against the proposal will be when it comes before the Board. The nature of the dietary as alluded to in former reports, differs in this prison from all others, in having a quart of ox-head soup supplied four days in the week for dinner, mixed with one ounce of oatmeal. Three pounds of potatoes are allowed with the above. According to the returns furnished, there can be no objection to this diet on the score of economy, as it appears to be attended with as moderate an expense as in most of the county prisons, where none but the mixed class of dietary, according to the scale laid down in the Prison Act, is used. The expense under this head in the Bridewell for the last year, was only  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  per head per diem, which is less than it was furnished for in the former two years.

Lunatics.

In consequence of the great number of lunatics that have been committed to the Bridewell, and as there is no accommodation appropriated to this class, they have been all placed in the hospital wards, which I need not say, must have materially interfered with that regularity, order, and general quietness which ought to prevail in this department. The hospital wards consist of six apartments, capable of containing about ten beds each, but there are more in some, according to the number of sick. There is one superintendent with an assistant placed in charge of the hospital, and the lunatics, with two wardsmen, (prisoners selected for the duty) who are constantly employed about the lunatics, and sleep in the wards. In ward No. 1., at one of my inspections, there were ten labouring under insanity; the scene which was presented to my view was truly distressing. Some of them appeared nearly naked; others with a torn old blanket or rug about them. The whole presented a group of the most wretched and unfortunate beings, of which no description which I could give can adequately convey any idea. The neglected appearance and the filthy nature of the beds and bedding; the dirty buckets placed in the wards, produced such an intolerable state of atmosphere in this department, as must render it a most loathsome abode for so many individuals to be shut up for sixteen hours in. The other wards presented nearly as bad a state of things; there were a few sane patients mixed with the insane through the other wards.

Hospital.

Upon the whole there is no fit accommodation for hospital purposes, neither can there be until some arrangement is made for removing this unhappy class from the division; as a temporary measure, the Board of Superintendence and the Governors have pointed out apartments in the western part of the prison, and have given immediate directions for fitting them up as infirmary wards for the sick; which arrangement, I trust, will be the means of rendering both classes more comfortable than they have hitherto been.

The following is a return of the number of individuals prescribed for and treated in Richmond Bridewell, according to the entries in the Physician's registry, from 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1843:—

Persons received and treated in Hospital,	.	.	.	136
Externs,	.	.	.	342
				<hr/> 478
Lunatics in custody 1st January, 1843,	.	.	21	
Do. committed within the year, 1843,	.	.	44	
			<hr/> 65	
Total,	.	.	.	<hr/> 543

Lunatics discharged convalescent, . . . . .	16
Do. taken home by their parents or friends, . . . . .	5
Removed to lunatic asylums, . . . . .	3
Deaths, . . . . .	5
In custody 1st January, 1844, . . . . .	36
	<hr/> 65

DUBLIN DISTRICT.  
 Richmond Bridewell.

I also subjoin a return of Surgeon's patients treated in the hospital of Richmond Bridewell, and externs; also lunatics, and dispensation of medicine, from 1st of Jan. to 31st Dec., 1843 :—

Prisoners received and treated in hospital, . . . . .	125
Number of extern patients, . . . . .	321
Number of lunatics under Surgical care, . . . . .	38
Dispensation of medicine to prisoners, committed for one and two days, . . . . .	482

There is no medical compounding department attached to this prison, which I respectfully submit must be attended with inconvenience, particularly as the prescription books must be sent so far into town before the different medicines can be made up. I have witnessed myself the delay which is occasioned by this arrangement. In an extensive prison such as this, I consider that there ought to be a compounding department established on the spot, supplied with a good assortment of medicines, and an apothecary at a moderate salary, to attend at stated periods to discharge the ordinary duties of his office.

There have been some repairs and alterations made during the last year. A yard has been added to the hospital division, which was much required for airing and exercising the lunatic class, who had only a yard of very limited extent for that purpose before.

With the exception of the hospital, all the rest of the prison appeared to be kept very clean; but I remarked that some of the adult cells were not kept in neat or regular order. There is a great defect in one respect, which is that of not having proper furniture supplied to each cell; such as a stool, small table, and a shelf or two for laying different articles on, such as books, &c. I found various articles rolled up in the hammocks, which presents an appearance of irregularity.

General observations.

The books, accounts, and registries are all carefully kept and entered.

The Chaplains attend regularly to their duties.

The juvenile prisoners are divided into three classes, and kept apart from the adult.

There were forty-five confined on the last day of my inspection; and each division was superintended by a turnkey. In the first class there were twenty-one; in the second, seventeen, and in the third, seven. All these boys with the exception of two that were in hospital were employed, principally at picking wool. Those in the third class were engaged in weaving and winding in their cells. I could have wished to have seen more employed thus in this division, as it appeared to be under a good system, and altogether well managed. The store-room and a little office connected with this department, were in a very creditable state of order and regularity. I could not say so much of the other divisions in that respect.

Employment.

Some of the most hardened of this class of criminals, and the re-committals are confined to their cells at work; strict silence is enforced at all times. The School department is well conducted by Mr. Hamill, who has a qualified assistant. There are different classes formed according to their proficiency and extent of education. I have examined several of the pupils, and inspected the school pretty frequently, and I am sure that most satisfactory results flow from the system which is pursued in this department.

Instruction.

A circulating library has been in operation here some time, under the superintendence of the schoolmaster. It contains a pretty good selection of books suited to the capacities and stations of the inmates. I had to find fault with one or two books of a controversial tendency, and reflecting very grossly upon the tenets and religious opinions of the Roman Catholic religion, and which I found in the cell of a Roman Catholic prisoner. I felt it my duty to seek an interview with the chaplains upon the subject, who acknowledged the force of my objections, and promised in future, to attend particularly to the school and to the selection and distribution of proper books; I have no doubt of their good intentions and desire to comply with such rules and regulations as shall prove to be conducive to the interests of the prisoners.

Library.

On examining the general registry of committals to this prison, I was struck with the large proportion of juvenile prisoners that it exhibits. It appears from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners' Report for 1842, that in that year there were the following numbers of persons under 20 years of age "reported for felony:"—

Juvenile Prisoners.

	Under 10 Years of Age,	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.
Twice . . . . .	7	54	87
Three times . . . . .	4	6	27
Four times . . . . .	2	4	2
Five times . . . . .	3	2	3

I also find, from a return which the Commissioners have been good enough to furnish me, that there are this year 617 children frequenting the streets of Dublin, who either are

D



DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

parentless or have no means of earning an honest livelihood. I was astonished to find, however, that out of this number there are only 14 who have been committed for any felony or misdemeanor. But though more may not have been as yet plunged by their destitution into the ways of crime, still such, I fear, is the too probable destiny of many, if not all, of these friendless and abandoned creatures.

It is this state of things which renders so desirable the establishment, in this city, of a place of refuge and instruction, to rescue the destitute young from a life of guilt, misery, and punishment. An institution of this sort, such as the "House of Occupations" attached to Bridewell Hospital, in London, is rendered doubly desirable by the absence and want of a juvenile model prison in this country.

The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police having applied to the Board of Superintendence to permit a certain number of the Constables of the Detective Force to visit the prisons weekly, for the purpose of their becoming acquainted with the persons of the prisoners, so as to ensure easy detection on their resuming criminal practices. This system had been found to be attended with good effect in London, and we accordingly recommended the adoption of it in the Dublin prisons. It has been assented to by the Board, and is in full operation at present, but under such restrictions as prevent any interference with the general discipline and regularity of the gaols. The object being to exercise surveillance over bad characters discharged from prison, I do not think the practice will be attended with any but good results.

Richmond Female  
Penitentiary,  
Grangegorman.

#### Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

I AM happy to have it in my power to add another to the usual most deservedly favourable reports on this prison. It is in fact, in my opinion, one of the best conducted prisons in the kingdom.

It is gratifying to witness the scrupulous degree of cleanliness, as well as the general and systematic regularity, which prevail in every department within its walls.

As it is the only prison in Ireland for the confinement of females exclusively, it becomes to us an object of peculiar importance. I shall accordingly append some Tables, which supply a good deal of statistical information of importance and interest to those who take an interest in this subject.

Number of Commit-  
tals.

ABSTRACT of the number of PRISONERS COMMITTED, and of the daily averages confined, in each month of the year 1843 :—

	Felons.	Misdemeanants.	Lunatics.	Drunkards.	Total.	Daily Average.
January, . . .	53	335	2	335	725	228
February, . . .	2	241	1	273	517	234½
March, . . .	25	331	3	326	685	221½
April, . . .	36	365	1	338	740	240½
May, . . .	6	417	2	298	723	254
June, . . .	21	384	5	290	700	262½
July, . . .	33	426	1	314	774	241½
August, . . .	14	478	5	430	927	295
September, . . .	—	454	3	404	861	272½
October, . . .	53	349	1	398	801	264
November, . . .	34	291	3	433	761	232½
December, . . .	12	356	1	407	776	240
Total, . . .	289	4,427	28	4,246	8,990	249
Totals in 1842, . . .	297	4,046	30	4,147	8,520	242½
Increase or Decrease, . . .	Dec. 8	Inc. 381	Dec. 2	Inc. 99	Inc. 470	Inc. 6½

The daily average number in confinement last year is thus composed,—

Felons and Misdemeanants, . . .	208½
Lunatics, . . .	29
Drunkards, . . .	11½
Total, . . .	249

The highest number at any one time in custody during the year, was 334; and the lowest, 183.

#### STATEMENT of LUNATICS confined during the year :—

Lunatics confined on the 1st of January, . . .	28
Committed in the year under the Lunatic Act, . . .	13
Committed for misdemeanors, found afterwards to be insane, . . .	15
Total confined, . . .	56
Discharged convalescent, . . .	19
Sent to Richmond Asylum, . . .	4
Died, . . .	4
Total removed, . . .	27
Remaining on 1st of January, 1844, . . .	29

Committals for drunkenness are not included in any of the following four tables, which only include the felons, misdemeanants, and lunatics.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Richmond Female  
Penitentiary,  
Grangegorman.*

Age of Prisoners committed.				Degree of Education.			
Under 15,	.	.	47	Read,	.	.	1,937
15, and under 20,	.	.	621	Read and write,	.	.	1,034
20, and under 30,	.	.	2,881	Neither,	.	.	1,773
30, and upwards,	.	.	1,195				
Total,	.	.	4,744	Total,	.	.	4,744

Periods of Sentences:—			
Three days and less,	.	.	1,211
One week,	.	.	1,517
Two weeks,	.	.	833
One month,	.	.	716
Two months,	.	.	176
Three months,	.	.	201
Six months,	.	.	71
Twelve months,	.	.	6
Under the Lunatic Act,	.	.	13
Total,	.	.	4,744

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED IN THE YEAR.																				TOTAL OF INDIVIDUALS.
Once.	Twice.	3 times.	4 times.	5 times.	6 times.	7 times.	8 times.	9 times.	10 times.	11 times.	12 times.	13 times.	14 times.	15 times.	16 times.	17 times.	18 times.	19 times.	20 times.	
1,272	292	203	126	68	44	32	28	15	16	6	7	4	6	5	2	-	1	-	1	2,127

Re-committals.

Of the 1,272 committed for the first time, 788 never were in the prison before. The remainder, 484, have been here in former years, as also have most of the 885 that were re-committed within the past year. It is stated that an instance has occurred of one prisoner being ninety-three times re-committed for felonies and misdemeanors.

I now subjoin an account of the number and offences of the prisoners in confinement on the last day of my inspection:—

Number and Classification of Offences.

Felons,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92
Receiving stolen goods,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Assaults,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Disorderly conduct and other misdemeanors,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106
Committing wilful damage,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Pawning illegally,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Lunatics,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
Crown witnesses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Drunkards,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	274
Discharged,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Committed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Confined in the evening,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	258
Convicts for embarkation,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	110
Gross total confined,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	368

These prisoners were occupied as follows:—

Occupation.

	City Prisoners.	Convicts.	Total.
Knitting,	-	16	16
Sewing,	99	28	127
In the laundry,	25	6	31
Cooking,	6	3	9
Cleaning the prison,	20	6	26
Nursing infants,	11	12	23
In hospital,	11	22	33
Witnesses,	2	-	2
Reception ward,	17	-	17
Drunkards,	12	-	12
Lunatics,	29	-	29
Unemployed,	26	17	43
Total	258	110	368

The industrial system in this prison is carried on in a manner most creditable to the Matron and Governor, especially when we recollect that a very large proportion of the prisoners committed are only confined for periods varying from 48 hours to a week; so that it would be almost impracticable to establish in their case, a profitable system of occupation. Taking that into consideration, as well as the large numbers of drunkards and lunatics confined here, I think the following return of work indicates that a most praiseworthy degree of perseverance and industry is established in this prison.

## DUBLIN DISTRICT.

ABSTRACT of the Profits from WORK executed for the Public, during the year ending October 28, 1843:

Richmond Female  
Penitentiary,  
Grangeforman.

Amount earned by needle-work and knitting, . . . . .	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount earned in the laundry, . . . . .	226	18	7½	293	14	5
Total amount earned, . . . . .				420	13	0½

## DEDUCT EXPENSES INCURRED, AS UNDER:

Thread and other articles for needle-work, . . . . .	15	2	2
Soap and starch for laundry, . . . . .	54	6	10½
Coals, . . . . .	13	5	10
Baskets and other necessaries for laundry, . . . . .	5	1	3
Incidents, repairs of mangle, irons, &c., . . . . .	9	9	3
Horse-hire, and wages to the Carter, . . . . .	41	17	9
Total expense, . . . . .	139	13	1½
Profit on work, . . . . .	280	19	11
Amount paid to prisoners, . . . . .	65	4	0
Net amount paid to the Treasurer, . . . . .	£215	15	11

It is to be observed that in the foregoing account no credit is taken for any *work done for the prison*. If that had been valued and included, the sum would, of course, have been considerably increased. All the accounts connected with the work done for the public are kept by the Matron, who purchases all the necessary materials. At each presenting term, she furnishes the Governor with an abstract account of the work done for each person, and with the voucher of the expenditure. A return of this is made to the Grand Jury, with an acknowledgement from the Treasurer of the amount of profit having been paid to him.

The improvements made in the laundry, to lessen the consumption of fuel, and to afford means of carrying on more extensive washing, have been fully successful. The old boilers have been removed, and a new steam boiler and apparatus substituted at an expense of £76. A new ironing stove, and a hot air apparatus for drying clothes have been this year erected at a cost of £29. These arrangements have reduced the consumption of coals from nearly 100 tons, to about 40 tons per annum.

Several necessary works and repairs have been this year executed, of which I subjoin an account, the total cost being £219 4s. 11d.

Flagging, paving, cleaning sewers and eave gutters, . . . . .	£	s.	d.
Repairing copper platforms and lead gutters, . . . . .	86	4	0
Painting and whitewashing, . . . . .	17	2	1
Ironing stove and hot air apparatus, . . . . .	49	13	4
Sundry repairs through the prison, . . . . .	29	0	0
	37	5	6
	£219	4	11

## Books and Accounts.

The books, registries, and accounts are kept here in a most complete and systematic manner. Similar regularity is observed in the care and issue of the stores, so that the possibility of fraud or negligence without detection is precluded.

## Dietary.

The prisoners are provided with gaol dresses, made up in the prison, at a cost of 10s. 9½d. The general diet consists of 8ozs. of oatmeal in stirabout, with a pint of newmilk, for breakfast; and 4lbs. of potatoes, with a pint of buttermilk, for dinner. Bread diet, consisting of two lbs. of bread, and two pints of new milk per day, is supplied to the sick, to lunatics, (on medical authority,) and also to infant children. The daily cost per head of the former dietary is 2½d.; and of the latter, 4½d. The lunatic prisoners are supplied with beef and soup three days in the week.

## Instruction.

The sub-matrons instruct their respective classes, and keep journals of the progress made by the prisoners in the rudiments of education. This department is also effectively conducted.

## Hospital.

The hospital is very commodious, and well ventilated. It contains three large wards, with 36 beds. There are 4 additional rooms available for fever, or other contagious cases. There are also hot and cold baths adjoining, and a surgery, in which some of the more ordinarily used medicines and hospital necessaries are kept. The hospital Matron is reported to be a person of long experience, and very well calculated for the office which she holds. Her apartments are situated in this building, and she can be easily communicated with from any of the wards at night.

The average number in hospital, daily, (for the past year,) has been over 13. I annex a medical report for the year:—

Description of Patients.	Treated by Physician.	Treated by Surgeon.	TOTAL.
Prisoners treated in hospital, . . . . .	107	114	221
Children ditto ditto . . . . .	23	3	26
Prisoners treated out of hospital, . . . . .	796	779	1,575
Lunatics treated in their wards, . . . . .	53	3	56
Total, . . . . .	979	899	1,878
Number of deaths, { Adults, . . . . . 7 } { Children, . . . . . 8 } 19 { Stillborn, . . . . . 4 }			

The Physician paid 129 visits in the year, and the Surgeon 147.

When prescriptions are entered in the books, a messenger is sent into town with them, to the establishment of the apothecary to the prisons. This arrangement may be, at times, productive of inconvenience, but it is now of long standing. It certainly would be more desirable that the medicines should be compounded on the premises.

The staff of gaol officers has been reduced by two during the year, in consequence of the resignation of a sub-matron, and the dismissal of a carter, whose places have not been filled up. A saving to the public of £55 per annum has been thus effected.

The total expense of this prison for the past year has been £4,151 16s. 5½d; but if we deduct the profit on prisoners' work paid to the Treasurer, (£215 15s. 11d.,) the actual cost of the prison is reduced to £3,936 0s. 4¼d. However, even taking the former sum, it will appear, on comparison with the cost in 1842, that there has been a decreased expenditure, with an increased number of prisoners.

The following table shows the cost for the past year for each prisoner, distinguishing the various items of expenditure:—

COST of each PRISONER, according to the daily average of 273½, being exclusive of Drunkards, and Prisoners' Children.

Description of Expenditure.	Per annum.		
	£.	s.	d.
For provisions consumed only by prisoners, . . . . .	4	10	2½
„ Coals used in warming prison and public departments, . . . . .	0	13	10¾
„ Soap, candles, and starch for prison use, . . . . .	0	2	2¾
„ Medicines and necessaries, . . . . .	0	11	11⅞
„ Clothing, . . . . .	0	13	0¾
„ Bedding, including straw, . . . . .	0	6	2⅞
„ Stationery and sundries, . . . . .	0	18	11¼
	7	16	5½
„ Salaries of staff, their rations and allowances, . . . . .	6	11	11¾
„ Do. of Chaplains, . . . . .	0	9	3½
„ Do. of Local Inspector and Medical Officers, . . . . .	1	13	8½
	16	11	4¾
„ Works and repairs, . . . . .	0	18	5¼
Total cost of each prisoner for the foregoing, . . . . .	17	9	10¼
Deduct amount earned by prisoners, . . . . .	0	18	2¾
Net cost of each prisoner to the public, . . . . .	16	11	8¾

There is one subject to which, before concluding, I must refer. Mr. Marquis, the Governor of the prison, acts at present as Secretary to the Board of Superintendence. The latter is, of course, an unpaid office. Now, I am of opinion, that the two situations are, for the most obvious reasons, incompatible, and that some measure should be taken, to obviate the necessity of this arrangement. I beg most distinctly to be understood as not objecting to it, referring to Mr. Marquis individually, but on the general principle, that these two situations should not be held by the same person. If the arrangement were justifiable in any instance, it would be so in this, on account of Mr. Marquis's ability, zeal, and attention. In fact, I consider him one of our most valuable prison officers.

In conclusion, it is almost unnecessary for me to add that the greatest praise is due to Mr. Marquis, the Governor, and to Mrs. Rawlins, the Matron, for the excellent manner in which this prison is conducted.

I cannot close my reports on these prisons without expressing my thanks to the Board of Superintendence, for the attention and consideration which they have always applied to any suggestions I have thought necessary to offer; nor without adding my testimony to the laudable manner in which they discharge the many responsible and gratuitous duties connected with the prisons which they so ably superintend.

#### CONVICT DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Rawlins superintends this very important division of the prison, assisted by a deputy, (who acts as Store-keeper,) an Hospital Matron, Laundry Matron, and two Class Matrons.

Mr. Marquis acts as accountant, and superintends the fiscal arrangements of this part of the establishment.

The Matron keeps a daily journal of occurrences, and enters such observations as may be connected with the discharge of her duties in this department, in which she is responsible for the general management of the prisoners. Their employment and instruction are duly provided for, and a strict discipline enforced, without the slightest trace of harshness and cruelty. Indeed, to the kindness and humanity of the Matron, I have myself been occasionally witness. She devotes a most considerate degree of care in particular to the convicts' children.

I inspected the books and stores in this department, and found the former accurately kept, and the latter in the most cleanly and complete order.

I annex some general tables referring to this department.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female  
Penitentiary,  
Grangegorman.

Expense of Prisoners.

General observations.

Convict Department.



DUBLIN DISTRICT. RETURN of the number of CONVICTS, &c., received and confined in this Depot, in each month of the year 1843 :—

Richmond Female  
Penitentiary,  
Grangegorman.  
Convict Department.

MONTH.	NUMBER RECEIVED.		DAILY AVERAGE CONFINED.	
	Convicts.	Children.	Convicts.	Children.
January, . . . .	30	21	30	21
February, . . . .	1	—	30½	22
March, . . . . .	16	7	36½	20½
April, . . . . .	86	23	62½	30½
May, . . . . .	4	—	13	5½
June, . . . . .	4	—	4½	—
July, . . . . .	—	—	4½	—
August, . . . . .	8	3	10½	1½
September, . . . .	—	—	12	2
October, . . . . .	8	1	14½	3
November, . . . .	89	16	38½	7½
December, . . . .	—	—	109	20
Total, . . . . .	246	71	30½	11

The following table shows the number of Convicts forwarded from each gaol :

Antrim, . . . . .	26	Brought forward, .	121	Brought forward, .	180
Armagh, . . . . .	3	Galway, . . . . .	8	Londonderry, . . . .	5
Cavan, . . . . .	11	Kilkenny, . . . . .	2	Mayo, . . . . .	5
Carlow, . . . . .	8	Kilkenny City, . . . .	2	Meath, . . . . .	5
Clare, . . . . .	1	King's, . . . . .	8	Monaghan, . . . . .	4
Cork, . . . . .	6	Kerry, . . . . .	4	Queen's, . . . . .	6
Cork City, . . . . .	11	Kildare, . . . . .	5	Roscommon, . . . . .	5
Dublin, . . . . .	9	Limerick, . . . . .	10	Tipperary, . . . . .	9
Dublin City, . . . .	11	Limerick City, . . . .	7	Tyrone, . . . . .	7
Donegal, . . . . .	2	Leitrim, . . . . .	3	Waterford, . . . . .	4
Down, . . . . .	11	Louth, . . . . .	3	Westmeath, . . . . .	12
Drogheda, . . . . .	3	Longford, . . . . .	7	Wexford, . . . . .	4
Fermanagh, . . . .	11				
Carry forward, . .	121	Carry forward, . .	180	Total, . . . . .	246

Of these 133 Convicts, (with 49 children,) were embarked in April, and 109 remained in confinement on the 31st of December. The remaining 4 had their sentences commuted.

The total expense attending this department for the year has been £985 0s. 9d.; and the total cost of each convict received for embarkation, (children included), £4 0s. 1d.

Debtors' Prisons,  
Four Courts'  
Marshalsea.

#### DEBTORS' PRISONS.

##### Four Courts' Marshalsea.

I HAVE frequently visited this debtors' prison in the course of the year, and have much pleasure in testifying to the great regularity and cleanliness which prevail in all its departments. This is the second year of its management under the late Act; and, independent of the economical saving effected by the change, there is also a visible improvement established in the general system of confinement for debt in this city.

There were 78 in custody, and 50 on bail, on the last day of my inspection.

It may be here stated, that the system of bail introduced in the late Act, is considered to work most successfully, as it gives great facilities to debtors, between their liberation and the hearing of their cases in court, to effect a mutually beneficial adjustment of their affairs with their creditors.

Committals.

The committals for the last four years to this prison, are as follows :—

1840, . . . . .	232	1842, . . . . .	271
1841, . . . . .	75	1843, . . . . .	589

Notwithstanding this increase, there has been no additional charge to the public, although of course it has involved increased weight of duties and responsibility to the officers.

Non-resident  
Officers.

The sacred functions of the Chaplains have been assiduously discharged; and it is gratifying to have to report that their labours are alleged to have been productive of the best results. The Local Inspector has been most diligent in controlling the expenditure of the pauper division, which has been this year below the usual annual average, notwithstanding the increase in the number of poor debtors. This is in a great measure to be accounted for, by the shorter duration of the present terms of imprisonment, compared with the previous years.

Dr. Benson, the medical attendant to the prison, continues to discharge his duties with his usual ability and humane attention.

A memorial has been forwarded to us by the debtors confined in the prison, complaining that from unevenness of the flags in the ball-court retaining the rain water for some time, and some other defects which they point out, they are debarred from making full use of that necessary means of exercise. I have myself witnessed the truth of these grounds of complaint. The defects can be remedied at a trifling expense, I should suppose, and we accordingly beg leave to recommend it to the notice of Mr. Owen.

Mr. Mullen, the marshal, continues to maintain the approbation of all that come within the sphere of his duties, for the excellent manner in which he performs them.



*City Marshalsea.*

THIS prison continues still in operation. It is in a filthy and dilapidated condition. There are 14 males, and 1 female in custody, all being paupers, and the highest debt £1 16s. 10½d. Since the consolidation of debtors' prisons, none but those under a warrant of the court of conscience can be received. No one can be discharged without paying 3s. fees. There is one case here in which the debt is only 7s. 6d. Really, peremptory steps should be taken for the closing of this prison.

*St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison.*

THIS prison is under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Dublin, and is used in executing decrees for arrest for debt, issuing from the seneschal of the manor. The same facilities of giving bail exist in this prison as in the Four Courts' Marshalsea, and consequently the number of committals have decreased considerably during the last year.

This establishment is altogether in a state of dilapidation, and not fit to be used. It should be discontinued.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Debtors' Prisons,  
City Marshalsea.*

*St. Sepulchre's Manor  
Prison.*

## NORTH DISTRICT.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Antrim Gaol at Carrickfergus.*

*County Antrim Gaol.*

I FOUND the interior of this prison, on the day of my inspection, very cleanly; and notwithstanding the very limited accommodation afforded by this old and ill-constructed gaol, I was struck with the regularity that prevailed in all its departments, reflecting so much credit on the prison officers.

There were 111 prisoners in confinement, distributed in the following classes, as appears from the morning state return of the 16th of November, 1843:—

MORNING STATE.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Committed.	Discharged.	Hospital.		Insane.	Solitary Confinement.	TOTAL.
						Men.	Women.			
1. Convicts under sentence of Transportation . . . . .	6	10	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	20
2. Under rules from Assizes . . . . .	16	3	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	25
3. Under rules from Quarter Sessions . . . . .	5	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	11
4. Under rules for fines . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5. Under rules by Magistrates . . . . .	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
6. For trial { at Quarter Sessions . . . . .	4	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	14
{ at Assizes . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7. Debtors . . . . .	24	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	26
8. County of the Town of Carrickfergus prisoners . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total, . . . . .	65	28	4	1	—	7	4	2	—	111

Number and Classification of Prisoners.

The number of committals for the past year, 1843, have been 909. Of these a very large proportion, 239, have been re-committals. The average daily number in confinement has been 140; and to accommodate this number of prisoners, I regret to have to state that the gaol only affords 46 cells and 13 other apartments with beds. It is unnecessary to say that no effective system of classification can consequently be adopted, and all the evils resulting from an almost indiscriminate admixture of criminals are to be observed in this gaol.

As an instance of the crowded state of this prison at times, I may remark, that, in the female division, containing but 1 day-room and 9 cells, on the day of my visit there were 28 prisoners. (forming one class,) and that at other periods as many as 50, and even 80, have been confined with the same accommodation.

The male prisoners, excepting boys and debtors, are generally employed in breaking stones and picking oakum. These, with prison duties, form almost the sole occupations afforded to male prisoners in this gaol. There is no tread-wheel; but I am not inclined at all to regret its absence; as when it is unapplied by mechanic contrivances to some useful purpose, I can never approve of its use. Some tradesmen are occasionally at work here, such as shoe-makers and tailors. All the prison clothing is made inside the walls, both males and females being supplied with dresses. It is to be regretted that no protection has been afforded from the weather by the erection of working-sheds for the stone-breakers, notwithstanding Major Palmer's recommendation. On wet days the working class has consequently to remain idle. We hope this defect, which could be remedied at a trifling cost, will be attended to before our next inspection.

Accommodation.

Occupation.

The female class are employed, under the direction of the matron, in sewing, knitting, washing, &c. They also receive instruction from the matron and her assistant in the rudiments of reading and writing.

Female Class.

The boys are kept as far apart from the adults as the deficient accommodation of the gaol will permit. Their instruction is superintended by a schoolmaster.

## NORTH DISTRICT.

County Antrim Gaol.  
Profit from labour.  
Hospital.

The profit on work done in this prison for the year, appears, from schedule (E), annexed to our report, to be £93 11s. 5d.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good for the last year. No contagious disease has broken out, nor has any death occurred during that period. The physician pays much attention to his duties, and takes much interest in the effective working of the prison. He keeps a regular registry of the cases, and makes the turnkeys furnish him every day with a list of such prisoners as may be indisposed and wish to consult him. The infirmary, however, is so radically defective, that I do not think any minor suggestions I could offer for its improvement would materially alter its condition. The medicines required are procured from an apothecary in the town, who supplies them at moderate charges. He does not receive any annual salary. There were 69 patients treated in hospital during the past year; 28 of whom were affected with syphilis, 11 with catarrhs, and 6 with fever; the others were cases of minor importance. There were, during the same period, 564 dispensations of medicine to prisoners not requiring hospital treatment. This appears a large number, but prisoners are very fond of getting medicine.

## Chaplains.

The visits of the chaplains were regularly recorded, and divine service performed every Sunday. Their lay duties, of inspecting the provisions, appeared also to be strictly attended to.

I could not ascertain to what extent moral improvement had taken place amongst the prisoners, as the chaplains do not keep any journal on this subject, which is a circumstance to be regretted. I have in all cases recommended their doing so, and hope that in future we shall be able to afford some useful information to Parliament on this head.

There have been 36 prison offences committed during the year, for which the usual punishments permitted by the law were enforced by the Governor. As an instance of the evils arising from the intercourse of prisoners, it may be remarked that 13 of these offences were the result of the close association of those confined, in consequence of the want of room to establish a system of separation.

## Revenue Prisoners.

Twenty-seven revenue prisoners have been committed in the year. Of this number 18 were convicted, for illicit distillation, in a fine of £6, or three months' imprisonment. But as the penalty is scarcely ever paid, the father, mother, and other members of the same family, are to be frequently found undergoing their term of confinement. These people generally appear to be in an extreme state of destitution. They are not engaged in the usual prison occupations, with the exception of a few who are occasionally employed in cleaning the gaol.

## Payments to Convicts and other Prisoners.

Convicts are paid one-third of the profits of their labour; and prisoners sentenced to hard labour, who conduct themselves well, and gain a good character in the gaol with the officers, are also paid a third of their profits on liberation. Although this is not otherwise an objectionable arrangement, it appears to be an infringement of the law.

## Debtors.

There were 26 debtors in custody during my inspection, generally for trifling sums; they were principally of the lowest class, and manifested the greatest wretchedness. The following is a return of the number committed and discharged for debt during the year 1843, and the number still in custody.

Total Committed.	Discharged by the Plaintiffs.	Discharged by the Insolvent Court.	Discharged by Assistant Barrister.	Discharged by Sheriff.	Discharged on paying debt to the Governor of the Gaol.	Still in Custody.
303	27	139	6	81	17	33

## Books and Accounts.

The office department is well conducted, and the different books and registries regularly kept. A provider, who receives a small commission on money advanced, supplies the necessary provisions, at very moderate prices; the daily expense of diet, per head, being only 3d.

## Officers' Salaries.

The following return shows the salaries of the different officers attached to this prison:—

SITUATIONS AND SALARIES.			SITUATIONS AND SALARIES.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Local Inspector . . .	92	6 2	5th do. . . . .	30	0 0
Physician . . . . .	74	0 0	6th do. . . . .	30	0 0
Protestant Chaplain . .	36	18 6	7th do. . . . .	30	0 0
Presbyterian Chaplain .	36	18 6	8th do. . . . .	30	0 0
Roman Catholic Chaplain	36	18 6	Schoolmaster . . .	27	13 10
Governor . . . . .	301	18 6	Matron . . . . .	35	0 0
Deputy Governor . . .	45	0 0	Deputy Matron . .	18	0 0
1st Turnkey . . . . .	35	0 0	Hospital Nurse . .	22	13 2
2nd do. . . . .	30	0 0	Lamplighter . . .	13	17 0
3rd do. . . . .	30	0 0			
4th do. . . . .	30	0 0	Total, . . . . .	£986	4 2

The turnkeys receive prisoner's rations, but are not supplied with liveries. They are appointed by the Governor. I think it would be a better arrangement to have these situations filled by the Board of Superintendence and the Governor conjointly.

## Expenditure.

The total gaol expenditure for the year, as appears in schedule (C), of the Appendix, amounts to £2,002 17s. 2d. In this sum the item for provisions is £639 0s. 6½d.

There were four committals from the town of Carrickfergus, at my inspection. Their expenses in the gaol are repaid to the county by the grand jury of the town.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Antrim Gaol.

Two lunatics were in confinement in this prison on the 31st of December. Major Palmer, in our last report, has fully indicated the evils arising from the crowded state of the county gaol; and shown the manner in which the new house of correction at Belfast will operate in remedying the evils which at present arise from the over-crowded state of the gaol at Carrickfergus. This new prison is being built on the model of that at Pentonville, and will accommodate 300 prisoners.

#### BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

##### *Ballymena.*

County Antrim  
Bridewells.  
Ballymena.

I found this bridewell in very good order; it appears to be very well conducted. I recommended a visiting-book to be kept for the remarks of magistrates and other authorities; and also that a monthly report should be transmitted to the Board of Superintendence.

##### *Ballymoney.*

Ballymoney.

Similar cleanliness and regularity prevailed here to that which I have recorded at Ballymena. I have here likewise recommended the adoption of a visiting-book and monthly report.

##### *Antrim.*

Antrim.

This is one of the worst bridewells that I have ever inspected. I have to reiterate the complaints that have been frequently made by Major Palmer and myself. But our recommendations have been so long unattended to, that we must adopt some stronger measure to remedy the present discreditable state of things, if not altered against our next inspection.

#### BELFAST HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Belfast House of  
Correction.

This prison, which ranked in the worst class of those in the north of Ireland, so far as its size and structure were concerned, will next year be closed, as the new house of correction will be ready for the reception of prisoners in about twelve or thirteen months.

I visited this new building and found it in a state of considerable forwardness. Its plans reflect much credit on the architect. It may, when finished, be regarded as the model prison of Ireland. As Major Palmer has stated in our last report, the design is so framed, that should the separate system (for the operation of which it is at present constructed) be hereafter disapproved, it can be adapted to the purposes of any other system of confinement that may be preferred. But this is a result which I do not at all anticipate; for, as I have elsewhere expressed my conviction, I consider the separate system, not understood as the continuous solitary confinement that led to such disastrous results when first tried in America, but in a judiciously modified form, to be the soundest system of prison discipline, both in its penal and reformatory effects. Indeed, it may be generally regarded as futile to look for reformation where opportunities for mutual contamination are afforded to prisoners working or taking their meals in classes by day, or sleeping three or four in the same cell at night.

New Prison.

Mr. Lanyon, the county surveyor, reports (11th of January, 1844), that the works connected with the new house of correction are "proceeding satisfactorily; that the building is nearly half completed; and that he has little doubt that it will be ready for the reception of prisoners within one year from this date." When this period has elapsed, I look forward with confidence to the establishment of a prison to which we may refer as an example for imitation; and when I consider the fitness and capabilities of Mr. Forbes (the Governor) for the office he is to hold, I have still greater reason to think that the opening of the new house of correction at Belfast will be considered a most important era in the history of the progress of the prison system in this country.

In the present house of correction there are 38 separate sleeping cells, and two rooms containing 12 beds. There has been a decrease of 9 on the daily average (84) confined in 1843, compared with that of the preceding year. But notwithstanding this decrease, it will still be seen how completely inadequate was the accommodation for the number usually in custody.

Accommodation.

As a very natural consequence of this state of things, the number of re-committals in this gaol is enormous. For the last year they have amounted to no less a number than 506, or 38 per cent. on the total number confined. In the preceding year they were 487; a proportion greatly exceeding that of any other gaol in Ireland, except those of the city of Dublin; being in the former case over 35 per cent., and in the latter 43 per cent. in the total number confined. It may be said that in a prison situated in a populous city the re-committals will be always numerous; but in the city gaol of Cork, (which contains a more numerous population than Belfast,) the proportion of re-committals to the number confined for the same year was only 16 per cent. And I should also observe, that the great number of re-committals in the city of Dublin prisons is attributable to many sources far remote from a want of accommodation to establish an efficient system of prison discipline.

Re-committals.

The number of punishments for offences in prison amounted to 68.

The general appearance of the gaol was very cleanly.

As the industrial system of this gaol is so excellently maintained in spite of the difficulties the Governor has to contend with, I subjoin a return of the occupations of 74 prisoners in custody on the 30th of December:—

Occupation.



## NORTH DISTRICT.

*Belfast House of  
Correction.*

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Masons	.	.	2	Needlework	.	.	8
Carpenters	.	.	3	Knitting and Spinning	.	.	2
Shoemakers	.	.	4	Washing	.	.	2
Tailors	.	.	3	Prison duties	.	.	3
Weavers	.	.	4	Unemployed or sick	.	.	—
Other trades	.	.	5				
Stone breakers	.	.	29				
Prison duties	.	.	9				
Unemployed or sick	.	.	—				
Total,	.	.	59	Total,	.	.	15

It may be observed, that, of the whole number confined, not one was unprovided with employment; and, as might be expected from considering this system of industry, we find a very large sum arising at the end of the year from the profits on prisoners' work. The net profit from this source amounts to no less than £404 10s. 11½d., which deducted from the total expense of the gaol, leaves only £748 13s. 1½d. to be presented by the county for the support of this prison. I think the Governor deserves the highest credit for this result.

Dietary.

The cost of diet, which is mixed, is under 2½d. per head per day.

The accounts and other books of the prison seem to be kept with accuracy and minuteness. In fact, I thought there was an unnecessary degree of the latter in taking down full details in the description book of every drunkard merely committed for 48 hours.

Female Class.

The females are superintended by a matron and assistant, who attend to their instruction as well as the superintendence of their work. Their industry and cleanly appearance was most pleasing to witness; in fact, suggested a favourable comparison with their probable misery when their sentences might be completed, when they would return again with the ragged clothes in which they entered the gaol to the scenes of their former transgression; when many of them, cast out pennyless and friendless from a prison, will be exposed to temptations that it is indeed mournful to contemplate. That this conjecture is not unjustified will appear to any one who considers the number of re-committals in this gaol. But I am indeed happy to remember that a more favourable state of things may be now here confidently looked forward to, when the salutary effects of a well-conducted prison shall have commenced to exert their influence in Belfast.

Payments to  
Prisoners.

I have often regretted that the law should have absolutely forbidden the payment of a portion of profits to prisoners sentenced to hard labour; for I have observed that, under this enactment, the most deserving persons are often dismissed from prison with the strong incentive of destitution to drive them again into the commission of crime. But I do not despair of seeing some modification of this provision, leaving such payment of profits, to a certain degree, optional with the Board of Superintendence of each gaol, on the recommendation of the Governor and Local Inspector. Such a regulation would be, in my opinion, most desirable; and particularly so in places where no houses of refuge exist.

Should an increase of salary to the Governor of this prison be in contemplation on his taking the government of the new house of correction, I may here take the liberty of stating my opinion to be strongly in favour of the justice of that step.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

Co. Armagh Gaol.

*County of Armagh Gaol at Armagh.*

I INSPECTED this gaol twice in the course of the past year, in the months of September and December. On the former occasion, I met several members of the Board of Superintendence.

Minute of Grand  
Jury on insufficiency  
of Prison.

I am glad to be able to report, that the Grand Jury of this county are fully sensible of the insufficiency of the prison to receive the number of prisoners that are usually in confinement here, with any regard to an efficient and well regulated system of penal discipline. The following is a copy of a minute agreed to at the last Summer Assizes:—

"The Grand Jury, taking into consideration the state of the county gaol, are satisfied of its insufficiency to have the intentions of the Legislature, as to the classification of criminal prisoners, carried into effect, are of opinion, that the judicious outlay of a sum not exceeding £5,000 may remedy the evil. They do, therefore, recommend, that the Board of Superintendence take the proper steps for bringing before the rate-payers and Magistrates such portions of the existing plans as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, which we trust will be adopted at the ensuing Road Sessions.

"By order of the Grand Jury,

"WM. VERNER, *Foreman.*"

Accommodation.

By a reference to a table, which I have put together and inserted in my report on the city of Dublin prisons, it will be seen that this gaol of Armagh is generally, with one exception, (Antrim,) the most over-crowded in Ireland. It appears, that, in 1842, there was a daily proportion of 2½ prisoners to each separate sleeping apartment. But I should state, that, in this prison, the proportion is in reality much higher, as twelve cells returned in its accommodation are in reality not used as sleeping cells, but merely for the solitary confinement of refractory prisoners. So that if we divide the number of remaining available

rooms (36) into the daily average confined (123), we shall find, that there are 3·4 prisoners to each sleeping apartment in the gaol.

During the last year there has been a still higher daily average (136) confined in the prison, so that there have been within a very small fraction of four prisoners to each sleeping room. And it is to be borne in mind that this was only the *average* proportion; for occasionally when the gaol was very crowded, the consequences must have been subversive of all prison discipline.

These facts speak for themselves, and show the policy, or rather the necessity, of coming to some such resolution as that taken by the Grand Jury.

I am now very glad to be enabled to report, that, at the Special Sessions of Magistrates and cess-payers, held this month (January), the recommendation of the Grand Jury has been agreed to, as to the presentment of a sum not exceeding £5,000. But I apprehend the matter must again come before the Grand Jury for final ratification, before any immediate steps can be taken. Different plans have been submitted for the enlargement of this prison, and I believe one constructed by Mr. Murray is inclined to be adopted, but has been referred to that gentleman for alterations, in order to admit of an introduction of the separate system.

This last step must be considered a judicious one, as I certainly consider that no new gaol should be built, nor any old one enlarged, except with a view to the operation of this system.

The following table shows the number and classification of prisoners in custody on the day of my first inspection, the 19th of September:—

NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Armagh Gaol.

Classification of Prisoners.

DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	In Hospital.			TOTAL.
				M.	W.	B.	
Capital Convicts, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Convicted } For Imprisonment, . . . . .	5	2	—	—	—	—	7
at Assizes, } For Hard Labour, . . . . .	7	—	3	—	—	—	10
Convicted } For Imprisonment, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
at Sessions, } For Hard Labour, . . . . .	17	6	1	—	—	—	24
Convicted by Magistrates, . . . . .	11	2	1	—	—	—	14
For Trial at Assizes, . . . . .	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
For Do. at Sessions, . . . . .	9	11	1	—	—	—	21
Debtors receiving Allowance, . . . . .	26	3	—	1	—	—	30
Do. not receiving Allowance, . . . . .	12	—	—	1	—	—	13
Committed by Court-Martial, . . . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
For Government Fines, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total in Custody, . . . . .	98	28	6	2	—	—	134

The principal employment afforded to prisoners in this gaol consists in stone-breaking, from which some profit is derived. There is a tread-wheel for hard-labour sentences. There were only three men in the gaol on the 30th of December who were occupied in a useful trade, that of shoemaking. The female prisoners are generally employed in prison duties, spinning, sewing, &c. The net profit returned on the labour of all the prisoners for the year is £38 12s. 7d.

Employment.

The prisoners are only partially supplied with clothing. The store in which the bedding and clothing not in use are kept, was kept in a clean and orderly condition. Indeed this is a remark which I must do the officers the justice to apply to every department of the prison, where the latter part of the observation is not rendered somewhat inaccurate by the local defects of accommodation, upon which I have been dwelling. I suggested that an effort should be made to have all the prisoners (except debtors) provided with a suitable uniform, manufactured in the gaol. The Turnkeys (two of whom at present wear a sort of livery) are to be supplied with uniforms.

Clothing.

The mixed diet is used. No complaints could be made of the provisions, which were supplied at certainly moderate prices.

Dietary.

The infirmary (which is here a detached building) appeared to be well kept and conducted. Dr. Robinson attends carefully to his duties in this department; and the freedom from any serious contagion in this crowded gaol, where such a calamity might be reasonably apprehended, must be certainly, in a great degree, attributed to the vigilance of the Local Inspector and Medical attendant, who so ably second the efforts of the Governor to counteract the evils arising from the close confinement of so many persons in so contracted a space. The cases in hospital have ranged from one to eighteen *per diem*; 268 have been treated in the year, out of which number two deaths have occurred. About 810 dispensations of medicine have been casually prescribed in the prison. I have had a return of the cases treated in hospital forwarded to me; and I observe a very large proportion, almost a third, consists of cutaneous disorders, such as psora and herpes. In prisons where any prevalence of Itch is observed, sulphur-vapour baths should always be procured. When well constructed, they are most efficacious in arresting this disorder, and should always be used in the cases of prisoners coming into gaol affected with it.

Hospital.

The school department is conducted by an aged person, who has been connected with the gaol for many years. He is, notwithstanding his years, capable of instructing the prisoners; but as he also discharges the duty of storekeeper, the two occupations have been found to interfere with each other.

School Department.

The duties of the different officers appeared, from all the documents I inspected, to be

Officers.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
Co. Armagh Gaol.  
Books and Accounts.

punctually performed. Indeed, I regretted that so efficient a staff of officers had not a more favourable prison to superintend.

The office department appeared to be conducted with a good deal of regularity; and a satisfactory check against any fraud or negligence is secured by the manner in which the provisions are issued.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of this prison, I am very happy to see that only twenty-four cases of punishment, for prison offences, occurred from the 1st of January to the 30th of November. I would have expected a much higher number, and the fact of its being otherwise is much to the credit of the Governor and the subordinate officers of the gaol.

There is nothing else connected with this prison that calls at present for particular mention, especially as the present state of things will so soon be remedied where it is defective.

#### BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

County Armagh  
Bridewells.  
Ballybot.

##### *Ballybot, Newry.*

The Keeper of this bridewell (who was not present at my last visit) is an aged man, and should be superannuated, as last year suggested by Major Palmer. The bridewell continues in the same state which was then reported upon by my colleague.

Lurgan.

##### *Lurgan.*

I find much pleasure in testifying the cleanliness and regularity which I witnessed on my last visit to this bridewell, especially, as the year before last, I found it my disagreeable duty to report very unfavourably of its condition.

I received a report from the Local Inspector, which is in every way satisfactory, as to the condition of the bridewell. The only repairs now required are with reference to the pipes connected with the pump.

Lord Lurgan and Mr. Hancock have signed a favourable certificate as to the conduct of William Connolly, the Keeper.

Markethill.

##### *Markethill.*

This new bridewell appears quite sufficient to meet the exigencies of the district. I found it very clean and in general good condition. If the Keeper's salary has not been raised since our last report, I certainly join in Major Palmer's recommendation.

Newtownhamilton.

##### *Newtownhamilton.*

This bridewell is very well kept, and the Local Inspector, who frequently visits it, has not had any reason to complain of the manner in which it is conducted.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

County Cavan Gaol.

#### *County of Cavan Gaol at Cavan.*

I INSPECTED this prison on the 7th of December. There have not been any alterations made since our last inspection, notwithstanding the recommendations and suggestions repeated by my colleague, Major Palmer, in all of which I fully concur, and which I also beg to submit for the consideration of the Grand Jury at the next Assizes.

Number of Prisoners,  
and Accommodation.

The daily average number confined in this gaol for 1843, has been 142 and a fraction, being as near as possible to the corresponding return for the preceding year, when it ranged at 142 also. When any such number as this are in confinement, the gaol is totally inadequate to afford proper accommodation. There have been as many as 202 in this prison at one time in the year, whilst the separate sleeping cells only amount to 74. It is not necessary for me to dwell here on the evils which must arise where it is so impossible to separate the prisoners, or even to establish a satisfactory classification, as this is a subject upon which I have so often insisted before. In an over-crowded gaol, no matter how strict may be the vigilance of the officers (and in this prison I am disposed to give them every credit), when three prisoners are confined in the same sleeping cell, it would be difficult to over-estimate the danger, I had almost said the certainty, of contamination and disorder.

Classification.

On the day of my visit, however, there were only 80 prisoners in the gaol. They were distributed into the following classes:—

1. Misdemeanants tried,	6	7. Pauper debtors,	11
2. Do. do.	8	8. Females, No. 1,	10
3. Do. do.	10	9. Females, No. 2,	4
4. Felons tried,	7	10. Lunatics,	6
5. Felons untried,	8	11. Sick,	8
6. Master debtors,	2		
		Total,	80

The three first classes in this list might in reality form only one; but I apprehend the reason of this subdivision to be, that the number of prisoners being unusually low, it was still necessary to keep the Turnkeys of the respective classes occupied.

Cleanliness.

The general appearance of the gaol (irrespective of the defect of room, of which I have been complaining) was very cleanly, and the officers of the prison evidently do all in their power, by watchfulness and attention, to counteract its structural defects.

Employment.

Employment is provided for all the prisoners, except the sick and master debtors. It principally consists of stone-breaking, with the usual trades, such as shoe-making, net-making,



carpentry, &c. There were eight undergoing sentences of hard labour at my inspection; they were occupied on the tread-wheel every morning for a certain time, but during the remainder of the day were employed in useful trades. A sum of £402 13s. is credited to the county, arising from work done by the prisoners, during the year. This indicates a creditable system of industry.

The female division of this gaol merely contains two small day rooms, with four sleeping apartments. There were thirteen confined in one of the former on the day of my inspection. Three of these were lunatics, and I never witnessed a more striking instance of the inconvenience, irregularity, and disturbance of prison discipline arising from confinement of lunatics in gaols than upon this occasion. This, however, is an evil which we soon trust to see rectified, by increased accommodation in lunatic asylums, whether effected by the erection of new institutions, or by additions to those which already exist. But this is a subject to which we shall elsewhere have to direct more particular attention. One of the cases to which I allude in this gaol was a suicidal one, a female. She was under complete bodily restraint, but would, I think, have been treated in a very different manner in an asylum. However, I was here told that they could not otherwise manage her, or keep her from destroying herself. The laundry in this department of the gaol is limited in point of room.

The Matron and deputy attached to this class appear to be very active in the discharge of their duties.

The number of prisoners committed during the year amounted to 717. Of these, twelve were re-committals, that is, were "*committed before within the year*," but, if the return forwarded to me had been of *all* re-committals, without limiting the period to one year, I apprehend the number would have been greater.

All the prisoners are supplied with prison dresses, the male suits costing 17s. 9d., the female 13s. 1d. Clothing.

The amount of earnings credited to the prisoners for the year is £12 5s. 7½d.

The Chaplains attend regularly and perform all the duties indicated by the Act of Parliament. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles.

The hospital is the most objectionable part of the entire gaol. I do most respectfully suggest, that the Board of Superintendence should take immediate steps for its alteration. Instead of entering myself into its defects, I shall here insert a letter I have received from Dr. Roe, the Physician, who pays much attention to his duties at the gaol:— Hospital.

"Cavan Gaol, 30th December, 1843.

"During the past year no severe epidemic disease existed in the prison. Three cases only of catarrhal fever, one case with severe cerebral affection, and four cases with rather acute pulmonary symptoms; in all only eight cases, all of which terminated favourably. Scarletina also appeared in the prison, affecting two of the children, and two adults. The results were favourable. Measles also affected eight of the children and prisoners, and with a similar favourable result. A great number of chronic diseases and venereal complaints were also treated in the hospital, without anything very remarkable or peculiar in their treatment. Of the deaths which occurred in the hospital, there is only one which I feel called upon to notice here. It was that of Thomas Smith, a very old and infirm man, above 80 years, who from an old chronic disease, chiefly of a pulmonary and gastric nature, was labouring under hectic, with diarrhoea and great debility. This being strongly represented in the form of a memorial, he received his discharge from prison, and on the morning after, being dressed, and speaking cheerfully to the nurse, and some friends who came for him, he complained of feeling weak. He sat down, leaned his head on his daughter's breast, and expired. The nurse, who was in the room at the time thought it nothing more than common weakness, and went to procure him a little hartshorn, but before she could return with it he was dead. He was not a prisoner; therefore no inquest could be held on the body, and I did not hear of it until my next visit to the prison, on the day following. All other deaths, as they occur, are most minutely inquired into by the Coroner. Two deaths occurred amongst the lunatics; and respecting this class, I would take leave to observe, that in the gaol there is no provision for the accommodation, for the safety, or for the proper treatment of such. We have no separate, safe apartments for dangerous maniacs. We have no trained attendants, and the convalescent or quiet cases are exposed to the excitement, irritation, and annoyance of all the other prisoners, which must obviously not only injure the patients themselves, but also must interfere with the observance of strict gaol discipline.

"Respecting the hospital, I am obliged to say it is very inefficient, consisting only of three rooms, capable only of having four beds in each for both men and women, one room being given to the latter and two to the former. It is, therefore, evident, should any contagious disease break out in the prison, this accommodation would not be at all sufficient. Moreover, the rooms are of an octagon shape, with only one window, the ventilation of which is not perfect, owing to a closed box or blind being fixed at the bottom of it to obstruct the view into the court-yards. There is no provision for baths of any kind, and the water-closet is obliged to be in common both to men and women.

"Soon after the great epidemic fever of 1817-18, I represented these great defects, and a very convenient hospital was built in the rear of the prison. The prison soon after became so excessively crowded, that it was found necessary to occupy the hospital as a female prison, and to return again to the old hospital, situated at the top of a spiral staircase, in the old prison. The obvious defects of this, as regards communication and connexion with the different apartments and passages, do not require any comment.

"There is another subject on which I would wish to be guided in my duty by the united opinion of the Inspectors-General, viz., the almost indiscriminate giving of medicine to every prisoner in the gaol who may think proper to complain of illness, or apply for medicine.

"The Act of Parliament would appear to concur in the affirmative, and would direct me 'to prescribe for every sick person in the gaol;' yet common sense and justice would say, the Legislature never intended gaols to be made dispensaries. I would very respectfully suggest that the Inspectors-General would point out a more precise line of duty and practice, bearing in mind my being Surgeon of the gaol in consequence of my being County Infirmary Surgeon, for which I receive only £47 half-yearly,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Cavan Gaol.

Female Class, and Lunatics.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Cavan Gaol.

with a direction to attend the gaol, when required, as Surgeon; but that as Physician there is no provision, nor do I receive any salary, although I nearly lost my life from fever, contracted in my attendance upon the gaol—fever of 1817—and for many years after which I received the salary granted to gaol Physicians of the second class counties, with the wish and approval of the Judges and Grand Jury.

“GEORGE ROE, M.D.

“*Surgeon, County Cavan Infirmary, and Physician to the Gaol of Cavan.*”

If the Grand Jury would present for a sum to provide accommodation for the female classes, the hospital which they now occupy could be then appropriated to its original object.

With respect to the point on which Dr. Roe solicits our advice, I should say that there can be no difficulty in the question. He is certainly not bound to give medicine to all prisoners who may apply for it. The Act provides that he shall prescribe for those “who stand in need thereof;” but this cannot be construed to include persons who feign indisposition, which for many obvious reasons, is a constant practice of prisoners. One of the principal duties of a Physician attached to a gaol will consist in discriminating those that are really afflicted with disease, from those who feign illness. The detection of the imposition in the latter case, is at times a matter of some difficulty; but we are too well aware of Dr. Roe’s high professional reputation to suppose, that his conclusions on this point would be incorrect. There might certainly appear a degree of harshness in refusing medicine to any one, but all feelings of delicacy in this matter may be very well laid aside when a prisoner is detected in attempting an imposition.

There were 72 cases of the usual punishments for prison offences during the year.

I do not find that there are any other topics connected with this prison upon which I need at present dwell; but I hope that against our next visit, at least some of the suggestions offered by Major Palmer and myself will have received a favourable consideration.

Co. Cavan Bridewells.

#### BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Bailieborough.

##### *Bailieborough.*

In the inspection of this bridewell I have this year been obliged to avail myself of the services of Mr. Gallogzy, the Governor of the county gaol, from whom I annex the following letter:—

“Cavan, January 4th, 1844.

“SIR,—I have just returned from inspecting Bailieborough Bridewell, where I found every thing in good order, the cells, day rooms, and yards clean and regular. I must, however, call your particular attention to the state of the walls of the yards, which are in a ruinous state. I could actually see the gardens outside, through the holes in the walls for want of pinning and dashing, like the other bridewells, three feet lower than they should be, which makes them very insecure.

“There was nothing wanting but a few night buckets, which I shall get made here, and sent over. I have got proper registries printed, and inspection books for each of the three bridewells, and forwarded to them. I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant, &c.,

“GEORGE GALLOGZY, Governor of Cavan Gaol.

“To Francis White, Esq., Inspector-General of Prisons.”

Ballyconnell.

##### *Ballyconnell.*

I found this bridewell in a cleanly condition. There was no registry or visiting book; but this has been remedied, as will be seen from Mr. Gallogzy’s letter. The diet costs 7d. per head per diem. The committals were about the same in number as last year, the average being 30 every quarter.

Cootehill.

##### *Cootehill.*

I cannot report favourably of the condition of this bridewell. The chimneys smoke very much, causing much annoyance to those confined, and not by any means adding to the cleanliness of the interior. As there is no back entrance, a good deal of inconvenience appears to arise from the cleaning of the ash-pit, &c., the soil from which has necessarily to be removed through the bridewell. The bed clothes were very bad. I always suggest that a rug should be substituted for the third blanket, at present used as a counterpane. It is both more cleanly and more economical.

In consequence of the escape of a convict from this bridewell, in October, I subjoin the following minute of proceedings, at the Board of Superintendence, on an inquiry into the circumstances:—

“At a meeting of the Board of Superintendence, held at Cavan gaol, on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, 1843, for the purpose of inquiring into the escape of Thomas Shenan, a convict, from the Cootehill bridewell, on Tuesday, 24th October, 1843, the following members were present, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, Chairman; G. M. Knipe, Henry Kilbie, Francis Thompson, Robt. Burrowes, Esqrs.,

“The Board having called George Treanor, bridewell keeper, of Cootehill, and having examined him upon oath, are of opinion, that, from his own statement, he had not acted with sufficient vigilance, in allowing the convict, Thomas Shenan, to be in the yard with another prisoner, without any guard, but considering the very high character Treanor bears, and his general strict attention to his duty, the Board, in reporting the circumstance to the Judge of Assize and the Grand Jury, do not think it necessary to remove him, more than that he should be admonished to be more careful for the future.

(Signed)

“J. KILMORE, &c.”

FRANCIS WHITE, Inspector-General.



*County of Donegal Gaol at Lifford.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Donegal  
Gaol, Lifford.*

This prison continues to maintain the high character which the Governor and Local Inspector deserve so much credit for establishing and maintaining.

The following table shows the number and classification of prisoners in custody on the 31st of December :—

Number and Classification of Prisoners.

Classification of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Sick in Hospital.		Solitary Confinement.	Total.
			Males.	Females.		
Felons tried, . . . . .	3	2	—	—	—	5
Do. untried, . . . . .	4	2	—	—	—	6
Misdemeanants tried, . . . . .	53	10	—	—	—	63
Do. untried, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Master Debtors, . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	5
Pauper Debtors, . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	5
Witnesses, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deserters, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lunatics, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total, . . . . .	73	14	—	—	—	87

The average daily number in confinement for the year has been 100, being an increase of 19 over the average of the preceding year. The gaol is adequate to the reception of this number, as it contains 85 cells, and 15 other rooms with beds. It exhibited every appearance of cleanliness at my inspection. The corridors and day rooms are very well ventilated, and the prison stores, and beds and bedding are in good condition, and carefully kept. Indeed, all through the gaol, a general and systematic regularity is observable.

I should say, that the Turnkeys in this prison appear to be very well selected and calculated for the discharge of their duties. They are provided with a uniform, at the cost of £5 2s. 9d. a suit. I subjoin a memorandum of the salaries and cost of rations of the minor officers :—

	Salaries.		Value of Rations.		Cost of Clothing.				
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1st Turnkey, . . . . .	40	0	0	14	13	3	5	2	9
2nd do., . . . . .	30	0	0	12	13	11½	5	2	9
3rd do., . . . . .	23	0	0	12	13	11½	5	2	5
4th do., . . . . .	20	0	0	12	12	11½	5	2	9
5th do., . . . . .	20	0	0	12	13	11½	5	2	9
6th do., . . . . .	20	0	0	12	13	11½	5	2	9
Schoolmaster, . . . . .	23	0	0	17	8	11½	5	2	8
Matron, . . . . .	30	0	0	12	13	11½	—		

I think that a progressive scale of salaries (even more completely graduated than in this instance) is an excellent arrangement, worthy of being adopted in every prison, as best calculated to secure an active, vigilant, and efficient staff of officers.

The general employment of the prisoners consists of stone and bone-breaking; but no considerable profit is derived from this branch of the prison industry, in consequence of there being very little demand for these articles in this district. There is no tread-wheel, which is, in my opinion, not at all to be regretted. Occupation is occasionally afforded to the prisoners in the exercise of different trades; but here, as almost universally elsewhere in Ireland, there is wide room for the further introduction of useful industry amongst the prisoners, in the acquisition and practice of useful and profitable trades.

A mixed diet is used at a daily expense scarcely exceeding 2½d. a-head, being a cheaper rate than that of the previous year. There has been a considerable reduction in the total cost of each prisoner for 1843. In 1842, it was £16 14s. 7d., whilst last year, it has only amounted to £14 4s. 2½d. The entire expenditure of the gaol for the year is, however, greater than in 1842, on account of the greater number committed. It is returned this year as amounting to £1,421 1s. 2d. Contracts (I should have mentioned) have been secured for this year (1844) at very moderate prices, for meal, milk, and potatoes; and also for coal, at 14s. 9d. a-ton.

I inspected the prison account books and registries, and they appeared to be kept in a minute and accurate manner.

The Chaplains attend regularly to the inspection of provisions, as well as to their other more important duties. They report favourably of the attention of prisoners to divine service. But I found that a practice existed here of prisoners sometimes attending indiscriminately the services performed by the other Clergymen, as well as their own. I was told it was the result of their own desire; but of this I had no doubt, as I am sure in no prison in Ireland is any compulsion in this respect applied. However, I must say, that my observations on this point, in this (as well as other) prisons, have led me to the conviction

Occupation.

Dietary and Expenditure.

Books and Accounts.

Attendance on Divine Service.

## NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal  
Gaol, Lifford.

that this habit is merely resorted to for the purpose of idling, or avoiding other alternatives of prison routine. When the gaol officers have good reason to believe the practice is resorted to for this purpose, I would strongly recommend their discountenancing it; but when it is the result of honest motives (which, indeed, I think is only seldom the case), I would be the last person to suggest the slightest interference.

The visits of the Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Physician were very regularly recorded in the visiting book.

## Hospital.

The general state of the gaol during the past year has been healthy; although the charge for medicine has been largely increased in the expenditure, since 1842, when it was only £4 10s. It has amounted this year to £17 7s. 3d.

Although the infirmary is not a detached building, it still affords good accommodation, and fully partakes of the general neatness and regularity of the prison. Thirty-six cases, as appears from the following memorandum, have been treated in hospital, and discharged, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December. It will be seen there has not been the slightest symptom of any epidemic during that period:—

Syphilis, . . . . .	4	Furunculi, . . . . .	1
Gonorrhoea, . . . . .	1	Rheumatism, . . . . .	1
Catarrh, . . . . .	6	Dyspepsia, . . . . .	2
Itch, . . . . .	5	Wounds, . . . . .	3
Ulcers, . . . . .	3	Diseased spine, . . . . .	1
Cholic, . . . . .	1	Returned as "old age and debility,"	3
Inflammation of the eye, .	1	Unspecified, . . . . .	1
Spasms, . . . . .	1		
Bronchitis, . . . . .	1	Total, . . . . .	36
Erysipelas, . . . . .	1		

The Physician has stated, that he has generally observed a prevalence of attacks on the chest amongst the prisoners, when the month of April has been at all cold; and this he attributes to the sudden discontinuance of fires, in accordance with the gaol regulation. I think that this observation might be attended to for the future, and a little latitude allowed from the strictness of this rule, when circumstances require it.

## Instruction.

The instruction of the prisoners is attended to by the Turnkeys in their respective classes, and under the direction of a schoolmaster. A register of progress is kept.

## Clothing.

Since our last report, gaol dresses have been partially supplied. They are distributed to such prisoners as enter the prison badly in want of clothing, and also to those who are sentenced to any period over six months' confinement.

I think some more working sheds might be advantageously erected.

Before concluding my report on this Gaol (the general management of which is so laudably conducted), I must repeat the recommendation already put forward by Major Palmer and myself, as to the retirement of prisoners to their respective cells at meal hours.

Suggestions have been made for the sub-division of the twelve day rooms into two cells, each for separate confinement. I am not prepared to recommend this precise arrangement; but I think a few of these day rooms or of the sleeping rooms might be usefully converted to that purpose for the separation of cases of recommitment, and others requiring a more strict degree of prison discipline.

County Donegal  
Bridewells.

## BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

## Buncrana.

## Buncrana.

I found this bridewell kept in a very orderly condition. The Keeper is an efficient officer, and at a salary of £25 a-year. A mixed dietary is adopted, at a daily expense of 4d. a head. The structure of the bridewell I cannot approve of; but it is now too late to complain on this head.

The Local Inspector visits occasionally. Sessions are held only once a-year; and there has been only one committal during the last quarter.

## Donegal.

## Donegal.

This bridewell was very cleanly at my visit, which is all I can say in its favour; as from its situation under the court-house, it is damp, dark, and ill ventilated. Some repairs are necessary.

The Keeper's salary is £25 a-year. The diet is supplied on unusually low terms for a bridewell, costing only about 2d. a-day. Quarter Sessions are held, and Petty Sessions every three weeks.

An inspection book should be procured.

## Letterkenny.

## Letterkenny.

I found this bridewell very cleanly at my inspection; but the want of a store is much felt. A mixed diet is supplied at 4d. a-head. The Keeper's salary is £30. Committals are lessening in this district.

The walls of the yards require rough-dashing, for their preservation. A visiting book should be supplied to the Keeper, for the remarks of those authorized to visit.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

*County of Down Gaol at Downpatrick.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County Down Gaol,  
Downpatrick.*

I INSPECTED this prison on the 13th of November, and found it in an exceedingly neat and cleanly condition. But (as I believe I remarked in my first report,) the ventilation is not so complete as could be desired, either in the corridors or the cells. Indeed, the doors leading into the latter are most inconveniently small, being only about five feet by twenty inches.

Although this prison possesses one great advantage, in having a number of cells considerably more than sufficient to accommodate the average number of prisoners, with a single sleeping cell to each, still, it is to be regretted, that they are not at all of a sufficient size to admit of the prisoners being treated according to the separate system. However, this has been repeatedly observed before. There is a suggestion of Major Palmer's on this subject in our last report, as to the conversion of 100 cells into 50, fit for separate confinement, by throwing two small ones into one large. This is a matter for attention; but, in discussing it, there is one important consideration which must be taken into account, whether the undeniable advantages arising from this measure in itself might not be counterbalanced by the evil of crowding the rest of the prisoners into the remaining 100 cells.

No mode of heating the cells and corridors has as yet been introduced in this gaol; nor have the inspection holes, recommended in the doors, been adopted. Neither have the working sheds, proposed by Major Palmer, been erected, which I think is to be regretted, especially as the principal labour carried on in this prison consists of stone-breaking, an occupation which cannot be carried on in bad weather, where the prisoners are unprovided with any shelter.

The following table shows the names, situations, and salaries of the different officers of the gaol. The subordinate officers are all reported to be well qualified for their places, and are appointed by the Board of Superintendence.

Accommodation.

Officers.

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

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

The subjoined table gives the number and classification of the prisoners on the day of my visit, the 13th of November :—

Number and Classi-  
fication of Prisoners.

PRISONERS.	Males.	Females.	Hospital.		TOTAL.
			Males.	Females.	
Felons tried, . . . . .	31	25	4	2	62
Do. untried, . . . . .	—	5	—	3	8
Misdemeanants tried, . . . . .	38	13	—	—	51
Do. untried, . . . . .	3	6	1	—	10
Debtors on gaol allowance, . . . . .	18	3	2	—	23
Do. supporting themselves, . . . . .	23	—	2	—	25
Deserters, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Lunatics, . . . . .	3	—	—	1	4
Total, . . . . .	117	52	9	6	184

The daily average number confined for the past year has been 178, being a decrease of twelve from 1842. There were, at one period, 225 in custody, which was the highest number for the year. The re-committals amount to 101, and have been returned to me in the following form, which I would wish to see followed in all the other prisons, in the formation of similar documents. Cases not here particularized (as, for instance, drunkenness,) might be added, with a specification of the number of times committed.

Committals and  
Re-committals.

Re-committals to Downpatrick Gaol, in 1843 :—

FOR FELONIES.		FOR MISDEMEANORS.		VAGRANTS.		TOTAL.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
23	17	45	13	—	3	68	33

F



NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Down Gaol,  
Downpatrick.

I also annex a memorandum of the committals in the same period, distinguishing the offences:—

Criminal prisoners,	.	.	.	531
Debtors,	.	.	.	284
Revenue prisoners,	.	.	.	15
Drunkards,	.	.	.	115
Vagrants lodged by Police,	.	.	.	87
Total committals,	.	.	.	1,032

Occupation.

Stone-breaking, as I have already stated, forms the principal employment provided for the prisoners. But some trades are also (though not to a considerable extent) practised. From the Summer Assizes of 1842 to the Summer Assizes of 1843, a sum of £32 19s. 9d. had been paid to prisoners as their profits; and a sum of £92 7s. 3d. credited to the county, for the same period. I have only to say, on this subject, that I have remarked here, as almost generally elsewhere, that easily acquired and profitable trades are neither taught nor practised to the extent that I could at all desire to have to report. But, still, I do not despair to see a great advancement in this branch of prison industry within no distant period, for even within the last two years, progress has been almost generally made.

Hospital.

The male and female infirmaries are much to be praised in this gaol. They are separate buildings, conveniently constructed, well ventilated, and kept in an orderly and cleanly manner. I remarked, however, that the Turnkey, who filled the place of attendant in the male hospital, did not appear to possess the degree of intelligence desirable in one who attends upon, or is in any way intrusted with the administration of medicine to the sick. There are ten Turnkeys in the prison, and I think one better qualified for the duties could, most probably, be easily selected. A book should always be kept by an hospital attendant, with the names, &c., of those under his care, and to which he can refer for his instructions, as to the several wants and medicines of each. I insert Doctor Brabazon's report. The concluding remark is one in which I completely concur, having been fully impressed with a conviction that a large amount of medicine is given in gaols to prisoners who merely apply for it for the purposes stated by Dr. Brabazon. Sheetting should be immediately provided for the hospital beds.

"January, 1844.

"I beg to report, that during the past year, the number of cases treated by me in the hospital, and throughout the body of the county of Down gaol, has been 272; of these 93 were transferred to hospital. The greatest number prescribed for, on any one day, was 23. There has been but one death, that of a debtor, suffering under hopeless pulmonary consumption. Five women have, within the same period, been safely delivered. A large number of the prisoners are found, on their coming into gaol, to have itch. It appears to be desirable, that a separate ward should be set apart for their treatment, as also that sick prisoners, when sent to hospital, should be provided with sheets, to prevent their successors in the same bed from contracting itch or syphilis. Two prisoners have been flogged, (one three times,) under my observation, by sentence of the Assistant-Barrister.

"Further experience of the medical duties of a prison confirms my opinion, that a very important part of the Surgeon's duty is to detect malingerers in their attempts to feign disease, with a view to obtain a relaxation of their sentence, or of the ordinary prison discipline.

"PH. E. BRABAZON, Surgeon, County Down Infirmary and Gaol."

Instruction.

A school is carried on every day in the chapel, from ten till twelve o'clock, under a schoolmaster, who also acts as clerk and purveyor to the gaol. The Kildare-street school-books are those used. The Chaplains also pay attention to the instruction of the classes. They report, generally, that they find prisoners for minor offences to be attentive to religious and temporal instruction, and that they appear to leave the prison with their moral habits and feelings improved; that the reverse is observable in those convicted of felony and deeper shades of crime.

I subjoin a memorandum of the number of officers' visits, up to the 13th day of November, 1843:—

Protestant Chaplain,	.	.	.	145
Presbyterian do.,	.	.	.	162
Roman Catholic do.,	.	.	.	126
Surgeon,	.	.	.	189
Apothecary,	.	.	.	154

Books and Accounts.

The office appeared to be well conducted, and the accounts very accurately kept. The provision stores are very small and not well lighted; but I examined the provisions, and found them of an excellent quality. The Chaplains' journals showed that no complaints had been made during the year. The average cost of diet daily per head from the Summer Assizes, 1842, to the same period in 1843, has been 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

I forgot to state, that a prisoner had effected his escape from the gaol; and that as it appeared that one of the Turnkeys had been guilty of culpable neglect in the matter, he was dismissed by the Board, and another appointed in his place.

Debtors.

It may have been observed that the number of debtors returned in confinement, on the day of my visit was very large, being no less than 48, out of 184. I have received some remarks from Mr. Rowan, the Governor, on this subject, which I shall append along with the following table, referring to 23 of the number who were on the gaol allowance:—



## RETURN of Poor Debtors in DOWN GAOL, with the Length of Time confined, the Amount of their Debts, and the Cause of their continuance in Confinement.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Down Gaol,  
Downpatrick.

No.	Names.	How long Confined.	Amount detained for.	Debt not detained for.	Impediments to Discharge.	Probable expense of discharge.
1	B. M'C.	4 months	£ 45 3 2	167 0 0	Expects to get a settlement. [Insolvent Commission.	£ s. d.
2	H. T.	1 month	3 1 11	5 0 0	Has a pension of 1s. 1d. per day. Not in time for last	1 2 6
3	J. R.	12 months	120 0 0	—	Expects a settlement.	
4	P. L.	3 yrs. & 10 mon. for contempt of Court	—	—	Not complying with the orders of Insolvent Court.	Not known.
5	H. M'C.	7 months	10 0 0	—	Expecting a settlement.	
6	J. S.	9 months	7 12 0	50 0 0	Expecting a settlement.	
7	H. S.	7 months	12 10 0	50 0 0	Expecting a settlement.	
8	J. H.	1 month	2 17 10	15 0 0	Not in time for last Insolvent Commission.	5 0 0
9	H. K.	3 months	13 0 0	64 0 0	Want of means to try the legality of imprisonment.	
10	J. F.	4 weeks	1 16 11	4 5 6	Intends to apply for discharge at the next Quarter Sessions.	
11	G. P.	6 weeks	—	—	Remanded four months, at last Insolvent Commission.	
12	H. M'C.	1 month	1 0 2½	100 0 0	Not in time for last Insolvent Commission.	
13	J. F.	2 weeks	1 1 5	21 0 0	Not in time for last Insolvent Commission.	
14	T. J.	2 weeks	4 1 11	9 0 0	Not in time for last Insolvent Commission.	
15	F. K.	4 months	2 19 6	—	Want of means to employ an Attorney.	1 0 0
16	S. M'C.	4 days	0 16 11	5 0 0	Not in time for last Insolvent Commission.	
17	G. A.	15 days	2 8 0	14 0 0	Not in time for last Insolvent Commission.	
18	R. B.	1 week	5 13 2	80 0 0	Not in time for last Insolvent Commission.	
19	B. M'A.	—	—	—	Discharged on bail to appear at next Commission.	
20	R. K.	1 month	2 0 0	—	Debt to Queen for breach of Excise laws.	
21	O. M.	3 days	25 0 0	—	Debt to the Queen for breach of Customs' laws.	
22	R. F.	1 month	3 3 0	3 0 0	Expects a settlement.	
23	J. G.	17 days	5 3 11	3 0 0	Not in time for last Insolvent Commission.	

"Down Gaol, 20th November, 1843.

"DEAR SIR,—I enclose you with this a return of the names of the poor debtors in Down gaol, on the day of your inspection. You will observe, that some of those detained for small sums are in debt to others to a much greater amount, for which they fear they would be arrested, if out of gaol. They, therefore, expect to compromise with their creditors. I cannot form any opinion of their capability of paying the legal expenses of getting out, none being from this immediate neighbourhood. I think it rarely happens that they are kept in long on that account. Their friends make an exertion to help them in this, when they could not, from the distance of their homes, or perhaps their poverty, supply them with food and necessaries. A certificate from a Minister and a Magistrate, that a debtor is not able to support himself in gaol, entitles him to the county allowance. Some, who have not friends to apply for such certificate, are put on the allowance, by my authority. I observe the reasons given for remaining are as follows:—Expecting settlement, six; not in time for application to Insolvent or Quarter Sessions Courts, ten; under sentence of Court, two; fines to Queen, two; considers his arrest illegal, but has not the means at present to try it, one; bailed out since inspection, one; want of means, one. The expense of giving bail, according to the Act for relief of insolvent debtors, prevents some from taking advantage of it. I understand the expense is about £2. Applications to the Barrister for maintenance from detainer are very few. The Barrister requires, as I am informed, the case to be regularly brought before him, and notice of the application to be served on the detaining creditor. The order for discharge afterwards is only from that particular debt."

## Bridewell at Newry.

Newry Bridewell.

When I inspected this bridewell, I found it in a cleanly and orderly state, but no steps have been taken to effect the alterations recommended in our last report. Major Palmer has strongly recommended either the erection of a new bridewell, or a large addition to the present one, for which latter purpose there is ample room. Taking into account the great distance of this bridewell (the only one in the county) from the county prison, I hope that either of the proposed measures will meet with the favourable attention of the Grand Jury, at the ensuing Assizes.

The total expense of this bridewell for 1843 has been £80 18s. 11½d., the Keeper's salary being £35.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

## County of Fermanagh Gaol at Enniskillen.

Co. Fermanagh Gaol,  
Enniskillen.

THIS old Gaol is very defective in point of accommodation; but this will, of course, be remedied by the completion of the additional buildings now in progress, and which will be opened for the reception of prisoners in about twelve months.

The following table shows the morning state of the gaol on the 10th of November:—

Number and Classification of Prisoners.

No.	Description of Prisoners.	Men.	Women.	HOSPITAL.		Total.
				Men.	Women.	
1	Misdemeanants convicted	15	3	1	—	19
2	Felons ditto	7	7	4	1	19
3	{ Debtors on allowance	10	3	—	—	13
	{ — not on allowance.	19	1	—	—	20
4	Felons untried	—	—	—	—	—
5	Misdemeanants untried	2	—	—	—	2
6	For Fines	9	1	—	1	11
7	For further Examination	—	—	—	1	1
7	Transportation	—	—	—	1	1
9	Lunatics	1	1	—	—	2
10	Soldiers by Court-martial	12	—	—	—	12
11	Revenue	2	1	—	—	3
12	Deserters	1	—	—	—	1
Total in Custody.		78	17	5	4	104

**NORTH DISTRICT.**  
*Co. Fermanagh Gaol,*  
*Enniskillen.*  
**Accommodation.**

The daily average confined in 1842, was 107; and last year it was a fraction over 105. For the proper confinement of this number the old gaol is quite inadequate—it only contains thirty-two single cells, and twelve other rooms with beds in them. The new building will afford seventy good cells, adapted for the purposes of separation; and also a commodious hospital.

As for any proper classification of prisoners, it is at present rendered still more impossible, from the inconvenience caused by the carrying on of the new buildings.

**Occupation.**

The different parts of the gaol were all cleanly. Stone-breaking constitutes the principal, almost the sole, occupation of the prisoners. On the 9th of November there were 106 prisoners in custody; out of this number fifty-five males and thirteen females were employed as follows:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone breaking	40	Spinning	6
Sweeping and Whitewashing	9	Washing	4
Weaving and Winding	2	Sewing	2
Cooking	4	Wardswoman	1
	<hr/> 55		<hr/> 13

The remaining prisoners were—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Master Debtors	20	Debtors	4
In hospital	5	In hospital	4
Solitary confinement	5		<hr/> 8
	<hr/> 30		

There were nineteen of the hard labour class breaking stones; and they were all most wretchedly clad; many of them, in fact, in rags, and without shoes or stockings. I observed a fine young boy, about thirteen years old, associated at labour in this class, with old and hardened criminals; and as there was nothing approaching to separation amongst them, I thought this should have been avoided.

Most of the male prisoners were wretchedly in want of clothing.

**Instruction.**

The Schoolmaster, who is old, and has held his present situation twenty-two years, was instructing a class of seven adult persons on the day of my inspection; but from what I witnessed I cannot report favourably of this branch of the gaol management.

The use of the tread-mill was discontinued in consequence of the progress of the new building interfering.

I shall not dwell on the defects of the hospital here, as they will be remedied when the addition is finished. Indeed, I understand the hospital will be the first portion completed.

**Female Class.**

The female portion of the prison is very confined in its accommodation; containing but one day-room and four cells, into which space are usually crowded from twenty to fifty persons. The female prisoners were miserably clad, and several of them bare-footed.

The visiting book showed a punctual attendance on the part of the Chaplains, and other Officers of the gaol.

**Profit from labour.**

The outlay on work for the year has been £75 4s. 11d., whilst the sum given as arising from the work amounts to £183 19s. 8d., showing a profit of £108 to the county. This seems surprising, considering how very little profit arises here from stone-breaking, which constitutes almost the only occupation in this prison.

**Dietary.**

There have been eighty cases of the usual punishments for prison offences during the year. Contracts have been entered into for the last six years for the supply of milk only; but all other articles were purchased by a provider. Notwithstanding that this system is generally (and naturally) considered the least economical; it is still curious that the cost of prisoners in this gaol is one of the very lowest in Ireland. It certainly speaks much in favour of the integrity of the provider. This year, (1844,) however, contracts are being more largely entered into; and have been concluded for potatoes, milk, coal, candles, turf, soap and oil. I think this is a better arrangement, as there are some disadvantages attending the other, under which room was left for complaints that will now be obviated.

The daily cost for diet, per head, has been scarcely over 2d. for the past year; and the total cost of each prisoner, only £10 16s. 6½d.

The Chaplains attend regularly to the inspection of provisions.

I would strongly urge, on the attention of the Board of Superintendence, the propriety of taking some step to procure gaol dresses for the prisoners. We trust that before our next report this great desideratum will have been supplied.

A uniform should also be given to the Turnkeys; but until the former more urgent recommendation is attended to, it would be a sort of injustice to press this.

**New Buildings.**

I have in my possession a general plan of the new buildings in this prison, but not of a sufficiently minute description to require publication in this report; next year, however, we will give a full report on the new prison.

We look forward with much satisfaction to the opening of this addition; and trust, that with such increased accommodation and facilities, the foundation of a sound and useful prison system will be established. I should have reported much more minutely on the state of this gaol, but that I considered it useless to do so as the Grand Jury have so well provided for its amelioration.

**Removal of Governor**

The present Governor, (who is a very efficient prison officer,) is shortly to be removed to

the direction of a new prison in Dublin. We hope to be able to state in our next report that he has been succeeded by an officer, at least, equally well calculated to assume the management of this gaol. The appointment of an officer to this situation is one, the local importance of which cannot be overrated. It rests, we believe, with the High Sheriff.

*Bridewell at Newtownbutler.*

I have received a report on this bridewell, the only one in the county, from Mr. Lamb, the Governor of the county gaol. It is cleanly and in general good order, with the exception of some broken panes of glass. There are five cells and two day-rooms.

The Keeper is a steady officer, and keeps the registry correctly. Up to the 27th of December, there were forty-seven committals for the year, forty-three males and four females, for

Misdemeanors	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
Drunkenness	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Larceny	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Desertion	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	47

A turf shed is much required.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Fermanagh Gaol,  
Enniskillen.

Newtownbutler  
Bridewell.

*County of Leitrim Gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon.*

I INSPECTED this gaol on the 30th of November, and had the pleasure of meeting, on that occasion, two members of the Board of Superintendence, who take a warm interest in its direction.

Its construction is not at all well adapted for a separation of the classes into which the prisoners are distributed, much less for a distinct separation of individual prisoners, if the authorities were disposed to make a trial of this latter system.

The general appearance of the gaol was cleanly; but a considerable degree of dampness prevailed through the corridors and cells. The weather was very inclement at the period of my inspection; but from the exposed situation of the prison, as well as its contiguity to the river, it is, I should suppose, much subject to this inconvenience in winter, especially as there is no mode of diffusing through it a general and sufficient degree of warmth, beyond the ordinary fires in the day rooms. The cells in the female side were very damp, and most of the windows unglazed. The following table shows the numbers of the classes on the day I inspected, the 30th November, as they are reported to me from the gaol:—

1. Female Debtors,	.	.	1	9. Untried Prisoners,	.	.	5
2. Female Lunatics,	.	.	3	10. Pauper and Master Debtors,	.	.	14
3. Tried Females,	.	.	4	Male Hospital, { Misdeameanants, 5			
4. Untried Females,	.	.	1	Debtors,	.	.	2
5. Reception Room,	.	.	1	Female Hospital,	.	.	2
6. Tried Misdeameanants,	.	.	18				
7. Tried Misdeameanants,	.	.	12	Total,	.	.	79
8. Do., sentenced to hard labour,	.	.	11				

General observations.

In this prison there is no useful and profitable occupation provided for the prisoners. In this point it is peculiarly defective. There is a tread-wheel (supplying water to the prison) on which hard labour prisoners are placed for five hours and a half every day. Stone-breaking is also carried on, but here with no profit. Prisoners perform the duties of cooks and wardsmen, and are also engaged, when necessary, in cleaning the prison.

There is no branch of the penal system of greater importance than a profitable industrial employment for criminals, which shall not only return some profit towards their support in prison, but also instruct them against their discharge, in some useful trade, the practice of

Occupation.

\* A good deal of latitude is allowed, with regard to the classifications adopted in different gaols; but it would be desirable that the Act of Parliament, as to this subject, should be more closely complied with, than in this instance. It enjoins the formation of five consecutive classes, and such others as shall conduce "to good order and discipline." If a uniform table, for showing the daily state of a prison, were accordingly adopted, like this I now subjoin, it would obviate much confusion.

Classification.	Hospital.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Debtors,	—	—	—	—
2. Convicted Felons,	—	—	—	—
3. Convicted Misdeameanants,	—	—	—	—
4. Charged with Felony,	—	—	—	—
5. Charged with Misdeameanour,	—	—	—	—
6. †	—	—	—	—
7.	—	—	—	—
8.	—	—	—	—
Total confined,	—	—	—	—

† In this space might be inserted any further distinction, such, for instance, as that of "lunatics," should such exist in the gaol.



## NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Leitrim Gaol,  
Carrick-on-Shannon.Employment of  
Debtors.

which may afford them an honest livelihood. In this the county of Leitrim gaol is exceedingly defective; and when I consider what a small capital and a little energy is capable of effecting, in the establishment of an efficient industrial system, I am surprised that the complaints of the Inspectors-General on this subject have not been as yet attended to.

Connected with this, is another subject, to which I must here refer, and which has caused some misunderstanding in the prison, namely, the practice of compelling the pauper debtors to break stones. A question was raised as to whether this course was legal or not, and the debtors memorialled the Government, praying that it should be discontinued. An answer was returned to the effect, that if no profits were returned from that species of labour, they could not be compelled to work at it.

This question has also been raised in other prisons; but I may here state, that with regard to this particular instance, my own conviction is strongly against the practice. The eighth general rule (109th section of the Prison Act) enacts, that poor debtors are to be "placed in every respect on the same footing as untried poor prisoners of any other class." Now, the 104th section, whilst it provides for the keeping of "every poor prisoner" (which, of course, according to the 8th rule I have cited, must include every poor debtor), expressly provides that "no person shall be put to hard labour, who has not been convicted of some offence, and sentenced to imprisonment for the same."

From the context of these two provisions, it is quite clear, that although poor debtors may be kept to work, it is still illegal to employ them at any species of hard labour, under which term I apprehend stone-breaking must be included.

## Number of Prisoners.

The average number daily in confinement for the past year has been 90, a decrease of 22 from the former year. There are 80 single cells in the gaol, 11 debtors' rooms, and 8 female rooms. So that during the past year, the accommodation has been generally adequate.

There were 691 committals up to the 30th of November, and only 12 of these were re-committals. The prisoners are supplied with clothing. The diet provided is of a mixed description. There had been one complaint in the Chaplains' journal, as to the quality of the potatoes; but this was rectified, and no other cause of dissatisfaction afforded. The stores and provisions were all kept in good order, and the latter, when I inspected, of an excellent description. The daily cost of diet a-head is under 2½d. The total cost of each prisoner per annum is only £13 11s. 3d.

A new laundry has been added to the gaol since last year. The want of it had been much felt previously. Four prisoners are usually employed at cooking. Neither these nor the wardsmen receive any remuneration.

## Instruction.

The school is conducted by a schoolmaster, who also acts as prison clerk. The Turnkeys assist in preparing and teaching their respective classes.

## Hospital.

There are two infirmaries separate for the sexes, with similar accommodation in each. They are well conducted and kept neat and cleanly. The bath apparatus did not appear in very good order. The wardsmen in this department was a felon sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. It appears very objectionable to employ a criminal of this class in such comparatively mild duties; but the reason assigned was, that "class was generally composed of the most intelligent and handiest individuals."

There were 170 cases treated during the year, and one death occurred from disease of the stomach. Most of the lunatic cases were transmitted to Ballinasloe asylum; but on the day of my visit, I saw three female lunatics exhibiting the usual inconveniences resulting from the confinement of this class in a gaol.

There were twenty-four cases of gonorrhoea, four of syphilis, twenty-three of dyspepsia, fifteen of catarrh, four of psora, fourteen of ulcers, and only one of fever. The rest were of the ordinary description to be met with in prisons.

## Medical Officers.

This gaol is peculiarly situated with regard to its Medical officers. The Surgeon of the county infirmary attends to the surgical cases in the gaol, to which is also attached a Physician. Either is, of course, professionally competent to the sole medical charge of the gaol; but the Physician was appointed previously to the period when the law rendered the county infirmary Surgeon liable to gratuitous attendance on the gaol. The Physician has £45 a-year. The Apothecary £20, for compounding the medicines, which are now supplied by the druggist.

The number of visits of officers\* "for six months," as returned to me from the gaol are as follow:—

Local Inspector, . . . . .	125
Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	70
Roman Catholic Chaplain . . . . .	37
Physician, . . . . .	92
Apothecary, . . . . .	95

Now, I cannot help observing, that were the Act of Parliament complied with, the number of Chaplains' visits for six months would amount to at least 78 each. I would not have made this observation, but that the actual number is, in one instance, so disproportioned, especially as I am so well aware of the numerous other important and sacred functions these gentlemen have to discharge; but I regret, rather than find fault, upon this occasion.

## Books and Accounts.

I inspected the different books and accounts. I suggested some alteration in the method of keeping the registry, which differed from that observed in other gaols, where it is of a more comprehensive as well as simple nature.

\* The dates were not specified in this return.



There are six Turnkeys and a gate porter in this prison, at a salary of £30 each, and no rations. I received a favourable report of their general good conduct and efficiency. The High Sheriff appoints them; but it would be a much better arrangement, for the efficiency of the gaol, if the appointment were in the hands of the Board. They are provided with a uniform.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Leitrim Gaol,  
Carrick-on-Shannon.  
Officers.

Four of these officers have their families, which are numerous, still residing inside the walls. Major Palmer has also complained of this. The sooner the practice is abandoned the better.

A complaint has been made of a great laxity of discipline in this gaol, with regard to the confinement of the debtor prisoners; but it has been referred to the Government, so that I need merely allude to that circumstance here.

General observations.

A stricter and more regular system should also be adopted in the day rooms, and proper places provided for keeping books, soap, combs, &c.

I would recommend that the unglazed windows should be immediately glazed; and that separate stalls should be erected in the working sheds. A new set of school-books should be procured.

I must also take this opportunity of stating, that I cannot approve of the employment of a prisoner, an irresponsible person, as wardman in the infirmary.

## BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

County Leitrim  
Bridewells.

*Ballinamore.*

Ballinamore.

The cells and day rooms were cleanly, and the bedding in good order. A store-room is much wanted. The Keeper's salary is £30 a-year, and the daily cost of diet 6½d. a-head.

The committals are decreasing. The Local Inspector visits occasionally. I directed an inspection book to be procured.

*Manorhamilton.*

Manorhamilton.

I found this bridewell in rather an unsatisfactory condition. There are some blankets and other necessary articles required. But I am happy to report (as Mr. Peyton, the Local Inspector, who pays so much attention to the management of the prisons in this county, informed me,) that the Board of Superintendence have assumed the management of this bridewell, and that we may, in consequence, look forward to a better state of things for the future.

The Keeper's salary is £30 a-year; and the daily cost of diet 4d. a-head.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.**County of Londonderry Gaol.*

Co. Londonderry Gaol.

I INSPECTED this prison on the 18th of November, and am happy to be able to report that it continues to maintain its character for a sound and well-directed system of penal discipline. In point of cleanliness and general regularity, it is unexceptionable.

The repairs, unfortunately rendered necessary by the sinking or giving way of part of the foundation in the new gaol, had not been commenced at the period of my inspection. Mr. Owen's plan had, however, been determined upon, and was to have been put into execution immediately. In consequence of a lodgment of water resulting from this accident, I observed a degree of dampness in the basement corridor.

Repairs.

In my first report on this prison, I pointed out an evil of which I have, in many other prisons, had to complain, viz., the defective ventilation of the cells. I also was able to confirm my own opinion by the valuable observations of Dr. Rogan on this subject. I am now happy to perceive that this defect has been attended to, under the direction of Dr. Rogan, and the result appears quite satisfactory. Some minor improvements have also been effected, which will, I am sure, also conduce much to the general wholesomeness of the prison.

Ventilation.

In point of accommodation, this gaol is one of the very best in Ireland, although many of the cells are not so large as might be desired. It contains 168 single cells, and ten rooms, used as dormitories. The daily average in confinement this last year has been 98; an increase of eight on the corresponding number returned for 1842. The highest number at one time amounting to only 117; so that there is ample room for the confinement of a much greater number. Although what is usually understood by the term, "separate system", is not here established, still a most effective and salutary degree of separation is maintained; and when, as in this prison, those confined are individually separated in sleeping cells, as also at meal-hours, and, generally speaking, during the period of work, very little is left to be desired, with regard to a further approximation to this system. However, if the authorities of this prison should at any time wish to make a trial of the separate system, they have peculiar facilities for that purpose, in some of their supernumerary cells. By throwing two of these into one, for a class of, say 15 prisoners, and fitting up a warming apparatus, &c., they could confine in them some of the more hardened criminals, or cases of re-committal, and observe the effects of the system. The results would, I am satisfied, prove most satisfactory.

Accommodation.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
Co. Londonderry Gaol.  
Number and Classification of Prisoners.

The annexed table shows the numbers and classification of the different prisoners in confinement, on the day of my inspection :—

DESCRIPTION OF CLASS.	Males.	Females.	Hospital.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
Under sentence of transportation . . . . .	1	3	—	—	3
Convicted felons . . . . .	8	—	—	—	8
Convicted misdemeanants . . . . .	36	2	3	3	44
For fines . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
To find bail to keep the peace . . . . .	—	12	—	—	12
Felons for trial . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Misdemeanants for trial . . . . .	2	1	—	—	3
For further examination . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Debtors on county allowance . . . . .	3	—	—	—	3
Debtors not on county allowance . . . . .	6	—	—	—	6
Total, . . . . .	56	19	3	3	81

Occupation.

The principal occupation of the male prisoners consists in pulverizing bones for manure, and in stone-breaking. They are separated at this employment in sheds, containing partitioned stalls for working in. Some of the prisoners are also employed, though not to any considerable extent, in the practice of useful trades. When thus engaged, strict rules of silence and decorum are enforced, under the inspection of the turnkeys. Only four prisoners are returned as having been instructed in trades during the year. There is no tread-wheel in the gaol, which I do not at all regret; as hard labour is quite as effectually, and much more profitably, secured by stone-breaking. The profit on prison work for the year amounts to £142 7s. 7½d.

Female Class.

The female prisoners are generally occupied at needle-work, washing, and employments of a similar description. Altogether, the industrial branch of the prison discipline is satisfactorily conducted.

The prisoners are clothed in gaol dresses, and present a general appearance of neatness, which, although a point of such importance, still remains a *desideratum* in so many other prisons. The cost of clothing, for both males and females, is, this year, £122 10s. 1d.

Re-committals.

The total number confined for the year is 725; the re-committals (which are generally considered a sort of criterion of the merits of the discipline of a prison, although I do not attribute too much importance to the test) are this year only fifteen:

Once, . . . . .	4
Twice, . . . . .	3
Thrice, . . . . .	3
Four times, . . . . .	5
Total, . . . . .	15

Books and Accounts,  
and Dietary.

In 1841 and 1842 they were also very low, being only ten and fifteen respectively. The prison books and accounts are very regularly and correctly kept. The contracts for provisions, fuel, &c., (up to November, 1844,) are entered into on terms very favourable to the gaol. The daily cost of diet for each prisoner has been for the last year under 2½d. I observed, however, that well-grounded complaints were recorded by one of the chaplains, on three different occasions, as to the quality of the provisions. The causes of complaint appear, however, to have been immediately removed.

The chaplains did not consider it necessary to sign or enter observations in the journal when no subject for complaint existed, so that the three occasions to which I have just referred are the only ones on which any observations appear. But I suggested that this negative testimony is not so desirable as regularly expressed remarks entered on the journal, after such examination, as intended by the act, as to the quality of the provisions, whether it be good or bad. Now, by the minute-book of the board, I perceived that on one occasion the contractor for milk had failed in the terms of his contract. It would certainly have been desirable to have had some remarks on this subject appearing in the chaplain's journal. Still this, I found, was not the case.

Instruction.

The visiting book showed a punctual attendance on the part of the visiting officers. There is a schoolmaster in this prison, and the rudimental instruction of the prisoners is attended to. There is an excellent arrangement here, in imitation of the best English prisons, and one that I should wish to see emulated in all our gaols; it is that of having a library of moral and instructive books for the use of the prisoners. It consists at present of about 140 volumes distributed by the schoolmaster to such as wish for, and are entitled to this indulgence. I would recommend a new and more correctly filled school register.

Hospital.

The health of the gaol has been good during the past year. The hospital department is very well arranged and ably attended to by the gaol physician; his prescriptions are compounded by an apothecary in the town, whose bill he afterwards certifies. The charge for medicine and hospital extras, is this year £47 11s. 2d.

Officers.

The turnkeys are reported to be an effective body of men. They are supplied with one coat every year, and a great coat every second year. They also receive prison rations.

The Governor and Local Inspector discharge their duties in a most effective and satisfactory manner.

There is no other topic connected with this gaol, this year, which calls for particular mention.

The total charge for each prisoner has been, this year, reduced from the preceding one, by about twelve shillings. It is still rather high, amounting to £19 18s. 1½d.

#### BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

*Coleraine, Magherafelt, Newtownlimavady.*

I found all these bridewells, on inspection, to be kept in a cleanly and satisfactory condition. That at Coleraine has undergone much improvement since my former inspection. From the populousness and extent of the district in which this bridewell is situated, it is of great importance that it should be frequently visited by the local inspector and magistrates resident in the vicinity. Major Palmer has offered some suggestions as to providing employment here, in which I fully concur.

The registries are correctly kept.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*Co. Londonderry Gaol.*

*County Londonderry  
Bridewells.*

#### *County of Longford Gaol at Longford.*

*Co. Longford Gaol.*

I INSPECTED this prison on the 29th of November last.

The classification is imperfect here, as in most of our gaols, owing to that want of accommodation in the interior of the prison, which the modern improved system of penal discipline requires.

Classification.

That of mixing felons and misdemeanants indiscriminately, whether tried or untried, is most reprehensible, and should be prevented if possible; and as the separate system cannot be efficiently acted upon, in consequence of the limited size of the cells and other defects in the general plan and structure of the prison, I would suggest to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence the necessity of their allowing proper sheds to be erected, with stalls for separating each prisoner, whilst at stone breaking, which appears to be the principal occupation in this prison, as also, that a similar arrangement should be adopted in separating prisoners on the tread-mill, which is customary in all the well-regulated English and Scotch prisons that I have visited, as also in one or two of the northern prisons in this country. The next rule that should be enforced is that of making the prisoners retire to their respective cells during the hours appropriated to meals, and which is found to be attended with good effects in some of our prisons. I found a very loose system to exist in this prison, which was that of allowing prisoners to walk and talk together, during hours of exercise. The Turnkeys should be made to attend strictly to their duties, and to enforce the most rigid system of silence, and not to allow any one prisoner in marching to be nearer than at least three feet to the other, and to go in single files.

Such are the regulations which I would suggest for adoption in this prison instead of the present one of prisoners eating their meals together, and working in associated classes, which is so subversive of all moral improvement, and which must only tend to make the comparatively guiltless prisoner more hardened on leaving prison, and the more practised criminal much more confirmed in his vicious habits and tendencies to commit crime.

The prison was very clean; the ventilation in some of the cells was not as perfect as it ought to be for healthful purposes, and there is no means for heating these apartments or the corridor during the cold winter months, which is a great defect.

Ventilation and  
Cleanliness.

Prisoners are employed principally at stone-breaking for the roads; but scarcely if any profits arise from it. An account of the outlay and profits on works will be given in the schedule attached to the Parliamentary report.

Employment.

The other description of works consist of weaving, winding, carpentry, and smiths' work. It appears that there were no trades taught during the last year, and that it is merely the accidental circumstance of a prisoner happening to be a tradesman which causes such occupations to be occasionally in operation.

There were five looms in one of the divisions, but they were all idle. One poor debtor, a carpenter, was engaged at his trade.

There are 63 single cells, the size of which do not extend beyond eight and a half feet by six, and about nine feet in height, with six apartments for debtors, and the same number allotted to the female classes, in which latter there are fifteen beds, and allowing twenty beds for debtors, the entire accommodation consists of ninety-eight beds. According to the return furnished for the last year, the average daily number confined was 100, being 20 less than on the former year. Debtors and lunatics are included in the above. On the day of inspection there were only 89 prisoners, of which it will be seen by the return that eighteen were debtors, and two lunatics. The greatest number in the prison at any one time was 133.

Accommodation.

The number of re-committals for the past year was 87, of which 57 were males and 30 females, and which circumstance tells rather unfavourably against the general discipline of the prison, and in support of which view, I herewith append a return taken from the punishment book, of the number of offences committed within the prison, and by which it will be seen that more than one-third of these occurred from allowing prisoners to associate so much together.

Re-committals.



NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Longford Gaol.

Name.	Nature of Punishment ordered by Governor.	Date.	Offence.
1 A. F.	2 days solitary	6th Jan., 1843.	Assaulting and cutting Eliza Ormsby
2 J. D.	3 "	21st "	Neglect of work
3 J. F.	3 "	21st "	Do. do.
4 J. D.	3 "	30th "	Having bread and meat concealed on his person
5 M. D.	3 "	30th "	Making use of obscene language
6 R. J.	3 "	15th Feb., 1843.	Disrespectful language to the turnkey
7 H. C.	1 "	21st "	Breaking glass
8 P. K.	2 "	21st "	Throwing tobacco across the yard wall
9 M. D.	2 "	11th Mar., 1843.	Speaking to the women in hospital
10 J. R.	2 "	11th "	Do. do.
11 J. R.	2 "	14th "	Giving potatoes to persons in solitary confinement.
12 P. M'C.	2 "	14th "	Do. do.
13 P. H.	2 "	14th "	Giving potatoes to persons in solitary confinement
14 T. G.	2 "	14th "	Do. do.
15 M. C.	3 "	16th "	Singing in the hospital
16 S. T.	3 "	18th "	Disobedience and abusive language to the matron
17 M. F.	1 "	21st "	Throwing a slate over the glass wall with writing on it
18 J. D.	2 "	26th "	Speaking over the wall to D class prisoners
19 M. L.	3 "	4th April, 1843	Fighting
20 B. M.	3 "	4th "	Do.
21 E. R.	3 "	9th "	Rioting in the class
22 A. O'B.	3 "	9th "	Making a noise in chapel
23 M. C.	3 "	17th "	Fighting with Biddy Farrell
24 T. M'N.	1 "	18th "	Making a false report against the wardsmen
25 J. H.	1 "	18th "	Do. do.
26 A. L.	3 "	21st "	Repeatedly dirtying his cell (wilfully)
27 F. F.	3 "	1st May, 1843	Breaking glass
28 M. R.	3 "	4th "	Spoiling his work
29 M. D.	1 "	5th "	Fighting
30 M. C.	1 "	5th "	Going into the kitchen at breakfast and taking meal
31 B. G.	1 "	5th "	Not dividing the stirabout fairly
32 J. K.	1 "	5th "	Do. do.
33 W. C.	1 "	8th "	Going into a master debtor's room
34 T. G.	1 "	8th "	Do. do.
35 M. K.	1 "	8th "	Breaking glass
36 M. K.	2 "	8th "	Do. do.
37 E. C.	3 "	9th "	Swearing
38 P. K.	1 "	9th "	Neglect of work
39 P. H.	3 "	21st "	Making a noise after hours
40 B. F.	3 "	22nd "	Whistling and making a noise in his class
41 T. M.	3 "	22nd "	Do. do.
42 M. C.	3 "	26th "	Assaulting Mary Nolan
43 J. K.	3 "	10th June, 1843	Assaulting James Moran
44 W. C.	3 "	21st "	Assaulting Patrick Wallace
45 J. W.	3 "	24th "	Refusing to keep silence on the wheel
46 J. C.	2 "	26th "	Having tobacco in his possession
47 P. C.	1 "	26th "	Neglecting his work at stone-breaking
48 W. D.	3 "	27th "	Talking at the wheel and disrespectful
49 M. D.	2 "	27th "	Do. do.
50 P. K.	1 "	28th "	Do. do.
51 T. M'N.	2 "	9th July, 1843	Fighting with William Davis
52 P. L.	3 "	12th "	Concealing a pipe
53 P. C.	3 "	23rd "	Concealing tobacco
54 W. C.	1 "	25th "	Assaulting Patrick Wallace
55 J. B.	1 "	25th "	Refusing to go on the tread mill
56 J. L.	3 "	26th "	Do. do.
57 M. N.	3 "	28th "	Telling a falsehood, and insolence to matron
58 M. R.	3 "	30th "	Telling a lie
59 B. G.	3 "	30th "	Do. do.
60 J. D.	3 "	1st Aug., 1843	Concealing tobacco
61 M. D.	2 "	2nd "	Swearing
62 H. F.	3 "	13th "	Singing on the Sabbath, and insolence to the female turnkey
63 T. M.	3 "	7th Sept., 1843	Refusing to work on the wheel
64 M. F.	2 "	10th "	Fighting and making a noise in the day-room
65 P. L.	1 "	10th "	Do. do.
66 J. G.	1 "	10th "	Do. do.
67 M. D.	2 "	10th "	Do. do.
68 J. W.	2 "	14th "	Irregular conduct at the wheel
69 O. G.	2 "	14th "	Do. do.
70 H. F.	3 "	18th "	Fighting with Bridget M'Donagh
71 T. M.	3 "	20th "	Talking when at the wheel
72 J. K.	3 "	25th "	Taking a part of Pat. Wall's dinner
73 J. K.	3 "	25th "	Threatening language to Pat. Wallace
74 H. F.	3 "	28th "	Inattention at school and abusive language
75 M. C.	1 "	30th "	Not taking her medicine as prescribed
76 T. R.	3 "	2nd Oct., 1843	Having tobacco in his possession
77 B. M'N.	3 "	18th "	Assaulting Mary Connor
78 M. K.	3 "	26th "	Rioting in the day-room
79 W. A.	2 "	29th "	Singing in his cell
80 A. S.	1 "	1st Nov., 1843	Singing in her cell
81 E. F.	2 "	4th "	Swearing and insolence
82 R. C.	1 "	7th Dec., 1843	Making noise in his class and disobedience
83 M. F.	1 "	23rd "	Throwing stones and endangering the windows
84 M. F.	3 "	26th "	Cutting the skirt off John Maguire's coat
85 R. D.	3 "	26th "	Do. do.



The annexed return shows the number of prisoners on the day of inspection.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Longford Gaol.

CLASSES.	Males.	Females.	Hospital.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
Felons, tried, - - - - -	10	-	1	-	11
Felons, untried, - - - - -	7	1	-	-	8
Misdemeanors, tried, - - - - -	28	4	-	-	32
Misdemeanors, untried, - - - - -	5	3	-	-	8
Debtors on gaol allowance, - - - - -	6	1	2	-	9
Debtors supporting themselves, - - - - -	9	-	-	-	9
Crown witnesses, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Deserters, and sentenced by Courts Martial, - - - - -	7	-	3	-	10
Lunatics, - - - - -	1	1	-	-	2
	73	10	6	-	89

The male prisoners are not supplied with prison dresses; and I have to remark, that there were two convicts (father and son) at stone-breaking, and the state of their clothing was very wretched, particularly that of the poor boy, who had neither cap, shoes, nor stockings on. They both presented a miserable appearance. Being under sentence of transportation, I considered they were entitled to the convict clothing; and I accordingly suggested to the Local Inspector the propriety of furnishing them with suits, which he promised to comply with.

The female prisoners receive clothes; however, there was a poor lunatic in one of the day-rooms, who appeared badly off for dress, and was left quite bare-footed.

The diet is of the mixed class, and I found the different articles to be very good, and the Chaplains' reports appeared to be favourable. It is supplied at a very moderate rate, only 2d. and a fraction. Regular contracts are entered into for all consumable articles, except fuel, which is usually purchased, (coals or turf,) once a-year, according to the prices of each, and the issuing of these is left discretionary with the Governor, who calculates that each fire consumes weekly about 105lb. of coals. There are eighteen fires kept burning in the prison. He does not state the quantity of turf which may be consumed.

I have not been furnished with a general medical report of this prison, as the Surgeon was labouring under illness at the period of inspection; but the following is the abstract which the Governor gave me, viz.:—twenty-four cases treated in hospital during the past year, from which it is evident that the prison was healthy. The Apothecary receives a salary of £25 per annum, and it also appears that a contract is entered into with him for medicines, at £25 per annum, and which, as Major Palmer remarks, in his last report, cannot legally be entered into with a paid officer. The hospital is most inconveniently situated, being attached to the main building. For obvious reasons this is a bad arrangement, as it should be quite separate from the prison.

The wards were very clean, and appeared to be kept very regular. The water-closets were out of order; so were the baths. There were no females in hospital. In the male division there were six under treatment.

The clerk acts as schoolmaster. The following is the catalogue of books that are in use: Instruction.

First Book of Lessons,	Scripture Lessons, No. 3, New Testament,
Second do.,	Do., No. 4, do.,
Third do.,	First Arithmetic,
Fourth do.,	Key to do.,
Introduction to the Art of Reading,	First set Tablet Lessons,
English Grammar,	Second set Spelling and Reading do.,
Scripture Lessons, No. 1, Old Testament,	Two sets of Copy lines,
Do. No. 2, do.	

The First, Second, and Third Numbers of the Dublin Spelling Book in use at present.

The mode of keeping the journal is not calculated to afford useful information in so important a department, and there is a particular description given of each prisoner, which is quite unnecessary, as such appears in the general calendar or criminal register.

I have suggested that the Chaplains should make regular monthly reports to the Board of Superintendence, as to the efficiency and well working of this department.

The female division of the prison consists of six apartments, in which there are fifteen beds, two day rooms, a laundry, yard, &c. The same defective system of classification exists in this department as in the male.

The Matron instructs the classes. The Dublin Reading and Spelling Books with the Bible and Testament were those in use. However, I cannot say much for this part of the prison discipline. The principal occupation was that of spinning and sewing, &c.

The journals and visiting books of these officers showed that their attendance at the prison was regular, and that their respective duties were strictly performed. The following return gives the number of visits paid by each during the last year:—

Protestant Chaplain, . . . . .	209
Presbyterian do., . . . . .	115
Roman Catholic do., . . . . .	185
Local Inspector, . . . . .	107
Surgeon, . . . . .	150

The accounts were perfectly correct, and the provision book and pass-books corresponded, and a proper system of checking the issue of provisions was established.

## NORTH DISTRICT.

## Co. Longford Gaol.

The Board of Superintendence had not met since the last Summer Assizes, and it appeared that there were no regular minutes of their proceedings kept or entered for upwards of one year; and the Local Inspector, who pays the small current expenses monthly, is obliged to send to three members of the Board to sign the drafts, &c. This state of things requires no comment; and it rests with the Grand Jury whether it is right or judicious to leave the whole management and responsibility in the hands of one or two of the officers of this important county establishment. At the same time, it is but justice towards the Local Inspector and Governor to state, that the fiscal department has been judiciously and economically managed.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

County Louth Gaol,  
Dundalk.

## General observations.

## County of Louth Gaol at Dundalk.

I FOUND this gaol, at my inspection, very cleanly; and a good deal of regularity prevailed throughout the establishment, that reflected credit on the officers.

It is, however, ill constructed, and like so many other prisons in Ireland, does not possess the quantity of accommodation requisite for a satisfactory degree of separation, or even classification amongst the prisoners, when there is a large number in confinement. There are only thirty-two single cells,\* and nine other rooms, with beds in them. There is no apparatus for warming the corridors, and the cells, I should suppose, must be very cold and damp in bad weather. They are also badly ventilated. There are eight other cells used for solitary confinement. Two of these about ten feet square, if properly fitted up, might be employed for the separate system. For instance, a loom might be erected in each, and two juvenile prisoners confined in them, under the superintendence of one of the Turnkeys, who I was informed was a weaver. In addition to these, there are eight other rooms, (day-rooms and separate kitchens,) which, as Major Palmer, in his last report, suggested, might be divided into cells for carrying on the same system. There would then be sixteen or eighteen cells disposable for the separate system, from which such desirable results have elsewhere been found to flow; and I think, that the discontinuance in prisons, of the use of what are called day-rooms, so far as criminal prisoners are concerned, will, in all instances, be attended with the best effects. I am indeed surprised Major Palmer's suggestions have not been carried into effect, as I think the benefits that would arise from their adoption are quite obvious. A partition working shed is much wanted.

Parts of the gaol appeared insecure; indeed I was informed, they required the constant attention of a Turnkey, least any escape might be effected. The inner wall is very low, and I think spiked railings, or chevaux-de-frise, should be placed on its angles.

The female division of the gaol, is very insufficient in point of room. It merely consists of two rooms with four beds in each; and a third smaller one, with only two beds. There is but one day-room on this side, small, badly lit, and ill ventilated. I saw thirteen females in this last room, on the day of my inspection; tried, untried, debtors, and lunatics. Of course, under such untoward circumstances, a strict or useful system of discipline cannot be enforced.

## Number and Classification of Prisoners.

There were only forty in custody on the day I inspected this gaol, the 11th of November. They were classed as follows:

DESCRIPTION OF CLASS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts for transportation, . . . .	2	3	5
Convicted at Assizes, . . . .	3	1	4
Convicted at Sessions, . . . .	9	5	14
Committed by Magistrate, . . . .	1	—	1
For trial at Assizes, . . . .	1	—	1
For trial at Sessions, . . . .	1	—	1
For further examination, . . . .	1	1	2
Debtors on Rations, . . . .	2	1	3
Debtors not on Rations, . . . .	5	2	7
Soldier by Court-Martial, . . . .	1	—	1
Insane, . . . .	—	1	1
Total, . . . .	26	14	40

The average number daily confined in 1843, was fifty-nine.

## Employment.

There is a tread-mill in this prison by which water is supplied for prison use. Stone-breaking is also carried on. I observed one prisoner, (a boy,) learning to weave.

The females are occupied at spinning, picking oakum, and making prison dresses. Some of both sexes are occupied in their respective classes, in cooking and cleaning the prison. I found one female thus employed, who had been three times imprisoned; which led me to recommend as a general rule to be observed, that re-committals, or those convicted of more serious crimes, should never be employed at such comparatively mild duties.

## Instruction.

I found the schoolmaster, (who acts also as Clerk and Turnkey,) an intelligent person, and much more competent for the duties of his situation, than the generality of those officers in

\* The dimensions of these cells are 9 feet by 6 2, by 9 9.

other prisons. The school is carried on in the chapel, which is not very well constructed for the separation of the sexes. The Matron, also, devotes a portion of each day to the instruction of her class.

The provision books were regularly kept. Contracts are made half-yearly; the contractors supply the articles daily. This practice (it is stated to me) does not cause any inconvenience, the contractors living in the town. A ticket, stating the quantity required, is sent to each contractor every morning. This ticket should for the future be signed by the Governor.

The general registry book was deficient in not having a column for re-committals, and in not showing the district, or place of residence of each prisoner. A description book should also be kept, with a detailed description of each prisoner taken or committed.

The cost of diet a head per diem for 1843, has been  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ ; and the total cost of each prisoner for the year, £19 10s.  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ ; which is certainly very high, compared with the charge of other prisons.

The following were the number of visits paid by each officer in the year :

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	275
Protestant Chaplain,	147
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	192
Surgeon,	127
Apothecary,	175

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Louth Gaol,  
Dundalk.

Books and Accounts.

Dietary.

Non-resident Officers

This shows a very regular attendance on the part of those gentlemen.

The infirmary is a detached building, and very neatly kept, with a bath room, in good order; and a room for keeping and compounding medicines. I insert a medical report from the Surgeon :

Hospital.

"From the 10th November, 1842, to 10th November, 1843, there were 31 patients in the hospital, labouring under various complaints, of whom four were lunatics, and one a case of labour. There were no cases of fever. During the above period, there were 1,627 prescriptions and dispensations of Medicine.

"In general the health of the prisoners has been good. The most common complaints have been catarrh and constipation. I do not recollect the occurrence of a case of fever since my appointment.

"There is a great want of some arrangement in the attendance on the patients in the hospital; particularly when labour cases occur, which has frequently been the case. It might be desirable, as is the case in some of the neighbouring gaols, to appoint the wife of one of the turnkeys, with a salary, to perform this necessary duty, which has heretofore been very imperfectly done by some of the prisoners.

"E. G. BRUNKER, Surgeon, M.D.

"Dundalk, 11th November, 1843."

The suggestion as to the nurse-tender is, I think, a very reasonable one, and should be attended to.

I should have stated, that there are no trades taught in the gaol; but that any prisoners who are tradesmen, are employed at their respective trades for prison use, "if necessary." I do not think this latter condition should for the future, be annexed. They should be always employed, and their share of profits paid, when they are legally entitled to it; or the productions of their industry valued, stored, and sold when practicable.

Employment.

The treadmill is worked on an average for about an hour and a half each day.

The following is a list of the gaol officers, with their respective salaries :—

Officers.

GAOL OFFICERS.		Salary.
Rev. H. Allpress, Local Inspector,		£73 16 10
Do. Protestant Chaplain,		36 18 6
Rev. James Beatty, Protestant Chaplain,		36 18 6
Rev. John Coyne, Roman Catholic Chaplain,		36 18 6
E. G. Brunker, esq., Surgeon,		94 0 0
Mr. Samuel Parks, Apothecary,		20 0 0
Francis Lamb, Governor,		176 15 6
Matron		30 0 0
First Turnkey,		40 0 0
Second do.		30 0 0
Third do.		30 0 0
Fourth do.		30 0 0
Fifth do.		30 0 0
Schoolmaster and do.		30 0 0
Total,		£695 7 10

The turnkeys are provided with clothing, but do not receive any rations.

The governor is a very zealous, efficient officer; he was appointed by the High Sheriff. The Grand Jury appoint to the places of Matron and Schoolmaster; the governor appoints the turnkeys.

There is a good code of local rules established in the gaol.

The Rev. Mr. Coyne, Roman Catholic Chaplain, brought a matter under my notice, on the day of my inspection, which has caused some misunderstanding, and to which, before concluding my report, I must refer.

It is the standing regulation of the prison, that all prisoners must work on every day in the year, except Christmas day and Sundays. Any refusing to work on other days render themselves, of course, liable to additional prison restrictions.

Now, there are nine other holidays, of strict observance, in the Roman Catholic church



NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Louth Gaol,  
Dundalk.

and the Rev. Mr. Coyne is most anxious that, on these days, divine service should be performed, and abstinence from work permitted to the prisoners of his religion.

I wish it were in my power to decide the question, as I can see no possible objection to Mr. Coyne's wishes. A frequent complaint in other prisons is, that the Chaplains do not attend often enough. I would recommend that on these days, the prisoners should not only be allowed to attend divine service, but that they should also be exempted from labour, precisely as on Sundays. An arrangement could easily be made to seclude them from the rest of the prisoners on these occasions, either in their cells or otherwise. I understand that an application on this subject was made to the bench at the last Assizes, when the court intimated to the effect that if these prisoners were to be exempt from work on such days, they should be confined to their apartments, to spend their time in prayer and religious instruction.

This I humbly conceive is a sanction of the course I have been recommending, and one which I trust to see adopted. If not, I shall be glad to do any thing in my power to forward Mr. Coyne's views on the subject.

Ardee Bridewell.

Bridewell at Ardee.

I inspected this Bridewell on the 10th November, and found it in a very cleanly condition. The registry was regularly kept.

Whilst inspecting the Bridewell, I found a boy, about twelve years of age, and appearing subject to epilepsy, confined in one of the cells used for drunkards, although there were not any other prisoners in the Bridewell. He had been that day committed on a charge of robbery. He was sitting, clothed in rags and shivering with cold, on some loose straw, with some potatoes and milk near him. This needless confinement of the poor boy in this dark cell (I had almost called it a dungeon), impressed me with no favourable opinion, either of the keeper's humanity, or the manner in which he discharges his duties.

He stated, in excuse, that it was only a temporary arrangement, and that he intended to remove the boy into a cell with a bed.

I represented the matter to a Magistrate in the town, and also to the Local Inspector of the County Prison, hoping that an inquiry might be instituted into it.

This Keeper's salary is £50 a-year, which is higher than in most other Bridewells.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector General.*

County of Town of  
Drogheda Prison.

County of the Town of Drogheda Prison.

In consequence of the continuance of the dispute, as to the liability to assessment, leading to a total deficiency of funds to support the prison, it has exhibited for the last few years a scene of irregularity and disorder. However, I believe we may now calculate on the speedy commencement of a new system. Two Acts of Parliament (6th and 7th Vict., cap. 32, and cap. 71) passed last year, to remove obstacles which existed in various former conflicting Acts, rendering it actually impracticable to levy Grand Jury cess, in counties of towns (or cities) in Ireland. The cess is to be levied, for the future, on all properties defined as liable, without regard to any parochial or other distinctions, according to the poor-rate valuation.

I have had a communication from Mr. Crawford, the Local Inspector, stating, that the cess is at present being collected, so that all difficulties will shortly be removed.

Number and Classification of Prisoners.

On the day of my inspection, the 10th of November, there were 25 prisoners in this gaol, classified as follows:—

Felons untried, . . . . .	4	Insane, . . . . .	1
Felons tried, . . . . .	4	Females, . . . . .	4
Misdemeanants, . . . . .	2		
Debtors, . . . . .	8		
Soldiers, . . . . .	2	Total, . . . . .	25

The prison was much out of repair when I visited it, and was greatly in want of some furniture, and other necessary articles.

Accommodation.

There are 16 cells, ten feet by seven, and about ten feet in height; but the windows are badly constructed, and the ventilation defective. The bedding in some of these cells is very much worn and should be replaced. The bedding in the hospital is also unfit for further use. There were no sick in hospital when I made my inspection; but I observed a poor lunatic, who had been here for more than a year confined along with two misdemeanants, in the female ward.

Hospital.

There were 42 cases treated during the year, viz.:—

Scarlatina, . . . . .	4	Rheumatism, . . . . .	3
Intermittent fever, . . . . .	1	Influenza, . . . . .	1
Dyspepsia, . . . . .	3	Cynanche T., . . . . .	1
Diarrhoea and Dysentery, . . . . .	2	Syphilis, . . . . .	3
Gastritis, . . . . .	1	Gonorrhoea, . . . . .	3
Cholic, . . . . .	1	Ophthalmia, . . . . .	3
Bronchitis, . . . . .	9	Amenorrhoea, . . . . .	1
Catarrh, . . . . .	3	Varicose ulcer, . . . . .	1
Pleuritis, . . . . .	1	Hæmorrhoids, . . . . .	1

General observations.

Instead of recapitulating all the various indispensable repairs, and the different articles so much required in the gaol, when there shall be funds available for this purpose, I shall here merely state, that the prison was altogether in want of them, and that I recommend a general attention to these important points, on the part of the Board, Local Inspector, and Governor as soon as possible.

All the evils existing in this gaol have been incalculably aggravated by the deficiency of



room to accommodate the number usually confined. Major Palmer has fully alluded to this in former reports, and indicated some measures for its remedy, which I fully coincide in, and would desire to see adopted. Now that the Grand Jury cess is being levied, I should think they will be quite practicable.

I think one of the first measures adopted should be the procuring of gaol dresses for the prisoners, who, at my inspection, were, many of them, as destitute of proper clothing as filthy in their persons. Some of them solicited my interference in this respect, and I hope, indeed, it will be successful.

The books showed a punctual attendance on the part of the officers of the gaol, who, I am sure, will prove most efficient in effecting the changes and reformation which we look forward to against our next report.

I do not think I can justly complain of the absence of cleanliness in the prison, except so far as it was caused by the want of an ash pit and badly constructed sewers.

There is a store-room, which, if it were better lighted, and a fire occasionally made in it, would answer its purposes very well; and much greater regularity should, for the future, be observed in this department. A regular store book should be kept.

The only employment at present afforded to the prisoners consists in cleaning the prison and cooking. In short, there was scarcely a part of the prison, or its management, that did not afford grounds for animadversion. But there are full excuses to be made, so far as the officers are concerned. There are but two Turnkeys, one of whom is paid by the Governor. The salaries of the Governor, Matron, and Turnkey, are in arrear for about four years. The sums due on contracts for provisions, are also due for two or three years. At present one contractor, (to whom a considerable sum is due,) supplies the different articles of provision, fuel, candles, &c., to the prison.

I refrain from reporting any further on the state of this gaol, because, I am sure, before our next inspection, most of our grounds of complaint will be removed. The Board will now have funds at their disposal, and I sincerely hope that we shall next year be enabled to report a vast and satisfactory degree of improvement in the gaol of Drogheda.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General*.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Town of  
Drogheda Prison.

Employment.

*County of Mayo Gaol at Castlebar.*

County Mayo Gaol,  
Castlebar.

I INSPECTED this prison, (for the first time,) on the 25th of November.

It is constructed on an appropriate and well-designed plan; presents a handsome and imposing exterior, and has been about nine years erected. In the entrance tower are sleeping apartments for eight Turnkeys and the gate porter. It also contains a searching room, where each prisoner undergoes, on committal, the preparatory cleansing and medical examination, before he is transmitted to his class. A visiting-book is kept here by the gate porter.

Description of Gaol.

The main, or centre building, contains the chapel, board-room, governor's apartments, kitchen, and various other offices. It communicates by galleries with four radiating wings in the rere, over which it is well calculated for maintaining inspection.

On the right of this main building is situated the female prison, detached, and constructed on a similar plan, with only three radiating wings. In a corresponding position on the opposite or left side of the prison, is situated the Infirmary. Outside the main wall, and surrounding the prison, is a piece of ground that has been laid down by the prisoners, under the superintendence of the Governor. It is enclosed by a parapet wall and railing, adding much to the appearance and security of the gaol.

The interior of the prison presented throughout an unexceptionable degree of neatness.

I subjoin a table, showing the number of prisoners on the day of my inspection, together with the classification adopted.

Number and Classification of Prisoners.

CLASSIFICATION.	Males.	Females.	Hospital.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
For trial at Assizes . . . . .	11	1	—	—	12
For trial at Quarter Sessions . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2
For further examination . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
For transmission . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Approvers . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Under sentence of Death . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Rule of transportation . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Hard labour . . . . .	24	10	—	—	34
Without hard labour . . . . .	45	9	—	1	55
Illicit distillation . . . . .	14	7	—	1	22
Military prisoners . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2
Insane . . . . .	6	3	1	—	10
Solitary confinement . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Master debtors . . . . .	8	—	—	—	8
Pauper debtors . . . . .	20	—	1	—	21
Total confined, . . . . .	134	30	2	2	168

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Mayo Gaol,  
Castlebar.

I would certainly recommend, on grounds of convenience and uniformity, that the classification laid down in the Prison Act, should, for the future, be substituted for this. It is in every way preferable, and is indeed imperatively required in the 8th rule of the 109th section. It directs the separation of the prisoners into five principal classes, as follows:—

1. Debtors.
2. Convicted felons.
3. Convicted misdemeanants.
4. Charged with felony.
5. Charged with misdemeanor.

After these, such further means of classification as shall be conducive to discipline and good order, are to be adopted.

Indeed, the principal defect I observed in this prison, was the absence of a proper system of classification. I found felons and misdemeanants, for instance, mingled together at work; and this was especially observable in the female day-room. The case of a boy only 12 years of age, who had been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for cutting small twigs, called "scallops," for thatching, also struck me rather forcibly. He was confined with the hard-labour class, and associated at night with two adult criminals.

The tried and untried prisoners are always kept separate.

The average number of prisoners daily in custody, during the past year, has been a fraction over 188; thus showing an increase of no less than 20 on the average of the preceding year, when it was 168. In 1841, the average was only 144; so that there has been an increase of 24 and 20 on the daily average confined, in the last two years respectively.

Accommodation.

For the confinement of this number of prisoners there are,—

Single cells for males . . . . .	98
Double ditto ditto . . . . .	15
Single cells for females . . . . .	20
Double ditto ditto . . . . .	6
Debtors' rooms . . . . .	10
Day rooms . . . . .	11

From a comparison of this with the numbers confined, it may be seen that the prison does not contain any superfluous accommodation; and I should say that the usual practice in gaols, of affording every criminal prisoner a separate sleeping cell, when practicable, is not observed here with sufficient strictness. For instance, although there were 113 male cells, and only 106 male criminals, (including lunatics,) on the day of my inspection, still I have had to observe above, as to the confinement of a juvenile and unpractised offender, with two criminals of very different character.

Re-committals.

The increase in the total number confined during the past, compared with the preceding year, has been 296. The re-committals amount to 59:

Once, . . . . .	21
Twice, . . . . .	18
Thrice, . . . . .	9
Four times, . . . . .	11
Total, . . . . .	59

I regret that Major Palmer's recommendations, as to the prisoners taking their meals in their cells, and also as to the erection of partitioned sheds, for working in, have not been carried into execution, as I think they would both prove most conducive to the improvement of the prison discipline.

There have been only twelve cases of punishments for prison offences during the year, but there is too much reason to believe that a very accurate record on this point has not been kept.

Employment.

In the female division, employment is provided for the prisoners in spinning, needlework, washing, &c. They also receive elementary instruction in writing and reading, from the Matron. Amongst the male prisoners the hard labour class are employed, exclusively, on the tread-wheel, by which water is supplied for prison consumption. Some are employed at stone-breaking, others at trades. The following table shows the employments of 166 prisoners on the 30th of December:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Mason, . . . . .	1	Needlework, . . . . .	4
Carpenters, . . . . .	2	Knitting and spinning, . . . . .	2
Tailors, . . . . .	2	Washing, . . . . .	4
Shoemakers, . . . . .	3	Prison duties, . . . . .	12
Weavers and winders, . . . . .	6	Unemployed or sick, . . . . .	8
Painters, . . . . .	8		
Other trades, . . . . .	3	Total females, . . . . .	30
Breaking stones, . . . . .	33	Total males, . . . . .	136
Tread-wheel, . . . . .	24		
Prison duties, . . . . .	44	Total confined, . . . . .	166
Unemployed or sick, . . . . .	10		
Total males, . . . . .	136		

On referring to schedule E, in the appendix to our last report, I find that there was no return for the gaol of Castlebar, as to the cost of, or income from work, done in the prison. A similar omission occurs in the present year, as the returns on this point have not been filled up. Information has been written for on the subject, but we have had no reply. The

omission should be supplied for the future, as, although I am aware that there have been no profits, yet the cost of the materials can at least be given.

The poor debtor class presented here the usual objects of commiseration. Some of them were confined for sums of very trifling amount. They would have been glad to work at any employment, from which any profit accrued, even at stone-breaking; but in the absence of this, they were compelled to remain idle.

In 1842, £50 were expended on dresses for the prisoners, but in the last year's expenditure no charge appears under this head.

Provisions, fuel, candles, &c., are supplied on contracts, that have been entered into on terms favourable to the prison. The daily cost for diet during the last year has been under 2½d. a-head. The Governor has established a very strict system in the issue of provisions, which provides against any negligence or fraud in this department.

The different classes are instructed by the turnkeys every morning, in spelling, reading, and writing; but I cannot pronounce favourably of the efficiency of the arrangements in this department. This is a very general defect in our prisons, and results chiefly from the incompetency of the turnkeys to act in the capacity of schoolmasters. I am generally adverse to recommend any addition to the present expenditure of our gaols by the appointment of new officers, but I certainly think the appointment of a competent schoolmaster, to superintend the rudimental instruction of the prisoners, would be in this gaol desirable.

The various books and accounts are neatly and regularly kept by the Deputy Governor, who acts as clerk.

The turnkeys are appointed by the High-Sheriff; but it is very desirable that in all cases this power of appointment, should be vested in the Board of Superintendence.

The infirmary which is divided for the sexes, was very cleanly and in general good order. There are four beds in each ward. The medicines are carefully kept. They are supplied by a druggist in Dublin, and compounded by an apothecary who attends at the prison daily, for a salary of £30 per annum. This arrangement is much preferable to that of contracting for all with the local apothecary. The Physician's prescription book and journal were accurately kept.

Particular attention is paid to the treatment of the lunatic prisoners, by Dr. Dillon, the gaol physician. Four of them were about being removed to the Ballinasloe asylum at the period of my inspection. I witnessed here another proof (if one were required) of the impolicy of confining lunatics in a gaol; but the abuse is now, I trust, so near being remedied by legislative enactment, that further complaint on this matter becomes unnecessary. We shall soon have no longer to witness the interruptions resulting to gaol discipline, or to deplore the injustice done to the unhappy beings themselves, by subjecting the insane to the unmerited harshness of imprisonment, where the strictness of gaol routine, and the annoyances of the hardened characters by whom they are generally surrounded, must inevitably aggravate, and too frequently render incurable, their mental aberrations.

In conclusion, I must say, I was on the whole disappointed in my inspection of this prison. I had been led to expect a more commendable state of things. When I contrast and review in my mind, the different prisons I have this year inspected, I must say, that this gaol, possessing accommodation and advantages superior to many, is yet surpassed, in some very important points, by others that have much greater obstacles to contend with. It is defective in not maintaining a proper system of classification, (not even to speak of separation,) amongst the prisoners; it is also defective in not having an efficient and somewhat profitable industrial system of employment established; not the least benefit of which should be the instruction of prisoners in simple and useful trades; and which might also provide reformed and penitent criminals on their discharge, with some little sum to save them from having the incentive of starvation and utter destitution to re-array them, as the enemies of order and society, and to drive them again into some infringement of the law. That this last melancholy fate has awaited many at Castlebar, as well as elsewhere, I am well convinced. The case of a re-committed female prisoner (Ellen M'Navin), that I saw at my inspection, afforded a sad proof that it has so happened here.

I omitted to state that the solitary cells in this prison were totally unfit for the confinement of any human being. I was glad to find that on the report to this effect of Doctor Dillon, the Board ordered their discontinuance, as places of confinement, until alterations should be made.

I heard what appeared to me a well grounded complaint as to severity towards the female prisoner, to whom I above referred, in her punishment in one of those cells. But I believe it was afterwards considered by the Board.

There were some observations in the report of Doctor Dillon connected with the punishment of prison offences by Governors, which showed much acuteness and knowledge of gaol discipline. They were framed with, I think, a good deal of justice, inferring that the 109th clause of the Prison Act left too arbitrary and uncontrolled a power of punishment in the hands of these officers. These remarks were quite in accordance with a conviction on my own mind, for I had previously known this power to have been seriously abused in English prisons. This is, however, a defect which I fear cannot be very speedily rectified.

The various officers of this prison form a numerous and well paid staff. The Local Inspector is a zealous, efficient officer, and is most anxious for the proper working of the gaol. The Governor is also, from his intelligence, well calculated to manage a prison.

I remarked that the salaries of the Chaplains were not all equal, which I apprehend to be a violation of the law.

With regard to the dismissal of Kendellin, the Deputy Governor, and the proceedings which

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Mayo Gaol,  
Castlebar.  
Debtor Class.

Dietary and  
Necessaries.

Instruction.

Hospital.

Lunatic Prisoners.

General observations.

Resident and Non-  
resident Officers.

Deputy Governor.

H



NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Mayo Gaol,  
Castlebar.

took place connected therewith, I have only to observe that I think it is to be regretted that an investigation by the Board did not precede his punishment, which certainly, taking every thing into account, appears to me not only somewhat disproportioned to his offence, but also to have been executed with harshness. I have received a memorial from Kendellin, and I have also read his memorial to the Board; and I am of opinion that they ought to investigate into his case, especially as misunderstandings are at the present moment alleged to exist between the Governor and Mrs. Kendellin (the matron), which, if true, must more or less be injurious to the discipline of the gaol. Kendellin has, moreover, stated that the late Sheriff has expressed every willingness that the Board should investigate the facts.

I have merely to repeat, that I consider there is wide room for improvement in this gaol; and that I think, by the exertions of the officers under the direction of the present able Board of Superintendence, it can be easily and speedily secured.

Having called for a return of works and the profits of this Gaol, I have been furnished with the following account, with a vote of thanks to the Governor, passed by the Grand Jury at the summer assizes, 1843, all of which I append to the report.

Having requested an explanation of the contingent expenses, which amounted to £235 10s. 10½d., the following is the document I received, which comprises the different items included in the account of total expenditure:—

The contingent account consists of—brooms, brushes, lime, locks, oils and colours, insurance, law costs, glazing, thread, nails, calico, towels, wheel-barrows, hand-barrows, repairs of hand-barrows, handles for stone hammers, spades, shovels, repairs to windows, dome, steam-tubs, steam-furnace, repairs to gates, sauce-pans, nuts and bolts, fenders and fire-irons, coal boxes, sash cord for windows, kemp for steam and mill, turpentine, gas tar, springs for doors, &c.

RETURN of WORK done in MAYO PRISON from Spring to Summer Assizes, 1843, in the Prison, by Prisoners, without any charge to the County.

March.	To opening two sewers in the Female Prison, taking up and re-setting the flagging on the surface over the sewer; also the flagging over the sewer under the surface, re-building the gutlets from the water channels to the sewer, taking up the pavement and adjusting same, @ £1 15s.,	£3 10 0
	To opening the sewer in No. 3 Male Class in the same manner as the sewers in the Female Prison,	1 15 0
	To opening the sewer in No. 4 Male Class in the same manner as the Female Prison; also the yard in two places, to the main sewer,	2 0 0
April.	Repairing the Bridges to the windows in the sleeping cells and day rooms, both in Male and Female Prison,	1 15 0
	Repairing the fire places in No. 7 Male Class with backs, &c., &c., @ 2s.	0 14 0
	Repairing the fire places in the Female Prison, three Classes, @ 2s.,	0 6 0
	Repairing a grate in the Matron's house by re-setting same, &c.	0 6 0
	Repairing eight fire places in No. 8 hall, @ 1s. 6d.,	0 12 0
	Painting 265 iron doors, @ 6d.,	6 12 6
	Painting 265 iron padlocks, @ ½d.,	0 11 0½
	Painting 216 bedsteads, @ 6d.,	5 8 0
	Painting the iron bars outside 472 windows in the Male and Female Prison, Hospital, centre building, and gate lodge, @ 3d.,	5 18 0
	Painting 64 windows in oil, shutters, architraves, &c. &c., in two coats, @ 4s.,	12 16 0
	Painting thirteen set of handrails in the Male and Female Prison, gate lodge, @ 6d.,	3 18 0
	Painting the iron bars in front of the yards in Male and Female Prison, gates, stays,	2 10 0
	Painting the iron bars round the balcony,	1 5 0
	Painting sixteen windows in the Male Classes with two coats of white, @ 1s. 4d.,	1 1 4
	Painting eight corridor windows in Male Prison,	0 2 8
	Painting four doors two coats white, locks black, @ 4s.,	0 16 0
	Painting the spiral staircase through the Governor's house to the chapel, in two coats white, and picked out with black,	2 15 0
	Painting the hall with two coats of drab, putting on bordering with black surbase and and striking out, and painting the hall floor in diamonds with four coats,	7 10 0
	To taking out all the glass in the dome light, and re-setting same with new putty, made with white lead to prevent it leaking, and painting the wood work with two coats of white,	1 16 0
	To painting two large boards with vermilion ground, and gilding the words, "Cease to do evil, learn to do well;" and doing the molding in marble,	4 10 0
	Painting all the iron rails outside the front of the gaol, in three coats of strong black paint,	3 10 0
	Painting the large iron gate front entrance,	0 10 0
	Painting the straw-house door with two coats brown,	0 3 0
	Painting a large gate to the turf-house,	0 8 0
	Painting a large gate to straw-house,	0 8 0
	Painting a large door to ditto,	0 3 0
	Painting the desk at the lodge three coats,	0 5 6
	Painting six wheel barrows,	0 6 0
	Painting two sentry boxes two coats lead, @ 2s. 6d.	0 5 0
	Painting two large wine butts for holding water one coat lead and one blue, hoops black,	0 10 0
	Painting the front of the tread-mill two coats of blue,	0 10 0
	Painting two ladders,	0 1 6
	Painting the hall door of matron's house (oil) oak colour and varnished, window and rails over hall door white,	0 10 0
	Painting the wooden posts front entrance round the beds in two coats white, tops green, and roofs white,	3 0 0
	Painting a large press for holding papers,	0 15 6
May.	Whitewashing the entire of the prison cells, corridors, stairs, yards, staircases, day-rooms, circle in male and female prison, also cook-house, matron's, hospital, gate lodge, solitary cells, areas, &c. &c.	30 0 0
	To work and labour of 1,265 men from the 31st March to the 18th July, in levelling and adjusting the ground outside the boundary wall and planting same, @ 6d. per day,	31 12 6



Washing and repairing bedticks, . . . . . 3 10 0  
 Washing and repairing blankets, . . . . . 5 0 0  
 Sundry repairs to plaster, grates, bridges, and solitary cells, . . . . . 4 0 0  
 Making 46 bedticks, @ 6d. . . . . 1 8 0

NORTH DISTRICT.  
 County Mayo Gaol,  
 Castlebar.

Cr. Deduct for paint, workmen's wages, &c. . . . .

154 19 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

16 10 9

Total saving, . . . . .

£188 8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

## ABSTRACT OF WORK ACCOUNT.

Amount of cash on hands, . . . . . £51 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Amount due, . . . . . 38 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Value of stock and materials on hands, . . . . . 36 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 £126 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

2nd March, 1844.

## SUMMER ASSIZES, 1843.

RESOLVED,—That the works executed in the County Gaol, without any cost to the rate-payers of the county, have caused a considerable saving of expense; and that for this, as well as his general management of the prison since his being placed over it, we consider Mr. Gallogly, the Governor, entitled to the thanks of the Grand Jury.

A. KNOX GORE, Foreman.

Total Expenditure of Mayo Prison, from Summer, 1843, to Spring, 1844; also the Number of Prisoners supported during said period, commencing 24th July, 1843, and ending 29th February, 1844, inclusive.—38,935 prisoners supported.

NAMES OF CONTRACTORS.	ARTICLES SUPPLIED.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
William M'Adam, -	19,467 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts Sweet Milk, - - - - - @ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	91 5 1	
"	19,467 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts Butter Milk, - - - - - 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	60 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"	1,583 quarts to Hospital Sweet Milk, - - - - - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	7 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 10 2
William Hynes, -	1,875 lbs. of Bread - - - - - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	11 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"	1,554 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Bread to Hospital, - - - - - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	9 14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"	245 cwt. of Straw, - - - - - 1s. 2d.	14 5 10	
"	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hhd. of Brooms, - - - - - 2s. 8d.	1 5 4	
"	3,700 Boxes of Turf, - - - - - 5d.	77 1 8	
"	173 cwt. 3 qr. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Oatmeal - - - - - 9s. 10d.	85 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"	1 cwt. 1 qr. Oatmeal to Hospital, - - - - - 9s. 10d.	0 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	200 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Dudgeon, -	405 lbs. of Candles, - - - - - 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	9 14 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"	100 stone of Yellow Soap, - - - - - 3s. 3d.	16 5 0	
"	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ stone of Salt, - - - - - 2d.	0 18 5	
"	67 Barrels of Lime, - - - - - 9d.	2 10 3	
"	105,888 stone of Potatoes, - - - - - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	99 5 4	128 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Reid, jun. -	22 tons of English Coal, - - - - - 20s. 10d.	22 18 4	22 18 4
Tim. Brabazon, -	36 Sweeping Brushes, - - - - - 3s. 2d.	5 14 0	
"	30 Whitewash Brushes, - - - - - 2s. 4d.	3 10 0	9 4 0
Tim. Brabazon, -	Sundries supplied to this Assizes, - - - - -		520 8 7
"	Glazing Glass broken by Lunatics, - - - - -		14 9 6
Alexander Bole, -	Stationery to this Assizes, per pass-book, - - - - -		12 9 6
"	Printing Calendars, Books, Advertising, per bill, - - - - -		4 5 2
Hon. Frederick Cavendish,	Advertising in Telegraph Newspaper, - - - - -		8 4 0
James Malley, -	Blankets, &c., supplied by Contract, - - - - -		2 0 0
John Flynn, -	Conveying Lunatics to Ballinasloe Lunatic Asylum, - - - - -		63 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Conveying Prisoners to and from Court-house, July Assizes, - - - - -		20 18 0
Michael Clerke, -	Flooring Solitary Cells, &c., - - - - -		3 0 0
Mr. Sullivan, -	Apothecary to Prison, half-year's Salary, - - - - -		4 8 6
	Michael Clifford, plumber, - - - - -		15 0 0
	Mat. Corne, lock-smith, - - - - -		2 10 0
Contracts, -	John Lynch, barber, - - - - -		5 0 0
	John Lang, watchmaker, - - - - -		6 0 0
	John Hora, sweep, - - - - -		2 10 0
			2 10 0
			687 2 4
Deduct amount to be received from the Collector of Excise for the support of Excise Prisoners, from the 17th July, 1843, to the 14th February, 1844, being 4,750 days at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day, and certified by William Husband, esq., collector, - - - - -		89 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Amount for Military Prisoners, - - - - -		9 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
			98 14 3
			588 8 1

Examined and found correct,

(Signed)

JOHN C. LARMINE.  
 THOMAS V. CLENDENING.  
 COURTNEY KENNY.  
 GEORGE ORMSBY.

## BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF MAYO.

In consequence of my not having been able to visit the bridewells of Ballina, Ballinrobe, Belmullet, Swineford, and Westport, from the severity of the weather and indisposition, they shall be visited early in the ensuing year, and a report forwarded.

FRANCIS WHITE, Inspector-General.  
 H 2

## NORTH DISTRICT.

## County of Meath Goal at Trim.

County Meath Goal,  
Trim.

I INSPECTED this prison on the 9th of December, when I was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Butler, an active member of the Board of Superintendence; the Rev. Mr. Hamilton local inspector; the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, Roman Catholic chaplain; and Doctor Clifford the surgeon to the prison.

The general appearance of the prison was unexceptionably clean; and presented everywhere an appearance of the greatest order and regularity.

Number and Classification of Prisoners.

There were seventy-one prisoners in custody, classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Master Debtors	2	—	Untried Felons	11	3
Pauper Debtors	5	2	Sick	3	3
Tried Misdemeanants	13	—	Insane	11	7
Untried Misdemeanants	2	—			
Tried Felons	8	1	Total,	55	16

This prison presents more facilities, and is altogether better calculated for an efficient system of penal discipline, than any other county goal I have this year inspected. Some of the cells are sufficiently commodious for working in; but there is one great defect in the absence of a proper method of warming the different cells and corridors. This was a great oversight in the design and erection of this prison, especially as dampness prevails in it; probably, it is said, from the nature of the stone with which it is built. There are also some defects observable in point of ventilation and sewerage; but in the latter case they are in a great measure counteracted by the additional attention devoted by the goal officers to that subject.

Accommodation.

The accommodation available in this prison is very extensive, and adequate to the reception of a much larger number of prisoners than it usually holds in confinement. At my inspection, the daily average number in custody, for 1843, had been calculated at 84; whilst the highest number had been 104.

Employment.

The committals up to that date amounted to 353, of which only 7 were re-committals.

Employment, of a varied nature, is afforded to the prisoners in stone-breaking, prison duties, &c.; and some are also occupied in the practice of useful trades, as tailors, weavers, shoemakers, smiths, and carpenters.

There is also a tread-wheel worked by the hard-labour class, and by which water is supplied for prison consumption.

There are sheds, with separate working-stalls for stone-breaking; and likewise workshops for smiths and carpenters. The female prisoners are usually engaged at carding and spinning woollen yarn, sewing, washing, knitting, &c. The amount of outlay on, and income from, work executed in prison, will be seen in our appendix. On the whole, I consider the industrial system in this prison to be very well directed, and that it reflects much credit on the very efficient officer by whom it is governed.

The following return shows the occupations at which I found the prisoners on my inspection:—

	Males.		Females.
Carpenters	1	Needlework	2
Tailors	5	Knitting and Spinning	2
Shoemakers	5	Prison Duties	2
Weavers and Winders	5	Unemployed and Sick	10
Other Trades	1		
Tread Wheel	—	Total	16
Stonebreakers	7		
Prison Duties	13		
Unemployed and Sick	18		
Total	55		

Lunatics and Idiots.

There were a very large proportion (18) of lunatics and idiots in this prison. This is an evil on which I have so often had to enlarge, that I consider it superfluous to dwell on the matter here any further than to say, that I look forward most anxiously to a speedy legislative remedy for the abuse. I think there is every prospect of a law being passed this session which will remove these grounds of complaint. In the mean time, from all I observed, I am sure the greatest care and attention is afforded to these afflicted creatures. They have excellent accommodation; and I remarked that their diet was of a better description than that distributed to similar classes in other goals.

Hospital.

The physician devotes much attention to the service of the gaol, and discharges his duties with efficiency. I annex a medical report which I have received, from which it appears that five deaths have occurred. The report refers to the eleven months ending on the first of December.

## PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	No. of Disease.	Discharged cured.	Deaths.	Total.	Diseases.	No. of Disease.	Discharged cured.	Deaths.	Total.
Fever,	19	19	—	19	Acute Hepatitis,	2	2	—	2
Pneumonia,	2	2	—	2	Ophthalmia,	1	1	—	1
Phthisis,	3	—	3	3	Fracture of wrist joint,	1	—	1	1
Anthrax,	1	1	—	1	Prolapsus Ani,	1	1	—	1
Paralysis,	2	2	—	2	Cutaneous affections,	51	51	—	51
Epilepsy,	2	1	1	2					
Parturient Females,	2	2	—	2	Total,	87	82	5	87

The numbers of cases of fever and cutaneous affections are rather larger and more than might have been expected in a prison so neatly kept, and so little liable to crowding.

Three lunatics were discharged cured during the year.

I also annex a memorandum of the numbers of prisoners who have received dispensations of medicine in their range :—

For Coughs,	-	-	-	-	74
„ Constipation,	-	-	-	-	17
„ Rheumatism,	-	-	-	-	23
„ Other affections,	-	-	-	-	27
					141

The inference I should draw from these statements of medical cases would tend to the confirmation of what I before remarked, with regard to the dampness of the prison. There were nineteen cases of fever, three deaths from phthisis, seventy-four cases of coughs, and twenty-three of rheumatism. I trust to hear, against our next report, of the adoption of some method of effectively warming this prison. It is, indeed, a pity it should labour under this defect.

There were 697 prescriptions compounded during these eleven months. This is a small number, when contrasted with other prisons. The number of Surgeon's visits, during the same period, amounted to 182,\* the Apothecary's to 195.

The school department is well managed, the schoolmaster (who is also prison clerk) being a competent officer.

There were 67 cases of punishment for prison offences during the year.

The Matron attached to the female class also appears efficient in the discharge of her duties, both in the instruction of the prisoners and in their general superintendence.

The prisoners take their breakfasts in their cells; but the same arrangement has not been made with regard to their dinners. This, I think, is to be regretted. They are provided with prison dresses.

I inspected the prison books and accounts. They were well arranged and neatly kept, according to the prescribed regulations. The contracts were very moderate. The daily cost of diet has been only  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  a-head, for the last year; but the other costs are not so very low in proportion, the total daily charge for each prisoner being  $1s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.$  The total expense of the prison, for the year 1843, amounts to £1,551 9s. 9d.

Effective checks are secured, in the issue of stores, against fraud or negligence.

The Chaplains' duties are in all respects carefully discharged, the number of visits paid, up to the 8th of December, being as follows :—

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, as	{ Local Inspector,	-	-	156
	{ Protestant Chaplain,	-	-	156
	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	-	-	154

Books and Accounts,  
and Dietary.

In conclusion, I have to report, that I was much gratified with the state of things I witnessed on my inspection of this gaol. It is an excellent gaol, and governed and visited by excellent officers. I have, however, thrown out one or two suggestions, which I trust will meet with a favourable attention. I think it really indispensable that some heating apparatus should be adopted, as it would be so much to be regretted that the general efficiency of the prison system here should be in the slightest degree marred by the neglect of this arrangement.

General observations.

#### *Bridewells at Kells and Navan.*

*Kells and Navan  
Bridewells.*

I inspected both these minor prisons, and found them in a clean and orderly condition. They possess every requisite accommodation. The Keepers appear to be active and generally efficient officers. Their salaries are £40 a-year each.

With respect to the diet, however, I find, that at Kells, bread and milk are used at a daily charge of  $5d.$  a-head; whilst at Navan a mixed dietary is used, at an expense of about  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

Regular books are required for these bridewells, a visiting book especially.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

#### *County of Monaghan Gaol at Monaghan.*

*Co. Monaghan Gaol.*

I INSPECTED this prison on the 6th of December, and found it, in many points, improved since my first visit. The Board of Superintendence apply much attention to its general management, and evince a laudable anxiety for the establishment and maintenance of a sound and effective prison system; but it is at the same time to be regretted, that neither the size nor the plan of the building admit of that degree of classification (not to say separation) of the prisoners, which is so essential to the effective working of a gaol. I saw, for instance, on the day of my visit, lunatics, debtors, and criminal prisoners, all confined in the same room, whilst the unmanageable violence of one of the former was enough to derange the strict discipline of any class. The female division is exceedingly limited in point of room. I subjoin a statement of the accommodation available in this gaol :—

Accommodation.

Number of single cells,	68	Solitary cells,	7
Other rooms, with beds,	5	Male hospital,	1
Day rooms,	8	Female do.,	1
Yards,	10	Chapel,	1
Wards,	10		

There were, at one period in the year, as many as 178 in this gaol; and the daily average

Number and Classi-  
fication of Prisoners.

\* In Doctor Clifford's own report there are 122; but I find the other number in the gaol report.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
Co. Monaghan Gaol.

was calculated (in the beginning of December) at 136. When I inspected, there were 115 prisoners in confinement, distributed according to the classification in the following table:—

DESCRIPTION OF CLASS.	Males.	Females.	Hospital.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
1. Felons tried, . . . . .	4	—	—	—	4
2. Felons untried, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
3. Misdemeanors tried, . . . . .	34	9	3	2	48
4. Misdemeanors untried, . . . . .	5	7	—	1	13
5. Debtors on gaol allowance, . . . . .	23	4	2	1	30
6. Debtors supporting themselves, . . . . .	10	—	—	—	10
7. Crown witnesses, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
8. Deserters, and sentenced by Court-martial, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
9. Lunatics, . . . . .	7	3	—	—	10
Total, . . . . .	83	23	5	4	115

It will be observed that the lunatic and debtor classes were large, the latter particularly so; and if we deduct them from the total, we shall have only 65 criminal prisoners, who are always, as far as possible, provided with separate sleeping cells. Amongst debtors or lunatics of course, classification is not so much an object of importance, except so far as it conduces to health and cleanliness.

The cells measure about nine feet by six, by nine feet in height. These would not, of course, be available for separate confinement by day (if such were to be tried); but the prisoners now retire to their cells at meal hours, which is a most salutary improvement on the former system of dining and breakfasting in classes.

Employment.

Partitioned working sheds have been erected, as recommended by Major Palmer and myself; and I am sure the best results may be anticipated from this measure. The prisoners are employed in them at stone-breaking; but there is little encouragement afforded in this district (it is alleged) for the produce of gaol industry; so that latterly materials for prison clothing have afforded the principal source of employment. The cost of this article for a year, ending at last Summer Assizes, was £90 17s. 2d. There were only six prisoners engaged at useful trades, at the date of my inspection—two or three at weaving and winding, and one making shoes. The females were occupied in spinning, sewing, &c., and some at lessons, under the instruction of the Matron. The profit on both male and female work for the year amounts to only £11 19s. 10d. Altogether, I think there is much room for the further establishment of simple and profitable trades in this prison.

I should have mentioned that five cells were fitted up with a warming apparatus, for sentences to solitary confinement by the Judges; but although they have been prepared for a year and a half, no sentence of that nature has been yet passed. I think in the interim they might be used for punishing prison offences, instead of the present solitary cells, which are dark and ill-ventilated, and could scarcely be used in winter for a three days' confinement, without a certain degree of cruelty.

The universal appearance of regularity and cleanliness through the prison was very creditable to the officers.

Debtor Class.

The poor debtors' class (30 in number) would have, indeed, excited the commiseration of any person visiting the prison. The numbers of these classes have been generally much reduced, everywhere, by recent legislative enactment; but I still anxiously hope for further protection from the law to these unhappy persons. Some were represented to me as acting dishonestly, in withholding payment; but, really, when I considered the smallness of their debts, and then turned to their condition, I received a strong impression that it must have been their poverty and not their will consented. Many of them were at stone-breaking; and on this matter, which has elsewhere occasioned discussion, I must say, that from an attentive consideration of the 104th section, and the 8th rule in the 109th section, of the Prison Act, I infer, that breaking stones (as a description of hard labour) is not a fit or legal employment for a prisoner unconvicted of some criminal offence. We shall refer to this matter in our joint report.

Instruction.

Six prisoners were taught useful trades in the year; and I annex a return of the school progress made by others, showing some very satisfactory results:—

	Learned to Read.	Learned to Write.	Learned Arithmetic.	Total.
Males, . . . . .	22	26	12	60
Females, . . . . .	11	—	—	11
Total, . . . . .	33	26	12	71

Many others had learned to spell, but did not remain long enough in gaol to be instructed in reading.

There is a tread-wheel in this gaol. A new pump and tank have been erected, now securing an ample supply of water for prison consumption.

Hospital.

There are two separate infirmaries, which are very well kept, and ably attended to by the gaol physician. The expense for medicines and extras, this year, is £34 12s. 4d. I shall insert a report on the health of the prison, which I have received from Dr. M'Dowell:—



"9th of December, 1843.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Co. Monaghan Gaol.

"During the last twelve months, the health of the prisoners confined in the gaol of Monaghan has been, in general, very good. When it is considered, that within the year (taking into account those remaining in prison) no less than 679 persons have been confined in our gaol, and that out of this large number only one person has died in prison (Patrick Creggan, aged 86), it certainly presents a very great contrast to the old system of gaol confinement, where the mortality was frequently awful.

"I beg leave strongly to recommend, that all cases of idiots and harmless lunatics should be admitted into the poor-houses, in place of being sent, as they are, to the county gaol.

"At present, we have ten cases of insanity in our prison—six of those cases I consider incurable; the remaining four are nearly convalescent, and I should hope in a short period, they may be permitted, with safety, to return to their friends.

"In my opinion, the admission of any class of lunatics into gaols should be avoided and discouraged. It tends much to disarrange discipline, and I fear that there are many cases where a recovery might be reasonably hoped for (under favourable circumstances), that are rendered incurable by confinement, irritation, and want of sympathy, which such cases generally have to encounter, from the selfish feeling and hardened character of those amongst whom they are placed.

"The following cases have been admitted into the hospital of the Monaghan gaol, from the 1st of December, 1842, to the 1st of December, 1843.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Asthma, .	2	2	4	Hepatitis .	2	0	2
Burns, .	1	1	2	Rheumatism, .	4	3	7
Dyspepsia, .	6	0	6	Ulcers, .	2	2	4
Epilepsy, .	2	1	3	Scrofula, .	2	1	3
Fever, .	3	2	5	Syphilis, .	3	4	7
Influenza, .	5	4	9				
Hæmoptysis, .	2	0	2		36	20	56
Hæmorrhoids, .	2	0	2				

(Signed)

"JOHN S. M'DOWELL, M.D."

The confinement of lunatics in prisons is a subject of the most just and general complaint, which I myself have had many opportunities of pointing out; but there is every prospect of a remedy being speedily applied, by Act of Parliament, which will relieve our prisons from those classes, and provide enlarged asylum accommodation where they can be effectively treated, before their maladies have been aggravated, if not rendered incurable, by a prison confinement.

There were twenty-four cases of re-committals up to the 6th of December, and thirty cases of punishment for prison offences.

I found that a very accurate system of issuing provisions had been adopted, and felt grateful that the suggestion I had offered, at my former inspection, had been attended to. I inspected the provisions, which were of excellent quality, and ascertained that no complaints existed. The Chaplains' journals showed an accurate record on this subject. The expense of diet a-head, per diem, is only 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The total annual charge for each prisoner is only £11 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. This is one of the very lowest rates in any of our prisons, and must in a great measure be attributed to the lowness of many of the officers' salaries, especially as they do not receive any rations.

I examined the prison registries and account books, and found them regularly kept; but the general registry should (I would suggest), as in most well-regulated prisons, contain a personal description of each prisoner, and state his former place of abode. This need not be observed with regard to drunkards, for instance, but in the cases of felons and misdemeanants should always be attended to. It is a practice most useful in cases of escapes, re-committals, &c.

The first and other Turnkeys are all efficient officers, and there is one that acts as school-master, a very intelligent and competent person. They are appointed by the Board.

The attendance of the different visiting officers was very regular. The Local Inspector devotes a great deal of valuable attention to the prison.

Number of visits paid during the year by the officers, up to the 6th of December:—

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain, .	318	Presbyterian Chaplain, .	146
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	148	Medical Attendant, .	202

Altogether, I found this gaol in a satisfactory condition. It appears to be well managed by the Governor, who is a very good officer, and a long time in the service of the public. His salary is very low (£138 per annum, without rations), when contrasted with those in other prisons, that hold equal or even inferior numbers of prisoners.

## BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

## Castleblayney.

I found this bridewell in a very cleanly condition. It had been newly painted, and was in general good order. Prisoners are fed at an expense of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a-head, per day, on mixed diet. The Keeper's salary is £40 a-year. A visiting book should be procured.

## Carrickmacross.

This was also in very good order, and seemed to be kept in a very cleanly condition. I concur in Major Palmer's recommendation as to the division of the dormitory. The Keeper states that he has, at times, as many as twelve prisoners in this room; but I should think it will be as convenient in every way (and more so in some), to confine them in three cells, four in each, as to have them in the present dormitory together. If it be sub-divided, particular attention should be paid to the ventilation of the cells. New blankets and a new registry book are required. The diet costs 5d. a-head per diem. The Keeper's salary is £30. The Local Inspector visits occasionally.

FRANCIS WHITE, Inspector-General.

County Monaghan  
Bridewells,  
Castleblayney.

Carrickmacross.

## NORTH DISTRICT.

## County of Roscommon Gaol.

## Co. Roscommon Gaol.

I INSPECTED this prison on the 28th November; the weather was wet and inclement, and dampness appeared to prevail throughout the entire establishment.

## Number and Classification of Prisoners.

The following return shows the number of prisoners under confinement, on the day of inspection, with the classification which had been adopted:—

Class.	Classification and Description of Prisoners.	No. of Prisoners.
1	Debtors on rations,	11
2	Tried misdemeanants,	10
3	Untried felons,	29
4	Tried minor offences,	14
5	Tried misdemeanants,	15
6	Tried felons,	8
7	Tried minor offences,	13
8	Females tried and untried	12
	In Hospital	6
	Master Debtors	3
Total in custody,		121

## Accommodation.

The accommodation in this prison is not sufficient to enable the local authorities to put in force the separate system of penal discipline. The cells are limited in size, and not large enough for individual separation by day; neither is there any method adopted for heating these apartments, which, in the cold winter months, is absolutely necessary.

I found a very defective system of classification to prevail in the shoemakers' workshop, where about ten persons were employed, with two tradesmen of the town who are paid 10s. per week, to superintend this department; the room was too small for so many to be confined in, the air was close, and the ventilation imperfect.

When separate stalls or workshops cannot be provided in these prisons, care should be taken to have an apartment sufficiently commodious for prisoners who may be employed at trades (such as shoemaking and tailoring) in order that they may be kept more apart from each other, and that, by the constant and vigilant inspection of an efficient task-master, the strictest silence might then be enforced, otherwise penal discipline becomes merely nominal.

## Employment.

The employment of prisoners I found to consist in shoemaking, weaving, carpentry, and tailoring, that of stone-breaking for the roads, was carried on to a considerable extent, and yielded, (I am happy to say) a fair profit, as will be seen from the general account, as hereinafter detailed, and which has been furnished by the Master of Works, who appears to be a very efficient officer, and has got a shop established in the gaol for the sale of the different articles manufactured.

The following are the returns above alluded to:—

## WORK done by the prisoners since the 1st of January, 1843.

1189½ tons, or 3172 boxes stones, broken for streets, &c.	22 prisoners received instruction at weaving; four of them, when discharged, were pretty good proficient.
386 pairs boots and shoes.	24 prisoners received instruction at shoemaking; seven of them became good proficient, (one in particular, who is still in custody, has made excellent progress.)
290 „ „ repaired.	Amount of gaol manufacture sold to the public since last Assizes, - £160 3 10
1175 yards sacking.	Amount to Local Inspector, for gaol use, 18 16 1
177 „ linen.	Amount to same, for the bridewells, - 18 15 0
102 „ striped shirting.	Amount to same, for the convicts, - 5 10 0
88 „ linen sheeting.	Total amount of sales, - £201 4 11
62 „ Russia duck.	
62 „ towelling.	
46 „ calico.	
66 „ table linen.	
And a quantity of carpenter work and tailoring.	
The females are constantly employed at spinning, carding, knitting, sewing, and washing.	

## Dr. SHOEMAKING.

To amount of materials, utensils, and one-third earnings paid to prisoners, as per bills examined by the Board monthly,	- £201 17 8½
To profit, - - - -	55 1 7½
	<u>256 19 4</u>

By amount of boots and shoes, sold, and sundry repairs for the public,	- £213 13 4
By amount of stock remaining on hands, taken at cost price, - - -	43 6 0
	<u>256 19 4</u>

## Dr. WEAVING.

To amount of materials, utensils, and one-third earnings paid to prisoners, - - -	108 18 4½
To profit, - - - -	53 18 8½
	<u>162 17 1</u>

By amount of sacking, sheeting, table linen, shirting, shambray, calico, towels, cornsacks, Russia duck, shirts, stockings, socks, and nets, &c., disposed of,	- 128 13 11
By amount of stock remaining in store, taken at cost price, - - -	34 3 2
	<u>162 17 1</u>

## Dr. STONE-BREAKING.

To amount of materials, utensils, and one-third earnings paid to prisoners, - - -	100 19 4
To profit, - - - -	60 14 2
	<u>161 13 6</u>

By amount of broken stones sold, - - -	136 10 0
By amount of stock remaining on hands, and taken at first cost price, - - -	25 3 6
	<u>161 13 6</u>

CARPENTERS' WORK.				CONTRA.				NORTH DISTRICT.			
Dr.				Cr.				Co. Roscommon Gaol.			
To amount of materials, &c., and one-third earnings paid to prisoners, - - - £41 9 4				By amount of furniture, &c., sold, - - - £46 14 9							
To profit, - - - - - 16 0 11				By amount of stock remaining in store, and taken at cost price, - - - 10 15 6							
57 10 3				57 10 3							
TAILORING.				CONTRA.							
Dr.				Cr.							
To amount of materials, &c., and one-third earnings paid to prisoners, as per bills, &c. 7 19 4				By amount of clothing sold, and sundry tailoring for the public, - - - 12 15 2							
To profit, - - - - - 6 0 10				By amount of stock remaining in store, - 1 5 0							
14 0 2				14 0 2							
TINSMITH WORK.				CONTRA.							
Dr.				Cr.							
To amount of materials, &c., as per bills, - 1 16 11				By amount of tin-ware disposed of, - 2 17 10							
To profit, - - - - - 2 6 9				By amount of stock remaining in store, - 1 5 10							
4 3 8				4 3 8							
COUNTY INFIRMARY WASHING.				CONTRA.							
Dr.				Cr.							
To amount of one-third earnings paid to prisoners, - - - - - 0 10 7				By 12 months' washing, - - - - - 2 12 0							
To profit, - - - - - 2 1 5											
2 12 0											
INCIDENTALS.											
Dr.											
To amount of sundry small articles, postage, &c., as per vouchers examined by the Board monthly, - - - - - 6 17 7½											
Dr. BALANCE SHEET, showing total profit.				Cr. SALES and STOCK on hands.							
To shoemaking, for amount of outlay, &c. £201 17 8½				By shoemaking, for amount of sales and stock on hands, - - - - - £256 19 4							
To weaving, for amount of outlay, - - 108 18 4½				By weaving, for same, - - - - - 162 17 1							
To stone-breaking, for amount of outlay, 100 19 4				By stone-breaking, for same, - - - 161 13 6							
To carpenter work, for amount of outlay, 41 9 4				By carpenter work, for same, - - - 57 10 3							
To tailoring, for amount of outlay, - 7 19 4				By tailoring, for same, - - - - - 14 0 2							
To tinsmith work, for amount of outlay, 1 16 11				By tinsmith work, for same, - - - 4 3 8							
To County Infirmary washing, for same, 0 10 7				By Count Infirmary washing, for same, - 2 12 0							
To incidental charges, for same, - 6 17 8½											
470 9 3½											
To profit on all the works, commencing 1st Jan., 1843, and ending 1st Jan., 1844, 189 6 8½											
£659 16 0											

The accommodation which the gaol affords consists of sixty-four cells, with nineteen other apartments, in which there are forty-six beds. The total number committed in the year (debtors included) was 663; the highest number confined at any one time was 152. The daily average number being 103, the re-committals amounted to sixty.

There are no prison dresses supplied, which, considering the profits on works, might very well be appropriated to such useful purposes; as nothing adds so much to the order, cleanliness, and general discipline of a prison, than that of having the prisoners appear neat in their persons, and properly clad, which, I regret to say, was not the case in the present instance.

Several prisoners complained of the bad quality of the provisions, I examined the potatoes and milk, the former were what are called lumpers, and not a good description of potato; however, upon inquiry, I found that they were the same in use in this part of the country by the peasantry.

The cost of diet per head is very moderate, only 2½d. per diem; the other expenses of the gaol will be found in the Appendix to the Report.

There are regular contracts entered into for articles of provision, with the exception of milk. I examined the provision book and accounts, and found that they were all correct, and corresponded with the different pass-books; but I have to state, that the other prison books were not kept in that neat order and regularity which should be observed in a prison; and I therefore, recommended that a new set of books should be provided, and a proper system established in future, in order that the necessary statistical information may be afforded, as to the extent and nature of crime, &c.

I here extract from the Surgeon's medical report, the following particulars connected with the health of the prisoners for the last year. Fifty-two cases were treated in hospital, and 246 prescribed for out of hospital, whose complaints were slight; on the whole, it was a very healthy year in the prison, and much less illness than formerly, owing to the salutary influence of constant occupation, which is now provided for the prisoners:—

"There were four cases of typhus fever, and, were it not for the great precautions that were taken, there was every reason to apprehend that an epidemic would have extended throughout the establishment. There was one case of phrenitis which ended fatally, the patient having been some days ill, when committed as a dangerous lunatic. A post mortem examination showed extensive inflammation of the membranes of the brain. Only one case



NORTH DISTRICT.  
Co. Roscommon Gaol.

of phthisis or consumption of the lungs presented itself. A young man sentenced to one year's confinement left the prison in an advanced stage of tubercular disease, though apparently healthy when first committed.

"There occurred very few cases of syphilis amongst the male prisoners; but a great number were treated in the Female Hospital, as prostitutes often commit petty crimes to procure their admission to infirmary care. One of these died in June, from a complication of maladies (chiefly diarrhoea) having long led a dissolute life; and repeatedly undergone mercurial treatment in this gaol. A fourth death took place from a cancerous ulcer of the tongue, and the fifth was that of female, who died of chronic bronchitis; she had been four years in the gaol hospital. Four females were delivered of children. The other cases which occurred do not require particular notice."

The hospital for male prisoners, in which were three patients on the day of inspection, was not in as neat order as it ought to have been. The bath and water closet were out of order. There was but one female in hospital.

A contract is entered into with an apothecary of the town, at forty guineas per annum, to supply and compound the medicines.

The custom of paying wardsmen and cooks one penny per diem, is still continued in this prison. It is very properly abandoned in all the other well-conducted prisons, and should be given up here. I also have to remark, that it is generally the worst and most hardened criminals that are usually selected for these duties, which is a great oversight, on the part of the local authorities, such characters should not be allowed to hold intercourse with the other prisoners, who, from the nature of the duties they have to perform, must necessarily bring them more or less into contact.

There were forty-one offences committed during the last year, for which the prisoners underwent the usual prison punishment, with the exception of one (a convict) who conspired with other prisoners to effect an escape from the prison. The Board of Superintendence have made an order to keep him in irons, until he is removed by Government.

#### BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

County Roscommon  
Bridewells.

##### Strokestown.

Strokestown.

This bridewell, which I inspected on the 28th of November, is kept in good order, and the duty attended to by the keeper; the pauper prisoners are fed, and the registry kept. This prison has also been properly repaired; a sewer made to carry off the surface water from the yard; and also supplied with new furniture and bedding by the Board of Superintendence of Roscommon gaol, who have now taken all the county bridewells under their charge.

Castlerea.

##### Castlerea.

This small prison is in good order; the keeper seems to be very attentive; there is legal accommodation for the few prisoners confined; the paupers are fed, and the registry kept. This prison has also been repaired, and supplied with new furniture and bedding.

Boyle.

##### Boyle.

I inspected this bridewell on the 30th of November; it is also kept in good order, and contains all the accommodation necessary for a sessions town prison, where prisoners are only kept a few days previous to their transmission to the county gaol. The entire of this prison has been put in a state of good repair, and supplied with new furniture and bedding, by the Board of Superintendence of Roscommon gaol. The pauper prisoners are fed, and the registry attended to.

Athlone.

##### Athlone.

This bridewell is kept in good order; the duty of the keeper attended to; the pauper prisoners are fed, and the registry correctly kept. The necessary repairs have been done to this prison, and supplied with new furniture and additional bedding.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General*.

County Sligo Gaol.

#### County of Sligo Gaol at Sligo.

I INSPECTED this prison on the 23rd of November, and am happy to be able to report favourably of the condition in which I found it. It was the first time of my inspection; and in a comparative view of the merits of the different prisons I have this year visited, I would assign a leading place to this gaol. The local authorities evince a laudable anxiety to consider any suggestions which Major Palmer and myself may consider it our duty to propose.

The average number daily in confinement during this year, 1843, has exhibited a considerable increase on that returned for the preceding one, when it was only eighty-eight. It has amounted, this year, to over 105;\* there having been, at one period, as many as 157 prisoners in the gaol.

Accommodation.

For the reception of these numbers there are eighty-four single cells, and twenty rooms with beds in them, exclusive of the day-rooms, work-rooms, and solitary cells, &c.: so that, except on unusual occasions, the accommodation is sufficient to provide each prisoner with a separate sleeping apartment. In fact I should say that the prison has never been so crowded as to require that more than one criminal prisoner should sleep in the same cell.

\* Drunkards are included in this average.



The following table shows the numbers and classes of the prisoners in confinement at the date of my inspection:—

CLASSIFICATION.	Males.	Females.	Sick.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
1. Master Debtors - - -	3	2	-	-	5
2. Poor Debtors - - -	9	-	-	-	9
3. Felons Convicted - - -	5	-	1	-	6
4. Felons Untried - - -	6	-	1	-	7
5. Misdemeanants Convicted - -	27	-	-	-	27
6. Misdemeanants Untried - -	-	-	-	-	-
7. Hard Labour Prisoners - -	10	-	-	-	10
8. Male Lunatics - - -	7	-	-	-	7
9. Females, 1st Class - - -	-	12	-	3	15
10. Females, 2nd Class - - -	-	4	-	1	5
Total, - - -	67	18	2	4	91

NORTH DISTRICT.  
County Sligo Gaol.  
Number and Classification of Prisoners.

It will be perceived that fourteen were debtors. There were also five female, in addition to the seven male lunatics; so that if we subtract these numbers from the total, only sixty-five prisoners remain on the criminal list. We have every reason to hope that all the great inconveniences resulting from the confinement of lunatics in prisons, will be speedily obviated by a legislative enactment—establishing new district asylums, or enlarging those which already exist. The effects of this measure, it is needless to say, will relieve much of the present pressure felt in our county goals.

A large number of the prisoners, at my inspection, had been convicted by Magistrates for petty offences, and, consequently, were to undergo but short periods of imprisonment. There were none at hard labour.

The cells are very small, being only about eight feet and a half by six and a half; and there is no effective mode of warming them. Of course, they are not calculated for the separate confinement of prisoners by day, when they are too often either cold or damp. Neither is the ventilation as good as might be desired, so that at night I fear the atmosphere in these cells must be close, if not impure. The smallness of the cells is, however, a general defect in very many prisons in Ireland; but here there is room for improvement and correction of this defect, by additional provision for warmth and ventilation.

An excellent system of discipline is carried on here. The prisoners take their meals in their cells, and separate working stalls are erected. There have been only thirty-five cases of punishment for prison offences during the year.

The number of re-committals is fifty-three. The practice of having the letter R. on the dress of every prisoner re-committed (as mentioned last year by Major Palmer) is, I think, a very good one.

The prisoners were variously occupied at my inspection. I subjoin a memorandum of their occupations:—

MALES.			
Tailors, . . . . .	5	Prison duties, . . . . .	11
Shoemaking, . . . . .	4	Attending lunatics, . . . . .	3
Weaving and Winding, . . . . .	2	Lunatics at garden work, . . . . .	5
Making nets, . . . . .	2	In hospital, . . . . .	2
Picking oakum, . . . . .	7	Supporting themselves, . . . . .	4
Making mats, . . . . .	2		
Breaking bones, . . . . .	21	Total, . . . . .	69
Practising music, . . . . .	1		
FEMALES.			
Sewing, . . . . .	1	Attending lunatics, . . . . .	1
Spinning, . . . . .	2	Lunatics, . . . . .	4
Carding, . . . . .	2	In hospital, . . . . .	4
Washing, . . . . .	3	Supporting themselves, . . . . .	2
Nursing, . . . . .	2		
Prison duties, . . . . .	1	Total, . . . . .	22

Thirty prisoners have been taught useful trades during the year. This is a fact most creditable to the Governor. The prisoners are clothed in dresses made up in the prison, at a cost this year of £81 10s. 4d.; and from the cost and return of work, given in schedule E. of our appendix, it will be seen, that the profit on prison work amounts to £142 19s. 8½d. Altogether this branch of the gaol discipline is effectively conducted.

The prison presented everywhere an appearance of systematic order and cleanliness. The Turnkeys are dressed in uniform, and appear efficient officers. Their salaries are very moderate—three at £25; five at £20; and one at £15 a-year. But they are also supplied with rations. There are also (exclusive of the Governor and Deputy) a clerk, a schoolmaster, and a superintendent of work, with a Matron, assistant, and nurse-tender.

Contracts for the present year have been entered into, on moderate terms, for fuel, bread, milk, meal, potatoes, and straw. The daily cost of diet a-head during 1843, was only 2½d. No complaints existed with regard to the provisions, which were of a very good quality. Fraud or negligence in their issue is provided against by an efficient system of checks.

The registries and account books were all regularly kept.

## NORTH DISTRICT.

County Sligo Gaol.  
Female Class.

## Hospital.

The expense of clothing supplied to officers is this year £43 9s. 1d.

A school is conducted under the superintendence of a schoolmaster, assisted by the Turnkeys, who prepare their classes for lessons, at certain hours in the forenoon.

The female department presented no exception to the general regularity and neatness of the prison. The prisoners were all well clothed, and with the exception of the sick and insane, usefully employed. The Matron appears to maintain a strict system of discipline.

There are separate male and female infirmaries, very zealously attended to by the Physician to the gaol, who had visited no less than 152 times in the six months preceding my inspection. The infirmaries possess all the requisite convenience and accommodation; and some defects in ventilation, which I remarked on the male side, were to have been immediately attended to. The compounding department is one of the most complete I have seen in any of our prisons. The Apothecary's salary is £20 a-year. The cost of medicines, and other hospital extras, for the past year, is under £29. The Physician devotes much humane attention to the insane prisoners, and has those that are capable employed at garden work. His treatment of two or three cases has, consequently, been attended with success. I subjoin a list of cases treated in the gaol during the year:—

Cases.	Treated in Hospital.	Treated externally.	Total.	Cases.	Treated in Hospital.	Treated externally.	Total.
Constipation, . . . .	6	22	28	Sycosis, . . . . .	1	—	1
Dyspepsia, . . . . .	—	2	2	Psora, . . . . .	11	—	11
Jaundice, . . . . .	1	—	1	Ophthalmia, . . . .	1	1	2
Cholic, . . . . .	3	—	3	Cough, . . . . .	—	3	3
Typhus, . . . . .	1*	—	1	Hernia, . . . . .	—	2	2
Fever, . . . . .	7	—	7	Syphilis, . . . . .	19	—	19
Palpitation, . . . . .	1	—	1	Varicose veins and ulcers, .	3	—	3
Rheumatism, . . . . .	2	—	2	Disease of the heart, . .	1	—	1
Asthma, . . . . .	1	—	1	Inflammation of foot, . .	1	—	1
Scrofula, . . . . .	1	—	1	Hydrocele and anasarca, .	1*	—	1
Amenorrhœa, . . . . .	1	—	1	Mania, . . . . .	2	6	8
Enlarged bursæ mucosæ, .	—	1	1	Totals, . . . . .	64	38	102
Veruca labii, . . . . .	—	1	1				

The two cases marked thus \* terminated fatally. The first was an epileptic idiot. The case of anasarca was that of a prisoner committed in 1842, and was attended with granular degeneration of the kidneys.

## Non-resident Officers

The following are the number of visits returned to me as paid by the extern officers, for six months preceding my visit:—

Local Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	141
Protestant Chaplain, -	-	-	-	-	-	65
Presbyterian Chaplain, -	-	-	-	-	-	81
Roman Catholic Chaplain, -	-	-	-	-	-	46
Physician, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	152
Apothecary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	118

The law requires the attendance of each Chaplain twice in every week, exclusive of Sundays, so that in six months the number of visits required from each Chaplain amounts to 72, without even counting the additional attendance enjoined for the inspection of provisions.

There is no other topic connected with this gaol which calls for particular mention. I shall be glad to hear that my recommendation, as to the adoption of some apparatus for warming the corridors and cells, has been favourably considered.

I shall, then, conclude my report by repeating my satisfaction with the state and general management of this gaol, reflecting so much credit on the Local Inspector and Governor. There is also an active deputy under the latter officer.

## Ballymote Bridewell.

## Bridewell at Ballymote.

This bridewell has always been reported on favorably; and as I was not able, from a press of urgent business, to inspect it personally, I made strict inquiry, whilst at Sligo, respecting the order in which it was kept, and as to the management, &c.

The report which I received was very satisfactory; and the zealous and intelligent Local Inspector of the county prison states, "that the keeper is an excellent public officer, and keeps the bridewell in very good order. Mr. Phibbs, one of the Board of Superintendence, visits it frequently, and examines strictly into its state. This report is always favourable."

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

County Tyrone Gaol,  
Omagh.

## County of Tyrone Gaol at Omagh.

## General observations.

I FOUND this prison, on the day of my inspection, the 4th of December, in general good order, and unexceptionably clean in all parts. I had also visited it on the afternoon of the preceding day, which happened to be Sunday. On the latter occasion I was much pleased with the silent decorum and general order which prevailed throughout the prison. The prisoners had been dining in their cells, which they were about leaving, in order to assemble in classes in their respective day-rooms, to spend the remainder of the day under the superintendence of the Turnkeys, in reading the Bible and religious books, suited to their different persuasions.

There were 107 prisoners in confinement, classified as follows :—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Misdemeanants convicted	11	Class 1	5
Felons convicted	17	Class 2	9
Convicted of revenue offences	8	Poor debtors	3
Charged with felony	2	Lunatics	6
Charged with misdemeanor	4	Sick	3
Master debtors	2	Drunkards	2
Poor debtors	25		
Lunatics	6	Total Females,	28
Sick	4		
Total Males,	79		

NORTH DISTRICT.

County Tyrone Gaol,  
Omagh.  
Number and Classifi-  
cation of Prisoners.

It may be perceived that there are 30 debtors, and 12 lunatics in this list, thus considerably reducing the number of criminal prisoners. For the reception of this number there are only 60 single cells, but there are 18 rooms used as dormitories. There are also 12 day, and 6 work, rooms, with 10 cells for solitary confinement.

The cells, as I stated in my last report, are very small, and are not sufficiently numerous to afford one to each of the prisoners. The individual separation of prisoners by day, (if the authorities here were willing to adopt that system,) would be impossible. However, an effective system of penal discipline is, I am sure, maintained here, notwithstanding the obstacle presented by the smallness and structure of the gaol. The prisoners retire to their cells at meal hours, and are further separated to a great extent in partitioned sheds, in which stone-breaking is carried on. In this way there is a good deal of salutary strictness of discipline established.

The employment of prisoners in this prison is very amply, and rather profitably, provided for. I insert an enumeration of the various occupations of the prisoners on the day of my inspection, with the numbers employed in each:

Accommodation.

Employment.

MALE PRISONERS.		FEMALE PRISONERS.	
Breaking stones	14	Spinning	7
Pulverizing bones	1	Washing	4
Smith	2	Knitting and sewing	5
Carpenters	2	Nursing	1
Tailors	2	Invalid and unemployed	11
Shoe and clog making	2		
Weaving and Winding	2	Total,	28
Nail making	2		
Other trades	1		
Labouring	6		
Prison duties	20		
Invalids	16		
Unemployed	3		
Tread wheel	8		
Total,	79		

Water for prison consumption is supplied by the tread-wheel.

Complaints are made here, as in other prisons in this district, that there is no adequate demand for the produce of prison labour; but notwithstanding a considerable sum has been credited to the county, on articles actually disposed of, or else manufactured for the use of the gaol. The outlay on prison work is returned at £156 19s. 6½d. for the year, whilst the income from the same source amounts to £427 8s. 10½d.; thus showing a profit of £270 9s. 4d. This is, I think, a result very creditable to the management of the gaol. A good deal of attention appears to have been devoted to the instruction of the prisoners in different trades, which may hereafter prove the honest means of saving them from destitution; and this should be the primary and most important object of the industrial system in every prison, to which the question of profits should be of subordinate interest. Generally, however, it will be found that the latter is the necessary consequence of the former.

Equal care has been applied to the instruction of the prisoners in the rudiments of education, and the principles of religion and morality. This has been particularly attended to in the case of the junior class.

Instruction.

There are serious discrepancies existing amongst returns in my own possession, and others forwarded to our office, as to the average number in daily confinement during the year. In one return forwarded in the form of schedule D. in our Appendix, this average is given as 118½; and this number appears very probably true, from its approximation to the similar return for the preceding year, when it ranged at 114; but in the return forwarded to me, and also in that filled up at the gaol for schedule C. in our Appendix, this average is quoted at 150½; thus showing an immense increase in the number of prisoners. The accuracy of this number appears probable from the daily and annual costs of diet a-head appearing to be calculated according to it. I have since had these discrepancies satisfactorily explained: 118 is the average of criminals only, and 150 the total average of criminals, master debtors, and prisoners who support themselves.

Average number of  
Prisoners.

There has been a falling off in the number of re-committals this year, as they only amount to

Once	22
Twice	6
Thrice	4
Four times	1
Total,	33

Re-committals.



**NORTH DISTRICT.** The prisoners are supplied with gaol dresses. The Turnkeys are dressed in an appropriate uniform.  
**County Tyrone Gaol,** The female division is the most defective in the prison. No classification, (not to speak of separation,) can at all, under present circumstances, be established. Some such enlargement, or even a more considerable one than that suggested by my colleague Major Palmer, is indeed desirable in this prison.  
**Female Class.**

With regard to the lunatics in this prison, I expressed a hope in my last report, that some legislative enactment might be passed for the remedy of this evil; and I have now not only to repeat those wishes, but also to state that there is every prospect of their speedy realization.

**Dietary.** The provisions are supplied by contract, which are concluded on terms very favourable to the prison. The average cost of diet per diem for each prisoner is only  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ , which shows a decrease from the charge of the former year. The issue of provisions is carefully conducted; and this department appears to have undergone material improvement since my first inspection. Full security is afforded by the present system against either fraud or negligence.

**Hospital.** The books were regularly and very neatly kept according to prescribed form. There have been 114 cases of sickness reported during the year, out of which number 5 have terminated fatally. But I shall allude more fully to this point in my printed report. The hospital nurse did not appear to afford so much satisfaction as could be desired, either to the patients, or to Dr. Maxwell, the prison physician.

**Non-resident Officers** I annex, from the visiting book, the visits for one year, of the different officers, who, in this prison, devote much zeal and attention to the discharge of their duties.

Local Inspector . . . . .	114
Protestant Chaplain . . . . .	169
Roman Catholic Chaplain . . . . .	157
Presbyterian Chaplain . . . . .	152
Surgeon . . . . .	134

I perceived by the minute book of the 5th of October, that four of the turnkeys, on the complaint of the Deputy Governor, were fined for absence without leave from the prison at unseasonable hours. I would recommend, that any recurrence of this transgression, should be very severely visited, as nothing can be more injurious to the security, and discipline of the prison. The turnkeys are appointed by the Sheriff.

The scale of salaries in this prison is low. A proposal was carried into effect of raising some of them £5 per annum, for length of service; but it has been annulled again in the course of the year by the cess payers, and they are now reduced to their former amount.

**Cost of Prisoners.** Rations are allowed the officers to the value of £180 4s. per annum. The total cost of each prisoner for the year, has been, £13 13s.; and the total expense of the gaol for the same period, is £1,992 17s. 6½d.

The Governor and Deputy Governors of this gaol are very efficient officers; and I need scarcely add, that the Rev. Mr. Rogers, the local inspector, continues to devote his valuable attention to the management of the prison.

#### County Tyrone Bridewells.

#### BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF TYRONE.

##### Strabane.

**Strabane.** I inspected Strabane Bridewell, on the 21st of November, and found it in a very clean and orderly state. I recommended a proper registry book to be procured, as also a visiting book. The expense of diet, which consists of the mixed class, is  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  per head per diem. The keeper's salary is £20 per annum; he accompanies all female prisoners to the county prison; for which he is allowed 4s. per day, and 10s. car-hire, the distance is fourteen miles.

**Clogher.**

##### Clogher.

This Bridewell was inspected on the 2nd of December; it was very clean and in good order. The registry was correctly kept, there was no visiting book. The keeper was not allowed the expense he was at in whitewashing the interior of the bridewell, which, if moderate, I would suggest the propriety of his being paid. The covering for beds, consisting of a double blanket and a rug, I did not consider warm enough in winter, and particularly as the articles appeared rather slight in their texture; a sheet or single blanket might be added to the above.

The inside of the roof of the privies ought to be lathed and plastered, and made more secure than they are at present, an escape was lately attempted through one of them. The keeper appears to be a very proper and careful person.

**Dungannon.**

##### Dungannon.

I inspected this minor prison on the 4th of December; it was in good order, and appeared to be kept very clean. In consequence of both male and female debtors being confined in this bridewell, they interfere greatly with the accommodation which is requisite for the criminal classes. In the female division there is but one cell, and one day room; and six prisoners are usually confined and sleep in the first apartment, in which there are three beds. Debtors and criminals are obliged to be mixed together, which is a very great defect in any prison, and should, if possible, be prevented. On the day of inspection, there were two female criminals and one debtor confined.

The male division consists of eight cells and one day room, in which were six criminal, and four debtor prisoners.

The keeper's salary is £50 a-year with rations; there is no employment for prisoners,



although they are often more than one month confined in this bridewell. A medical attendant is attached, and medicines are supplied. The diet consists of potatoes and butter, and milk for dinner, and stirabout and new milk at breakfast; the expense is 4½d. per head per diem. The registry book shows regular attendance of the surgeon and his care of the sick, &c. A providore is engaged to supply provisions, &c., for which he is paid a small per centage.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

*County of Westmeath Gaol at Mullingar.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County Tyrone's  
Bridewells.*

*Co. Westmeath Gaol  
Mullingar.*

I INSPECTED this prison on the 10th of December. The site is low, and the interior appeared very damp at my inspection; but the weather at that period was very cold, and there was much rain. Beyond the usual day room fires, there was no mode of warming this prison, although the corridors and cells are much in want of a warming apparatus. The gaol is built in the form of a semicircle, and the Governor's house, being placed in the centre of the chord, is well adapted for maintaining a vigilant inspection of the radiating airing yards, appropriated to the different classes. The following table shows the numbers and denominations of the different classes, at my inspection:—

Number and Classification of Prisoners.

1. Male master debtors, . . . . .	10	8. Male minor offences tried, . . . . .	10
2. Male pauper debtors, . . . . .	10	9. Solitary confinement, . . . . .	3
3. Male felons tried, . . . . .	12	10. Females tried and untried, . . . . .	13
4. Male minor offences tried, . . . . .	12	11. Females tried and untried, . . . . .	15
5. Male felons untried, . . . . .	6	Sick in hospital, . . . . .	5
6. Male minor offences untried, . . . . .	7		
7. Male minor offences tried, . . . . .	10	Total in custody, . . . . .	113

The daily average number in confinement, during the last year, has been 110, showing a decrease of 12, from the average in 1842. For the reception of this number, there are 98 cells, and 10 sleeping rooms for debtors, with 19 day and work rooms, so that the accommodation is generally quite adequate to afford each criminal prisoner a separate sleeping cell.

The highest number during the year at one time in custody has been 138; the total number confined in the same period, has been 636.

The prison labours under the common defect of having cells too limited in size, and moreover not at all so well ventilated as could be desired. A plan has been designed by Mr. Butler, the architect, for enlarging these cells, and otherwise making alterations in the gaol (as alluded to last year by Major Palmer), and if it be carried into execution, I think it will materially conduce to the improvement of the prison. The present female division is very defective in point of room, light, and ventilation. It is in a building detached from the rest of the prison.

There is a tread-wheel in the gaol for the hard labour classes, amongst whom silence is as much as possible enforced, by the Turnkeys, whilst they are employed on it; but separate stalls should be constructed to prevent any opportunities of communication. The partitioned working sheds recommended by Major Palmer, are a great desideratum in this prison. I should think that they could be erected at even a less expense than he has named.

The usual description of prison occupations are here also provided for the prisoners, some of whom are employed as tailors, weavers, shoemakers, carpenters, making mats, nets, breaking stones, &c. I annex the occupations of the prisoners returned for the last day of the year:

MALES.

Weavers and winders, . . . . .	4	Tread-wheel, . . . . .	25
Shoemakers, . . . . .	4	Prison duties, . . . . .	12
Tailors, . . . . .	3	Unemployed and sick, . . . . .	15
Carpenters, . . . . .	2		
Smith, . . . . .	1	Total Males, . . . . .	69
Other trades, . . . . .	3		

FEMALES.

Needlework, . . . . .	4	Unemployed or sick, . . . . .	2
Knitting and spinning, . . . . .	11		
Washing, . . . . .	6	Total Females, . . . . .	27
Prison duties, . . . . .	4		

The profits arising from these various sources of industry, during the year, amount to £88 4s. 3d. Although it is contrary to the letter of the law to allow hard labour prisoners a third of their profits, still the Board of Superintendence occasionally exercise a discretionary power on this point in favour of deserving persons, on their discharge from prison. I do not think this can be objected to, as it is generally considered that that provision in the Act is too stringent, and that it occasionally leads to discharging prisoners from gaol with the additional incentive of destitution to stimulate them to the re-commission of crime.

The female division (as I before remarked) is not at all adapted for its present purpose. I found fifteen female prisoners in one small day room, which was both dark and damp; and in another I saw thirteen similarly circumstanced, tried and untried congregated together. But I am glad to say, that the master debtors' division is being altered for the reception of the female classes, and that we may look forward to a much stricter system of classification and general discipline for the future.

Much attention is applied by the officers to the cleanliness and regularity of the prison. The prisoners have to retire to their cells during meal hours, an arrangement which here, as in every other prison in which it has been tried, has proved both salutary and convenient.

NORTH DISTRICT.  
Co. Westmeath Gaol,  
Mullingar.

The number of re-committals for the year are—

Once,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Twice,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Thrice,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Four times,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30

The number of punishments by the Governor, for prison offences were 48, all such as are allowed by law, for the ordinary breaches of discipline. There was one other punishment of a more severe nature inflicted on a prisoner, for assaulting a Turnkey, and using abusive and improper language to the Governor. The offender had been before punished by the Governor, and on this second transgression was sentenced by a Justice of the Peace to fifteen days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

Officers.

The Governor is an active and intelligent officer. The subordinate officers appear to be well selected, and the Turnkeys are dressed in uniform. The salaries are all very moderate. But the eight Turnkeys have each an equal salary (£30), which is not, for obvious reasons, so desirable an arrangement as a gradually ascending scale. The Matron, Assistant-Matron, and Nurse-tender, only, receive rations, to the value of £13 13s. 9d. per annum.

The female prisoners are provided with gaol dresses, and the males are in process of being supplied in a similar way.

Dietary.

I inspected the provisions, which were of a very good description, and no complaints existed respecting them. The prisoners are fed at a daily cost of 3d. a-head. The contracts for meal, potatoes, milk, straw, and fuel are moderate. The Deputy-Governor superintends the issue of stores, under a careful and accurate arrangement.

Hospital.

The infirmary is a detached building, and possesses fair average convenience and accommodation. There is an excellent bath room. There were some repairs required on the female side. The Physician to the county infirmary attends, and an Apothecary contracts for the supply of medicine, at £42 a-year. There have been 624 dispensations of medicine in the year, and 39 patients treated in hospital. Two deaths occurred from consumption.

I would recommend that the general prison registry should, for the future, afford a personal description of every criminal prisoner. This information is often of use in case of escape, re-committal, &c. I think it also advisable, that a journal of daily occurrences should be kept by the Governor.

Cost of Prisoners.

The total charge for each prisoner has this last year exceeded that of the preceding one by £4 11s. 2d.; but this is attributable to the appearance in the total expense of the gaol of a sum of £521 3s. 3d. expended on repairs of the prison. Fears were entertained for the stability of parts of the walls, in consequence of a sinking of the foundation, so that an outlay of this sum became necessary to rectify this injury, and to render the gaol secure for the future.

Non-resident Officers

The visits of the officers were regularly entered, and showed a punctual attendance, with an exception, however, arising from a matter to which, before concluding, I must refer.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain does not, in his turn, attend to the inspection of provisions, stating, that his clerical duties in the gaol, as well as elsewhere, make ample and pressing demands upon his time. He further complains of a recent reduction in his salary, refusing to devote the same portion of his time to his prison duties that he originally did, unless his original salary is restored. The reduction was caused by the appointment of a third (Presbyterian) Chaplain, the same sum (or I believe a less) being distributed amongst three, which was originally divided between two.

I must say there is a degree of hardship in the matter, especially as the duties of the Roman Catholic Chaplain in the prison must be so much more onerous than those of the Presbyterian Chaplain appointed. An impression appeared to prevail at my inspection, that the sum limited by law was already allowed; but this, I apprehend, is not the case, as the Prison Act allows as much as £50 a-year to each Chaplain in the rural counties, and the Chaplains in this gaol have only £30 each, since the reduction. But I suppose the matter will be set at rest at the ensuing Assizes.

The Local Inspector pays a good deal of attention to the government of the prison, the effects of which have manifested themselves in evident and gratifying results in its general conduct and discipline.

Moate Bridewell.

Bridewell at Moate.

In consequence of being unable to inspect this bridewell this winter, Mr. Tyrrell, the Governor of the county gaol, was kind enough to allow me to avail myself of his services. He inspected it for me, and transmitted me a report upon its condition.

It contains three day rooms, seven cells, and all the accommodation requisite for a temporary place of confinement. A new keeper has been lately appointed, and it is now kept much cleaner and in better order than formerly. The diet, bread and milk, costs 6d. a-head per day, and (as Mr. Tyrrell suggests) a mixed diet might be profitably substituted on the score of economy. The registry is correctly kept, and nothing was required except a pair of blankets, which were to have been forwarded from the county gaol, as soon as manufactured.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

## SOUTH DISTRICT.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County Carlow Gaol.

## County of Carlow Gaol.

I FOUND this county prison, as hitherto reported by me and my colleague, in a very creditable state of order and cleanliness, and a sound system of discipline and government pursued in each department, as to classification and employment of prisoners, and a moral tone manifestly pervades the whole arrangements by the Governor and his deputy. If the accommodation and size of the cells admitted total separation of prisoners, as legalized by a late Act of Parliament, I know of no prison where a fairer trial would be given to the arrangement proposed by that Act; at present, however, the expense of fitting up the gaol for it with extensive alterations and heating apparatus, would be more than I would urge upon the Grand Jury and cess-payers, immediately after their liberality in building the present addition. Some of the Board of Superintendence met me at my inspection, and from the interest they take in the establishment, I have no doubt but they will provide whatever is necessary to sustain its character for good order, and keep pace with the improvements in prison discipline.

Eight cells have been fitted up for separation, and heated, since my last inspection, at a small expense, and is working well. The recommendation of Dr. White, at last year's inspection, to bore holes in all the iron doors, for increased ventilation, has been complied with, and the windows altered, and three more cells have been given up to the female class for dormitories. In the absence of the total separation system, I would recommend one yard to be shedded, on one or two sides, and this shed divided into large stalls, for each prisoner to work separately, which would be as near the provisions of the late Act as circumstances admit of. The cost would not exceed £60 for fifteen such work cells. It has been lately done in Limerick and Tralee gaols, with good effect; and this small outlay may save much money hereafter.

Improvements.

There were 83 prisoners confined on the day of my inspection, viz.:—

Accommodation.

Male criminals,	43
Female ditto,	25
Debtors,	15
Total,	83

The average number confined is 81, and the accommodation provided is as follows:—

79 Cells, fourteen of them large and ventilated, for separation,	
8 Day rooms,	1 Chapel, with divisions,
6 Work rooms,	1 Tread-wheel, for raising water,
12 Yards,	1 Laundry,
5 Baths,	1 Hospital,
1 Kitchen,	
With separation for the sexes, and sufficient officers' apartments.	

There are four male classes, and two female, exclusive of eleven prisoners at present kept separate. Classification.

Every prisoner is engaged at some industry or useful work, and several trades are taught, as opportunities offer. The Governor states, that sixty-nine male prisoners left the prison this year partially instructed in a trade or business, by which they could earn their bread; and, in point of fact, some of them were known to have returned to industrious habits. The accounts of the profits of each prisoner's labour was not as accurately kept as I could wish, which will be attended to in future. A school is kept in each class by the Turnkey of the division, and good has arisen from this instruction, though it is probable more effectual benefit might be derived from a trained and regular schoolmaster. A registry is kept; and it appears from it that twenty-eight prisoners learned to read and write in the year, who were totally ignorant on coming into gaol, and many were considerably improved.

Employment and School.

The female prisoners are divided into two classes, under the care of a well qualified Matron, who is allowed an assistant. They are all employed at some industry, receive school instruction, and are all clothed in a prison dress. Some ladies occasionally attend, to visit and instruct their fellow-creatures. The profits are very trifling on the work.

Female Class.

The diet has been selected by the Grand Jury, according to law, and is of a good quality, and economically provided for. The cost per head, per day, is only 3d. for the current year, and the male prisoners eat their meals in their cells, and the food is regularly inspected. The officers all receive rations. Bread diet is issued on Sunday.

Dietary.

I minutely examined the books, registries, and accounts, and found them neatly and correctly kept. I recommended an additional check, on all issues and receipts, and a more accurate account of prisoners' earnings.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector and Chaplains continue their careful attention to the duties of their office. The Governor and his deputy are zealous and good prison officers, and the internal order and discipline of the gaol is very creditable to them. There are only four Turnkeys, two of whom are tradesmen, and the Governor, Mr. M'Dowell, reports them as qualified and useful officers.

Officers.

The hospital accommodation appears sufficient for the wants of the gaol. There are six wards, and the sick are carefully attended to by Dr. Rawson. The medicines are furnished

Hospital.

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**SOUTH DISTRICT.** by an apothecary, on the Doctor's prescription, and the cost for the year is only £32, which is very moderate. The general health of prisoners for the current year has been reported as very good.

**County Carlow Gaol.**

**General observations.** The Board of Superintendence meet regularly to settle the accounts and arrange the general business of the establishment, in which they take a great interest, and contracts are made for every thing practicable. There were no complaints on the part of the prisoners, and the Board have established bye-laws, under the Prison Act. The prisoners are all clothed in a gaol dress, and the furniture is amply provided for. The re-committals are only eleven in the year, and the punishments very few for breaches of gaol discipline.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

**County Clare Gaol,  
Ennis.**

*County of Clare Gaol at Ennis.*

We have been in the habit of reporting most favourably of this county gaol for many years, and it is very satisfactory to observe that my colleague, Dr. White, in his first visit last year, corroborates these reports. Were it otherwise, much blame would attach to the working officers, as the liberality of the Grand Jury in granting all necessary presentments for accommodation, and the regular attention of the Board of Superintendence to all the interests of the institution, leaves no excuse for a deficient moral government.

**Separation of  
Prisoners.**

The Grand Jury commenced many years since by appointing a military man as Governor, and from that period improvement commenced, and has gradually brought the gaol into a high state of discipline and good order. An addition has lately been made, with the view of complying with the Act legalizing the entire separation of prisoners in large ventilated cells, 40 of which were erected, and a commencement was made at my inspection, 6th and 7th September, 1843; and the Governor writes me word that it is working well, and will be productive of good. I have no doubt about it, if the system is guarded by constant work for each, adapted to their fitness and even taste for it. School instruction and books, constant medical attention to the state of mind and body of each individual, with hourly visits at least from the Turnkey or some prison officer. The system is, I apprehend, chiefly intended to produce reformation and habits of industry, a freedom from evil communication, and an opportunity of self-thought and control over bad habits and passions. If it fails in these objects, it will degenerate into mere punishment to bad characters; and I should doubt much the results in such cases. In any case, a relaxation of attention to the above particulars would be dangerous; and I could not conscientiously recommend the system in any prison where the officers are unqualified and negligent. If to these suggestions could be added the daily attendance of resident Chaplains, well paid for their entire time, and zealously devoted to the duty, I confess my expectation of a great number of reformed criminals would be greatly increased. In any case, I beg to submit the experiment for the favourable and kind consideration of the Board of Superintendence, and to their care of how it is worked; and, should any untoward circumstance stop its progress or usefulness, the building is equally valuable or useful for any system of discipline.

**Present state.**

The average number of prisoners for the current year is 136 daily. On the days of my inspection the state was as follows:—

Male Criminals,	-	-	-	-	-	62
Female do.	-	-	-	-	-	22
Debtors,	-	-	-	-	-	35
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	119

**Accommodation.**

And for this number the following accommodation is provided:—

Cells	-	119—40 of which are large and prepared for separation.
Other rooms with beds	12	
Day-rooms	7	
Work-rooms	5	
Yards	10	
Solitary cells	6	—unventilated, and unsuitable for the purpose.
General kitchen	1	
Chapel	1	
Hospital	1	—separated for males and females.
Tread-wheel	1	
Laundry	1	

With sufficient stores and officers' apartments.

**Employment and  
School.**

The prisoners are all employed at some useful industry; and it is stated to me by the Governor, that 49 individuals have left the gaol within this year, able to earn their bread at trades or other works taught them in the prison, and of which they knew nothing previously.

The following works are now going on by male inmates:—

Weaving	-	4—The blankets are made in the gaol.
Tailors	-	5
Shoemakers	-	8
Spinning	-	9
Smith's work	-	2
Tin work	-	1
Carpenters	-	3
Winding	-	2
Breaking stones	-	37
Prison duties	-	12



There is also a good school established under a qualified Master, who is assisted by the Turnkeys, and many of the young criminals have been taught to read and write who were utterly ignorant on entering the gaol.

The one-third of clear earnings are paid to the prisoners.

There are six male classes, exclusive of debtors and the separate class now established.

I cannot speak too favourably of the good order of the female division of the gaol; the more remarkable, as, from want of room and other causes, it is very defective in most of our prisons. There is a Matron, and two assistants; the prisoners are kept separate in their cells, day and night; and the system works well. The Matrons are qualified for their office, and are constantly employed inspecting and visiting each prisoner, instructing them in various works, and reading, giving suitable advice, and taking an interest in their present and future welfare. They have constant employment, and the system is highly creditable to the county authorities, and to the Matron and her assistants.

The food is good in quality, and economically provided for. It is served in the cells throughout the gaol with order, and costs per head per day only 2½d. Dietary.

I examined carefully the registries, books, and accounts, and found them very correctly kept, with proper checks for all issues and receipts. The punishments were few and salutary, and the re-committals only 47, out of which only 14 were more than once. The accounts, &c., were very creditable to the clerk and storekeeper. Books and Accounts.

## COST OF PRISONERS.

	£	s.	d.	
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	14	1	11	including all expenses.
Cost of each prisoner per day	0	0	9½	ditto.
Cost of ditto ditto for diet	0	0	3½	

The Chaplains attend their various duties as the law directs. The Governor, Mr. D'Arcy, is an intelligent and zealous public officer, and merits the confidence of the county; and his entire establishment is conducted on the best-known principles. There are 10 Turnkeys, who are generally efficient and qualified officers. Officers.

There is a good separate hospital attached to this gaol, under the superintendence of a Physician and Surgeon, whose duties have always been performed with zealous care and attention, evinced by the healthy state of the prison, and the cleanliness and regularity of the hospital. The average number of sick is very few indeed. The cost of medicines for the year is about £45, and I submit that this might even be considerably reduced, by purchasing the medicines wholesale, and mixing them in the prison, as done with advantage in Galway gaol. Hospital and Medical Department.

The prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress manufactured in the gaol, at the very moderate cost of about 8s. per suit. The furniture is complete, and the prisoners all sleep in cots, instead of bedsteads, which is found to be healthy and economical, and affording more room in the cells. General observations

There were no complaints; and the Board of Superintendence meet monthly and regularly to settle the accounts, and give directions for all the details of management. To their aid zeal, and support, we owe the creditable state of the prison, and without it no public officer can efficiently perform his duties with benefit to the public.

No rations are allowed to officers, except the two assistant matrons.

I beg to recommend to the Board the trial of sheds fitted up in one yard, divided into stalls for separation at stone-breaking or other work in the day-time. It is now trying in Galway and Tralee gaols.

The ventilation of the cells has been much improved by holes bored in the doors, as recommended by Dr. White at last inspection.

There are only two lunatics at present in the prison, and they will, I trust, be soon removed to the district asylum, as a prison is quite unsuitable for such.

## BRIDEWELLS OF COUNTY CLARE.

Co. Clare Bridewells.

A new bridewell has been erected at Killaloe since my last inspection, and by the system pursued in this county with these minor prisons, no evil can exist without detection, as the Board of Superintendence takes charge of them under the Prison Act; and the Governor of the county gaols visits them quarterly, examines their registries, and orders and reports accordingly. Many other county Boards act on this system; and, when it becomes general, all these small prisons for temporary confinement will be protected from feuds or disorder, which could not be effectually performed by one visit by an Inspector-General of Prisons.

There are five bridewells in the county, viz., at

Tully,  
Ennistymon,  
Kilrush,  
Sixmilebridge,  
Killaloe.

They all contain two small day-rooms, two yards, and a few cells for the temporary confinement of prisoners till removed by the magistrates to the county gaols. I found them all in good order, the registries correctly kept, the furniture complete, and the pauper prisoners fed. The new bridewell in Killaloe is particularly well attended to, and the keepers are qualified officers for this duty.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

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## SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cork Gaol and House of Correction.*

*Co. Cork Gaol and  
House of Correction.*

House of Correction.

Separation.

Accommodation.

Employment.

I INSPECTED this extensive county prison on the 16th and 17th September, 1843. The accommodation is ample, and has been liberally granted by the Grand Jury, many years since, and it is the only county prison in Ireland that has a perfectly separate house of correction, unconnected with the common gaol, and having a staff of resident officers and governor allocated to it; and the result has been that a system of moral discipline, including employment for all tried prisoners, and school instruction, has been established, highly creditable to the county, and beneficial to the tried prisoners, many of whom have been reformed, and are now industrious and good subjects. This system must have failed, as would any other, had not the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence abandoned all patronage, and appointed qualified and experienced officers in this department.

The Board of Superintendence held a meeting on the day of my inspection, and I had an opportunity of suggesting some improvements, which, with their usual attention to our recommendations, they considered and adopted. I specially submitted the advantage of building sheds in the yards of the House of Correction, divided into stalls, for separate work, not only to prevent all evil communication amongst prisoners, but to meet the late Act, legalising separation, as far as practicable with the present buildings. This might save the county much expense, in building large cells, suitable for separation day and night, as the Act points out; as I apprehend that separate work by day, and a single cell at night for each, would accomplish most of the objects of the Legislature at once, without involving us in an experiment which is, in some degree, only on trial in a very few prisons as yet, and for which we are not prepared in Ireland, without a vast expense to each county, at an inconvenient period to the cess-payers, when so many other public establishments are building in every county.

The accommodation provided in this gaol is as follows:—

Total number of cells, 254, 34 of these are heated with hot water pipes, and 76 of them are in the

	House of Correction.	
Solitary cells,	14,	five of them heated as above.
Work and day rooms,	22,	five of them in House of Correction.
Yards,	23,	five do. do.
Tread-wheel,	1	
Chapel,	1,	divided into classes.
Hospital,	2,	male and female.
Laundry,	1	
Cooking kitchen,	1	

With sufficient store-rooms, officers' apartments, and debtors' rooms. The average number in prison daily for the current year, is 191, divided into eleven classes, in the old gaol, five in the house of correction, and five female classes.

The profitable male work in this prison is confined to the House of Correction, and is admirably conducted by the governor, Mr. Grace, with a considerable profit to the county, and moral improvement amongst the prisoners. The trades taught, and other works, are as follow, and as opportunities offer, viz.:—

Shoemakers,  
Tailors,  
Weaving and winding frieze, linen, linsey, sacking, and ticken,  
Flaxdressing,  
Coopering,  
Smith-work,  
Tin-work,  
Lamp wick making,  
Carpentering,  
Mats and net-making,  
Masons,  
Stone-breaking and Tread-wheel, and 27 prisoners left the gaol this year instructed in a trade

The state of the gaol, on my inspection, was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
In the County Gaol,	56	53
In the House of Correction,	65	—
Debtors,	31	3
Total,	152	56

The number of re-committals, in the year, was few, out of 1,184 committals; and the greatest number any one day in prison was 256.

There is a large stock of frieze, linen, ticken, shirts, towels, tin and iron work, in the stores, all of prison manufacture.

School.

All male prisoners, capable of improvement, are compelled to attend a school, which is kept in each ward, under the superintendence of a Turnkey, and much good has arisen from the practice, especially in the House of Correction, where I examined individuals, and the registry; and when the Turnkeys are chosen for the purpose and are qualified, books are supplied by the Board of National Education, and paper, slates, &c., by the Board of Superintendence.

Female Department.

The average number of females in this gaol is 60 for the current year. They are divided into five classes, under the care of a qualified matron and three assistants. Much pains are taken by the matron to introduce a good moral feeling amongst them, and I trust some good is done; but unless the assistants are of a higher grade, and better paid than £15

yearly, it cannot be expected their aid can be of much use beyond personal inspection; every assistant matron should be equal to the head matron in capacity for her duty, and fit to succeed on a vacancy. Surely they should be able to perform the duty in any class, which the matron is performing in another!—and without this, the system is defective. It is not the fault of the assistants that they know not how to cut out work, to give school instruction, and such effectual advice as the higher instructed can give to their poor erring fellow-creatures. It was a mistake in appointing such, not expecting from them those moral duties and information I consider so necessary. I would submit this subject for the Board's favourable consideration; and, doubtless, the higher salary required can readily be saved in other matters I could suggest.

Notwithstanding this defect, which is not peculiar to this county, I can report favourably of the classes in general. Much good is done; every female is employed at some useful work; they are all clothed in a prison dress, and taught spinning, carding, knitting, and making nets, and also to work in the prison laundry.

The school instruction has been given up for some time, from some difficulties that arose; but it has again commenced, and the matron assures me it will be continued with zealous attention. The Sisters of Charity visit regularly, and advise these poor outcasts, and it would also be advisable for the Ladies' Committee to again commence their benevolent labours.

The Chaplains attend to all their duties required by the Act of Parliament.

The local inspector, Dr. Townsend, continues his zealous care over all the interests of this county gaol, and the improvements that have taken place in interior economy and good order are to be attributed to the support he has given invariably to the officers. The governor of the county prison, Mr. Murphy, is an old, faithful public officer. He has been, of late years, chiefly engaged in attending Sessions, which takes up the time of one officer, there being fourteen Quarter Sessions in the county, but he has lately returned to duty. The Board of Superintendence stated to me, that he would, probably, soon retire, on superannuation, as the Act provides for, and I shall willingly grant the certificate of his faithful services, as required by law, and recommend the Grand Jury to grant as full compensation as his services demand.

Mr. Grace, the governor of the House of Correction, is a valuable, intelligent, and well qualified officer, and possesses, I believe, the full confidence of the county Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence. The state of the House of Correction does him much credit, and when employed to the duties of the united prisons, in the absence of Mr. Murphy, he has performed them to the full satisfaction of the Board. He merits promotion, and I will be happy to recommend him for it, here or elsewhere. The clerk and storekeeper, Mr. Good, is a very correct officer. There are twelve Turnkeys, and four watchmen or porters; they all reside in the prison, and appear, in many cases, intelligent and attentive sub-officers. A great evil exists here, viz., the residence of the wives and children of the Turnkeys in the gaol—every one of them are married; and thus a vast number of irresponsible persons have access day and night. The practice is abandoned in all our good gaols, and, in future appointments, it would be desirable to warn all Turnkeys that their families can, on no account, reside in the gaol. The salaries of all the working officers of the prison are very moderate, and I cannot but think it a mistaken economy to reduce them.

There are separate hospitals for the males and females. That for the males is over the chapel, in the House of Correction, and contains only three rooms and no convalescent yards. It would be quite desirable that a well-planned hospital should be erected. The Medical officer, Dr. Beamish, attended at my inspection, and informed me that the health of all the prisoners, for the current year, has been good, and no epidemic or fever occurred. His wards were clean and orderly, and it is manifest that his important duties are carefully performed. There is an apothecary, who has £20 per annum, and the cost of medicines for the year will not exceed £20—they are compounded in the gaol. The number admitted to hospital since the 1st January, 1843, were 110 males and 77 females, and the greatest number at any one time was seven. Only one death occurred in the year.

The diet of the prisoners is confined to bread and milk, and costs, per head, per day, 3½d. The Medical officer considers it as wholesome as potatoes and meal, and it is sufficient, and of good quality. However, it is nearly 1d. per head more than in most gaols, where potatoes are used. The Board of Superintendence consider it cleaner diet than cooking, and, so long as it is not more expensive, there is no objection. At present, the cost of fuel for cooking would, probably, make the expense equal. Care should, however, be taken to procure sound household bread. The prisoners eat their meals in their cells.

I minutely examined the books, registries, and accounts; they are very correctly kept, and sufficient checks are now established on all issues and receipts. I recommended a more minute account to be kept of the profits each prisoner earns on work, when any exist. The punishment book contained a record of very few cases of misconduct in gaol.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, for settling accounts and contracts, and arranging all the details of the gaol; and the interest they take in the establishment has for many years proved of great value to the county. No rations are allowed to officers. The Turnkeys, and all the female prisoners, and males in the House of Correction, are clothed in a prison dress; and the suggestions by Dr. White, last year, for ventilation, by holes in the doors, and other matters, have been complied with. The expenditure of this gaol, in detail, will be found in our General Appendix.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Co. Cork Gaol and House of Correction.

Officers.

Hospitals.

Dietary.

Books and Accounts.

General observations.

BRIDEWELLS OF COUNTY CORK.

Co. Cork Bridewells.

The Board of Superintendence have, for many years, taken charge of these minor



SOUTH DISTRICT.  
Co. Cork Bridewells.

prisons for temporary confinement, till prisoners are forwarded to the county gaol. The best Turnkeys of the county gaol are sent to superintend each, as vacancies occur, and this correct system has been followed now in many counties, and the best results have followed. There are sixteen of these Bridewells in the county under their care, viz:—

Bandon,	Clonakilty,	Kanturk,	Mill-street,
Bantry,	Cove,	Mallow,	Mitchelstown,
Castletown,	Dunmanway,	Macroon,	Roscarberry,
Charleville,	Fermoy,	Middleton,	Skibbereen.

They are almost all erected within twenty years, except Cove, Roscarberry, and Mill-street; and all contain the legal accommodation of separation for the sexes, and a few cells, from four to six, for temporary confinement, except Cove, which is in so wretched a state of dilapidation, and want of room, that I submit it may at once be abandoned, unless a new bridewell is presented for. I inspected every one of these bridewells, with the exception of Castletown, in the months of September and October, 1843, and have every reason to report favourably of the good order and cleanliness I found each of them in, except Cove. The keepers attentive to their duty, the registries correctly kept, the pauper prisoners fed, and the furniture complete. The keeper at Bantry is in a very bad state of health, and I would submit he should be relieved, when practicable. A well or pump is required in some of these small prisons, and perhaps the Board would feel justified in ordering such as recommended by Dr. White, in last year's report. Roscarberry and Mill-street bridewells require a few more cells.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

City of Cork Gaol.

City of Cork Gaol.

Separation of  
Prisoners.

I INSPECTED this gaol on the 16th and 17th September, and am unwilling to recommend any expense or great changes, so long as there is any possibility of a union of the county and city prisons. The question is still under consideration, but not likely soon to be decided upon either way. I have recommended a progress towards a greater separation of prisoners under the late Act in most of our prisons, and as it can be effected here, at a trifling cost, as there are sheds in most of the yards, and dividing them into separate stalls, would enable the Governor at once to make a great improvement. I explained the mode to the Local Inspector, and Mr. Murphy, and consulted them upon it, and they consider it quite practicable. It would, doubtless, act as a rational discipline on the city delinquents, and put an end to that intercourse amongst prisoners, which is so injurious to moral government or improvement. When criminals are thus separated, doubtless, they must be employed at some work, and except stone-breaking, there is but little employment in this gaol; however, this can go on in the sheds I propose, and net or mat-making could be added, which would not call for any outlay worth speaking of for material.

I would wish some trades to be taught to the younger prisoners, but do not press it as long as a doubt remains as to abandoning the gaol, and sending the inmates to the county; but that point once settled, if profitable and useful work is not established, this gaol will not keep pace with many others in steady improvement.

State of Gaol.

I found this prison remarkably clean and orderly, and no abuse existing; conducted by intelligent and zealous officers; and from the extent of accommodation afforded, there is no reason whatever why it should not keep pace with all other prisons, in profitable and useful work, and all the modern improvements in prison discipline. These things, however, involve some expense, without which the officers cannot enforce them, and I doubt not, but the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence will give us their support.

On the days of my inspection, there were confined in this city gaol, 91 prisoners, viz:—

Male criminals,	-	-	-	-	35
Female do.	-	-	-	-	32
Debtors,	-	-	-	-	24

91, the greatest number being 94  
for the year, and the average  
number being 77.

Accommodation.

The accommodation provided is as follows:—

Single sleeping cells,	-	-	-	-	108—not heated—no solitary cells.
Day-rooms,	-	-	-	-	18—could be used as work-rooms.
Covered sheds in eight yards,	-	-	-	-	8
Yards for exercise,	-	-	-	-	10
Chapel,	-	-	-	-	1
Hospital,	-	-	-	-	1
Kitchen,	-	-	-	-	1
Laundry,	-	-	-	-	1
Tread-wheel,	-	-	-	-	1

With sufficient officers' apartments, stores, and debtors' rooms.

With this quantity of building, and some alterations, a sound system of moral government can be effectually maintained.

Classification.

There are four male classes, and two female; but if my suggestion as to the sheds be adopted, every prisoner may be kept separate at work during the day, and sleep in a single cell at night.

Employment and  
School.

The prisoners are chiefly employed at the tread-wheel and stone-breaking, on which no



profits are made. One carpenter and two shoemakers were at work; but as a system, there are no trades or profitable work going on. A school is established under the care of the Turnkeys in each class. But the value of this instruction must entirely depend upon the qualification of these officers, who are seldom trained and educated for it.

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
City of Cork Gaol.

There are 32 female prisoners, which is an unusual large proportion. A Matron and Deputy attend to them, and they are employed in washing, and making clothing, &c., and are instructed in reading by the assistant. They are all clothed in a prison dress, and if the sheds are divided for separate works, which is as necessary for female classes as males, this department would be greatly improved. There are no profits on the work.

Female Classes.

Two pounds of bread, and a quart of milk, is the diet fixed upon by the Grand Jury. It is of a good quality, and economical, as the daily cost reported to me, is only 3d. per head, whereas the county contract is a fraction more. The meals are taken in classes. I would recommend that each prisoner should eat his food in his cell, as in the house of correction in county gaol. No rations are allowed to officers.

Dietary.

I minutely examined the books, registries, and accounts, and found them neatly and correctly kept, with a sufficient check on all issues and receipts. The re-committals are not numerous for a large city and the punishments few and judicious. There is a code of by-laws, and every thing is contracted for by the Board.

Books, Finance, and Accounts.

The Local Inspector and Governor are attentive and zealous officers to all their duties; and the Chaplains attend with care to the legal duties pointed out for them.

Officers.

The principal Turnkey, who is also Clerk and Storekeeper, is a good public officer, and the Turnkeys, in general, are well selected, and Mr. Murphy, the Governor, reports favourably of them.

This department is conducted by Dr. Beamish, with zealous attention, as evinced by the general health of the prisoners, and the neatness and good order of his hospitals, which contain three male and two female wards. The cost of medicines for the year will not exceed £20; this economy and good management is made by compounding the medicines in the gaol, and giving a salary to the Apothecary, who is an attentive officer.

Hospital.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly for the accounts, and all gaol purposes, and take a benevolent interest in the welfare of the establishment. I met them on the 17th, and submitted for their consideration the subject of dividing the sheds in each yard.

General observations.

The roof of the gaol is now under repairs, and will soon be finished, which was a very necessary work, and reported on by Dr. White, last year.

Every prisoner in this gaol is clothed in a gaol dress, and there were no complaints. Some mode of heating the cells and corridors is necessary for ventilation.

#### *City of Cork Bridewell.*

*Cork City Bridewell.*

This small prison is attached to the Police of this large city, and its value cannot be overrated. All drunkards, rioters, or even those for serious crimes, are lodged here, instead of being sent to the city gaol, till examined the next day, by the Magistrates, and finally committed. It is kept in excellent order, and is very creditable to the Keeper. The cleanliness and regularity of the system, for such a temporary prison, is worthy of example in all large towns. There are three Turnkeys and a Matron, and sufficient accommodation for general purposes. The pauper prisoners are fed, and the furniture complete. There are eight cells and six day rooms, with yards, and separation for the sexes.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

#### *County of Galway Gaol.*

*County Galway Gaol.*

I VISITED this county establishment on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of September, 1843, and minutely inspected it in every department. My colleague, Dr. White, reported very favourably on the general management last year, and I concur with him in that statement. There is a manifest zeal on the part of the Local Inspector and Governor, as well as officers resident and non-resident, which must produce good results, supported as they are by an efficient Board of Superintendence, who did me the favour of holding a meeting on the day of my inspection, and acceded to all my suggestions for improvements. It only remains, therefore, to give a detailed statement of the discipline pursued, and the arrangements made in each department, for the information of the Grand Jury, and to express my conviction, that if the same zealous efforts are persevered in to make the most of the accommodation we possess, to secure moral government, and separation of prisoners at work, this establishment will be equal to any prison in the kingdom.

The average number daily for the current year is 150 prisoners, and the accommodation provided for them consists of 98 cells, 13 of which would contain more than one person at night. None of them are large enough, or sufficiently ventilated and heated for separation by day, under the late Act. But if my suggestion is fully carried out, of sheds in each yard with separate stalls for work, a very near approach will be made to prevent any evil communication amongst prisoners, at a very small outlay. The Board of Superintendence at once ordered an experiment to be made in two yards, and I believe the work has already commenced. If these stalls are closed in the front, with a door and window, and heated by a pipe from a stove at the end, I consider that all the practical means at present will be accomplished for the separation of prisoners, and I doubt not the great objects will be obtained to a considerable extent.

Accommodation.

There are also ten day-rooms and yards, one large work-room, exclusive of the mill-yard

**SOUTH DISTRICT.**  
**County Galway Gaol.**  
**Classification.**

and shed for it, a well-divided chapel, separate hospitals, a public kitchen and laundry, good clerk's office, tread wheel, stores, officers' apartments, and 4 solitary cells, but they are not ventilated, or fit for use.

There were, on the days of my inspection, 141 prisoners confined, as follows:—

Debtors,	.	.	.	.	.	47
Male Criminals,	.	.	.	.	.	70
Female ditto,	.	.	.	.	.	24
						141

There are six male classes, two female, and two debtors; but when the sheds are erected, a very minute classification will exist. There is a Turnkey to each class.

**Employment.**

Every prisoner is employed (except the sick) in some useful occupation; and the Governor has shown much zeal and tact, in trying to discover profitable work. He has erected an oatmeal-mill, to which is attached a fulling-mill for cloth, and machinery for bone-crushing for manure, all of which is worked by the tread-wheel. How far these may prove very profitable is yet to be tried; but should they pay the county, and instruct the prisoners in reference to their future industry a great benefit will be gained in the prison department. He also employs many at cutting fire-wood, a local occupation he takes advantage of. Trades are not neglected, and a few have been instructed within the last year as carpenters, tailors, weavers, and shoemakers; and stone-breaking with the tread-wheel occupies the remainder, and the prisoners receive the legal share of their earnings.

**School.**

The females are employed at needle-work, spinning, carding wool and cotton. Instruction is given to each class in reading and writing by the Turnkeys; and this depends so much on the qualification of those officers to give instruction, that the benefit will always depend on it. I am unwilling, however, to press upon the Grand Jury the appointment of a Schoolmaster, as I have found many difficulties to arise in this case also, and frequently but little good produced. I called the attention of the local authorities to a proper registry of the school, and at present I recommend a continuance of the instruction by the Turnkeys.

**Female Classes.**

This department is divided into two classes, under two Matrons, who are the wives of Turnkeys. This selection is not usual in gaols, and generally would not work as well as a Matron unconnected with any of the officers. However, it is but just to say, that the present Matrons are attentive and anxious to perform their duty; and I found the classes clean and orderly, and as regular as very confined accommodation admitted of. They do not reside and sleep near enough to their classes. The Board of Superintendence have, at my suggestion, ordered No. 7 male class to be given to the females for sleeping cells, which accommodation was much required; and if sheds with divided stalls are erected for the females as well as males, I expect, at next inspection, to see a highly creditable classification in all this prison. I met some benevolent females, the Sisters of Charity, who happened to visit the poor prisoners on that day, and I was much gratified with the prospect of usefulness from such instruction. The female prisoners are all employed, and receive some schooling.

**Dietary.**

The food of the prisoners is of a good quality, and is economically provided for. The cost will be about 2½d. per head per day. It is served with much order in the cells, and the Governor considers that this method, instead of a social meal, has proved useful in discipline and order. It is some approach to the separate system, and gives time to the Turnkeys for their meals.

The dietary accounts are kept as the law directs, and a sufficient check is placed upon the issues.

**Books, Registries, and Accounts.**

The registries, general accounts, and books required by the Act, are all correctly kept in this prison, and effectual checks are placed on all receipts and issues of stores. It is, however, very desirable that a uniform system of accounts should be established for all gaols.

**Hospital and Medical Attendance.**

There are good separate hospitals, and this department is carefully attended to by the Surgeon of the Infirmary, and the sick provided for as the law directs. The medicines are procured wholesale, and mixed in the surgery of the gaol by the Apothecary. The expenses are very moderate, and the Surgeon informs me, that the general health of the inmates for the current year has been excellent; and he had no complaint or remark to make as to the cleanliness or ventilation of the gaol and hospitals.

**Officers.**

I have frequently had occasion, in former reports, to state the zeal and intelligence of the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, whose constant attention to the interests of the county, and the minute details of economy and order, has been of great benefit to this establishment.

The Chaplains attend to their duty as the Act requires, and the Governor has proved himself a qualified officer. I have before observed upon the great interest he takes in the employment of all the prisoners. On his perseverance will depend the internal economy and discipline of the gaol; and it is but just to state, that the moral government and state are highly creditable to him.

There are eight Turnkeys and a Cook, and in general they are well chosen sub-officers. They are not all sufficiently qualified to instruct their classes in schooling; and I would submit for the consideration of the Board, the advantages of referring to this in all future selections. The Governor reports favourably of their general conduct and zeal, and they are fully equal to the general standard of this class of officers in other prisons. They all reside in the gaol, and two of them are tradesmen; but the accommodation for them is very confined.

**General observations.**

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, to regulate the accounts, and give orders on all points of economy and discipline. Every criminal prisoner in the gaol, male and female,

are clothed in a prison dress, at a very moderate expense. The furniture, blankets, &c., are complete, and there were no complaints from the prisoners.

Contracts are made by the Board for everything but oatmeal; and I would recommend this to be included, as some confusion in the accounts may arise from purchasing oats and grinding them in the gaol. Even if it should prove economical, (which I much doubt,) I still would recommend the Board to adhere to the contracts. The mill may be applied to some other purpose, by working some manufacture for the public.

There were only 26 re-committals this year, which may be considered in general as a favourable result of the discipline in force. The punishments in the book are very few, and there is a good code of by-laws established; and it is creditable to state, that a record is kept, by which it appears there were a few prisoners this year left the gaol reformed characters, and the Governor states that he has late accounts of their persevering in industry and good conduct.

The details of expenditure, and other statistics, will be found in the General Appendix.

#### BRIDEWELLS OF COUNTY GALWAY.

The Board of Superintendence have taken these minor prisons of the county under their care, and much economy and good order has already resulted from that arrangement, which has been adopted in many counties on our suggestion. The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, visits them quarterly, passes their accounts, and provides the necessary furniture. A visiting book is kept in each bridewell; and in addition to the registry, a note is kept of the period of the day each prisoner is lodged in or leaves the prison. By these checks prisoners will not be so long kept in those very small bridewells, where the cells and accommodation are so confined, that they will be transmitted to the county gaol, as the law requires, as soon as practicable.

##### *Ballinasloe.*

This is a new small prison, and was very necessary in this populous neighbourhood and large town. There are two day-rooms, and two yards, and a few cells to separate the sexes, which is sufficient accommodation for the few day prisoners remaining. It is kept clean and regular by a qualified keeper. The registries are correctly made up, and the pauper prisoners are fed. The furniture is complete.

##### *Eyrecourt.*

I found this prison in good order, and kept clean and regular. A pump is wanted, and some repairs; but I understand the Grand Jury propose to recommend its abolition, as soon as Portumna bridewell is finished. The registry is kept, and the pauper prisoners are fed.

##### *Gort.*

This is a new prison that was much required, and is only just occupied and finishing. The cells and day-rooms are small, but sufficient for the few prisoners confined. The registry is attended to by the keeper, the pauper prisoners fed, and the sexes kept separate, which is all the discipline these minor prisons admit of. A store-room is required, which the Local Inspector will provide for as soon as possible.

##### *Tuam.*

This small prison has always been kept correctly, and is in good order. It contains the usual confined accommodation for such temporary prisons, sufficient to separate the sexes; and the registry is regularly kept.

##### *Loughrea.*

This is somewhat larger than the other small prisons in the county, and is found useful in the removal of prisoners from other counties through this great thoroughfare. It is remarkably clean and regular, and creditable to the exertions of the young son of the late keeper, who died. He is assisted by his mother and a male relative, and I am unwilling to make any comment on his youth, as long as the magistrates are satisfied, as he is a clean lad, and will be an excellent officer. The accounts are correctly kept, the furniture complete, and the pauper prisoners fed.

##### *Woodford.*

This small place of confinement has always been reported by us as deficient in legal accommodation; and as, on a late proposal for alterations, the Grand Jury declined my presentment, and the Board of Superintendence determined on abolishing it as soon as Portumna bridewell is finished, it is unnecessary to make any comment, except that it is in its present state quite inefficient, as reported by Doctor White last year. It certainly was useful in a very large district, and far from any other place of confinement; but Portumna new bridewell will probably be sufficient for that district; if not, a new one can be erected in this town.

##### *Oughterard and Clifden.*

I shall not be able to visit these two bridewells till spring, as I was very unwell at Galway, and quite unable to go to them; but the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy has lately inspected them, and will again before Christmas; and he reports to me that they are kept in excellent order, and the keepers are attentive to the duties of the registry, and the food of the prisoners. Some alterations are required in the yards of Oughterard bridewell for security, which are to be attended to.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

L

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County Galway Gaol.

County Galway  
Bridewells.

Ballinasloe.

Eyrecourt.

Gort.

Tuam.

Loughrea.

Woodford.

Oughterard and  
Clifden.



*Galway Town Gaol.**Town of Galway Gaol.*

I WAS anxious at this inspection, if possible, to settle finally with the Board of Superintendence and local authorities, the question of the union with the county gaol, but I find it is still surrounded with difficulties; and however I may consider it economical to do so, as well as advantageous in many respects, as stated by Dr. White in his last year's report, I am quite ready to give any aid in my power to arrange the present town gaol under the discipline and moral government laid down by the Prison Act, and acted upon in the adjoining county gaols—many details of which have been unavoidably postponed while the question of handing the prison over to the county was under consideration.

The Town of Galway Grand Jury presented for large additions, some years since, to their gaol, and with great credit provided most of the legal accommodation required for a good system; but from the want of means, and unwillingness to tax the town, and perhaps the subject of joining the county jail being started, the prison remains deficient in those important points of employment, clothing, school instruction, furniture for the hospital, and even for part of the gaol, or any provision made for the separation of prisoners under the late Act.

I am unwilling to blame the town authorities for these deficiencies, and only submit now for the favourable consideration of the Grand Jury, and Board of Superintendence, that the time has arrived for decision on these points, and that this town prison should not appear in our annual reports as inferior to others, when a small expense would remedy what we complain of, and place the gaol in its proper situation amongst our county prisons in Ireland.

It is gratifying, however, to state, that I met some of the Board of Superintendence at my inspection, and they at once ordered a school to be established under the Turnkeys; and the evil which we so often deplored, as to the expense of the diet compared with other gaols, has been remedied by the occupation of the new kitchen, and the result has been most satisfactory, by reducing the expense of diet from 6*d.* per head per day to under 3*d.*, by adopting the mixed diet instead of bread.

Should the next Grand Jury decide upon providing work for the prisoners, and other arrangements to complete this prison, one of us will meet the Board when called upon, and give every aid and advice in our power to make the necessary alterations in the discipline and interior economy; or should the union with the county gaol be decided upon, we will do anything in our power to facilitate it.

*Accommodation.*

There are 48 cells in this gaol for an average of 33 prisoners. There are 7 yards, 7 day-rooms, with a chapel, good hospital, public kitchen, and tread-wheel, with some store-rooms and apartments for officers. There are, however, no solitary cells for punishment, and no ventilation, by heating the cells, yet provided for.

*Classification.*

There are 4 classes of male prisoners, including debtors, and on the day of my inspection there were only 26 prisoners confined, viz.:

Debtors	7
Female Criminals	7
Male ditto	12
	<hr/>
	26

*Employment.*

There is no work whatever for the male prisoners, and consequently no attempt at producing a profit from industry to the county or individuals, exclusive of the want of moral benefit to be obtained by the younger criminals, if taught the rudiments, at least, of some trade, as directed by the Prison Act.

*Female Classes.*

The Board have ordered books, and a school to be established by the Turnkeys. There is a Matron and a Female Turnkey appointed; the latter could be dispensed with, as the numbers are so few of female prisoners. They were employed at washing and needle-work, and receive some school instruction, but are in want of clothing and constant employment. The Sisters of Charity kindly visit here, as well as at the county gaol.

*Dietary.*

The diet is now economically provided for, by substituting the mixed diet of meal and potatoes, dressed in the new cooking kitchen. The cost per day will be under 3*d.* It is served with regularity, and a proper check established on the issue.

*Books and Accounts.*

The registry and books required by law are correctly kept, and on examination I consider the accounts are justly kept, and a sufficient check established on all receipts and issues.

*Officers.*

The Local Inspector was unable to attend from bad health; but the person who performs the duty for him, satisfied me that there is no neglect on his part. The Governor has, for many years, been a faithful public officer, and is zealous and attentive to the duties he has to perform. There are four Turnkeys. The Governor reports them as efficient, and I had no reason to complain of their attention to duty.

The Chaplains visit the prisoners regularly, and perform the duties required by law from them.

*Hospital.*

The Medical Officer attends regularly to the sick, and gives a very favourable account of the health of the prisoners for the current year. The hospital has not sufficient division for the sexes, and some furniture is required to complete it. The medicines are mixed in the gaol with great economy, and the expenditure is most moderate.

*General observations.*

The Board of Superintendence meet occasionally to regulate the accounts and affairs of the establishment, and the prisoners had no complaints whatever to make.

There is no gaol clothing allowed for males or females; but the Board, at my suggestion, ordered a uniform dress for the Turnkeys.

All the provisions for the gaol are contracted for, and I do not think that any abuse exists in the expenditure. The prison is kept remarkably clean; but I cannot conclude this report without again remarking, that all the great objects of moral government must be neglected,



when idleness and mutual intercourse amongst prisoners is necessarily encouraged and permitted.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

Galway Town Gaol.

*County of Kerry Gaol at Tralee.*County Kerry Gaol,  
Tralee.

I INSPECTED this county prison on the 10th and 11th September, 1843, and found it, as usual, remarkable for cleanliness and good order, so far as the accommodation afforded will admit; but the want of sufficient cells and work-rooms, as stated by Dr. White in last report, has always prevented the adoption of the modern improvements in prison discipline, and thus the zealous efforts of the Local Inspector, and many intelligent and useful resident officers, are expended in endeavouring to remedy this great evil as far as practicable. It is but justice to say that much has been done in this way, as will appear by the details of this report, in the different departments; and I have suggested a plan, by which, I trust, with a very small outlay, a great improvement will be effected in discipline and classification, and even much advance be made towards the separate system, without pressing now on the Grand Jury for a large addition to the prison, at a period when I am aware it would be inconvenient, if not impossible, to increase the county cess for public buildings.

I have explained the plan fully to the Local Inspector, the Governor, and the Master of Works, and was gratified with the zealous manner in which my suggestion was adopted by them and the aid I received in arranging it to the localities of the gaol. I have since heard from the Rev. Mr. Hurly, the Local Inspector, that the Board of Superintendence have, (with their usual readiness to comply with our suggestions,) approved of the plan, and sanctioned its execution. It is unnecessary here to enter into minute details of the plan, which was drawn out and left at the prison; but it consists in erecting sheds in each yard, divided into large stalls for separate work for each prisoner by day; these stalls to be closed in front with a door and window, and each shed to be heated and ventilated by a stove at one end, and a pipe from it extending through each stall. The other part of the plan was to give additional accommodation to the female classes, by giving up a corridor of cells to them, and also making sheds in their yards. Should these works be completed, I have no doubt that this prison will have made more advances towards a general separate system, under the late Act, than any prison in Ireland, at an expense not exceeding £60 or £70 for each yard; whereas, without it, sooner or later, the Grand Jury would have to expend £10,000 for a large addition, or allow their county gaol to remain a blank as to improvement, and the late Prison Act a dead letter, as to compliance with it. I will only add, that I trust the Board of Superintendence will not rest satisfied with the trial of one yard, but execute the whole plan.

Improvements  
recommended.

The average number daily confined in this county gaol for the current year is 115. The State of the Gaol. present state is as follows:—

Male criminals.	43
Female do.	20
Debtors.	29
Total,	92

The accommodation provided is as follows:—

Accommodation.

Cells,	79—16 of which are large.
Day-rooms,	6
Work-rooms,	3
Yards,	7
Solitary cells, with fire-places,	3
Chapel,	1
Hospital,	1
Public kitchen,	1
Laundry,	1
Tread-wheel,	1

With store-rooms and officers' apartments.

There are at present only four male classes, one female class for all, and two for debtors. This is very deficient and illegal as respects females; but the sheds now erecting will remedy all the evil communications which now necessarily take place amongst the prisoners. Classification.

This department is admirably well conducted, under the Master of Works, Mr. Crean, who is also clerk to the gaol. Every prisoner is engaged at some useful work, and any tradesman confined, is always engaged in instructing others; and the result has been, that 67 male prisoners have been reported to me as having left the gaol this year with sufficient knowledge of a trade or useful occupation, enabling him to earn his bread, if so disposed. Employment and School.

The following trades are now taught:—

Weaving,  
Tailors,  
Shoemakers,  
Carpenters,  
Tin-work,  
Hackling and carding and spinning by males,  
Wool and flax-dressing,  
A Forge, and occasionally Painting and Glazing,  
Blankets and Clothing for prisoners made in the gaol.

The profits to the county this year will be about £89, after paying all expenses, and the prisoners their legal share of the clear earnings.

## SOUTH DISTRICT.

County Kerry Gaol,  
Tralee.

A school is established, and carried on in the chapel, under the Turnkeys. It is seldom these officers are qualified to give instruction to others, and no registry is kept of the improvement. Perhaps a good master might be appointed on the next vacancy of a Turnkey, who would act as such when not occupied at the school, and thus add no expense to the county. A registry is required in male and female schools, and will now be adopted.

## Female Class.

The average number of female prisoners is 20, but frequently more. There have been hitherto no means of classifying them, from the want of day-rooms, cells, or divided sheds, and they are necessarily in one class, tried and untried, felon and misdemeanant, contrary to law. But this evil, great as it is, has been happily much alleviated by a qualified and zealous Matron, whose time is occupied in endeavouring to be of use to those under her care, by industry, instruction, and advice; and when the sheds are provided, and some cells given up from the male side, united with a full concurrence with the Master of Works, in making as much profit for the county and the prisoners as practicable, I expect at the next inspection, a new character will be given to this department, and Tralee gaol will hold out an example of how much may be effected towards all the good points of separation, without any expenditure worth speaking of. The female prisoners are all clothed by the county, engaged at industry, and appear more orderly than I thought it possible, when all are mixed together. An assistant Matron is allowed.

## Dietary.

The diet is milk for breakfast, and potatoes for dinner, as common to many of our gaols under the Prison Act. It is found quite sufficient for health, and prisoners invariably improve upon it. The quality is good, and the expense very moderate, and the amount per head per day, will not exceed 2½d. It is served at present in classes, but when the sheds are erected, each will eat his food in the stalls. The Cooks are hired officers, instead of prisoners, as usually practised. I consider it an improvement.

## Books and Accounts.

The registries and accounts are very correctly kept by Mr. Crean, who acts as clerk, and checks established for all issues and receipts. I minutely examined all the books and ledgers, and found them well arranged and balanced, as well as neatly made up by double entry. There were very few punishments or recommitments.

## Officers.

The Local Inspector continues his zealous attention to all the interests of this prison, and the economy of the interior discipline. He merits and possesses the confidence of the Grand Jury and Board. The Chaplains attend to their legal duties, and the Governor and Master of Works, (who is also Deputy Governor,) are intelligent and faithful officers. On my inspection, I received every support from them, and a zealous co-operation in the improvements I proposed. Many of the Turnkeys and assistants are qualified; but in most of our prisons a defect exists in these appointments not being more cautiously made, viz. by a strict examination by the Board, of all candidates, and by their appointing them on trial for a month, and their appointment only confirmed on the certificate of qualification by the Local Inspector and Governor. So long as these sub-officers are not solely dependent on character and good conduct for their situations, no certainty of good officers can be secured; and though I believe the Board of Superintendence endeavour to procure such, yet the proper subjects will not offer or obtain instruction beforehand, unless they are warned that the examination will be made, and certain qualifications required. I would submit these remarks for the favourable consideration of the Board of Superintendence, as the merits of the separation proposed by the sheds, will greatly depend on these officers, and I am anxious that Tralee gaol should be a pattern. A Turnkey should be not only a well known, sober, honest, active, and intelligent man, but a reasonable scholar, a lover of order, and capable of giving good moral instruction to those under his care. Their salaries are very moderate.

## Hospital.

This department calls for the kind attention of the Grand Jury, and Board of Superintendence, as the accommodation is too confined, and a sufficient legal separation between male and female hospital not preserved. There are only 2 rooms, or wards, for all classes. As soon as practicable, I have no doubt this defect will be remedied. In the meantime it is gratifying to report, that the health of the prison is, and has been, remarkably good; and a zealous attention is paid by the Medical Officer, Dr. Crump, to his duty, and all the wants of the prisoners. The medicines are provided by the Apothecary, who attends to his duty, but it has been found economical in many gaols, to pay the Apothecary a salary of £20 per annum, and to purchase the medicines by wholesale, and mix them in the prison. Dr. Crump has urged strongly the necessity of an addition to the hospital, and I beg to submit it for consideration, as if a fever or epidemic should break out, the accommodation would be utterly unfit, and all the Medical Officer's exertions would not be able to prevent serious results. As an additional proof of the benefit of the sheds, Dr. Crump states to me, that stone-breaking in the yards without sheds is unwholesome.

## General observations.

Male clothing is now, for the first time, making in the prison, as a gaol dress for all the prisoners, at the moderate cost of about six shillings per suit. The furniture of the gaol is complete; blankets are provided when wanted, and there were no complaints on the part of the prisoners.

The forge is rather too small, and a stove, with some alterations in the pipes, is required in the female laundry.

No rations to officers are allowed in this prison. A good code of by-laws is established.

The Board of Superintendence meet for all gaol purposes, to pass accounts, and make contracts, and take an interest in all the concerns of the establishment; and their support to the industry and work of the prisoners, has been most beneficial.

There are 4 lunatics confined, which often disturbs the order and discipline pursued, and is injurious to the poor creatures themselves.

## BRIDEWELLS OF COUNTY KERRY.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Co. Kerry Bridewells.

The small bridewells of this county are now visited by the Governor of the gaol at Quarter Sessions, and such inspections will prove useful, as he reports to the Board all defects and deficiencies, and comparing the registries of prisoners with their arrival in the county gaol. In many counties, a quarterly inspection by the Local Inspector and Governor, has proved economical and useful in every way. Most of the bedding and furniture for these prisons is made in the county gaol.

The object of these minor prisons is only for temporary confinement for a few days, till final committal to the county gaol; and the accommodation is merely a separation in day-rooms and yards for males and females, with four or five cells as dormitories. No system of discipline can be pursued, beyond cleanliness and regularity, and a strict watch should be kept on the Keepers, to enforce the removal of prisoners to the county gaol as soon as practicable.

A small place has been erected in Tralee for night prisoners, but it is quite insecure, and cannot be denominated or inspected as a bridewell. It has no legal accommodation, and should at once be handed over to the police as a lock-up house for a few hours.

There are 8 of these small bridewells in the county, viz:—

Kenmare.	Milltown.	Tarbert.	Dingle.
Killarney.	Castle Island.	Listowel.	Cahiriveen.

They were all erected within a few years, and are provided with separation for the sexes, and a few cells, as the Act requires. They are complete in furniture, and the defects and wants stated by Dr. White in his last report, are remedied, or in progress.

I found the six I visited, clean, and correctly kept—the registries attended to, and the pauper prisoners fed. I shall take an early opportunity in spring, to visit Dingle and Cahiriveen, as I was unwell at Tralee, and unable to see them at the period of my circuit. But the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Hanly, and the Governor of the county gaol, reports to me that they are in good order, and the necessary repairs are making.

Some remedy should be found for the chimnies of almost all these bridewells, as they generally smoke.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

## County of Kildare Gaol at Naas.

County Kildare Gaol,  
Naas.

AFTER a minute inspection of this county prison, I am enabled to report that I found each department in very good order, and by no means inferior to most of our best gaols in Ireland. The average number of prisoners is considerably reduced in the current year, which I have not found generally the case, which is attributed by the Local Inspector and Governor to the strict discipline observed. There are 18 cells in this new prison, large enough, and heated with hot air from a stove or furnace, for separate confinement under the late Act; but it has not been strictly acted upon as yet, from the want of rules, &c., approved of by the privy council.

Separation to a considerably modified extent is carried on; but the prisoners assemble together at school, worship, and for exercise, so that it is only an increased degree of classification; and as this works well, I recommended the Board of Superintendence to try it still, with the 18 large cells, and it will be acted on hereafter, as in the model prison in London, if, on experience, the system is fully approved of by the Grand Jury and board. Water-closets, however, should be added, before it can legally be strictly applied, and also a better divided chapel and hospital.

I would also recommend a similar system with the female class, as far as the cells will admit, and by opening a passage to the debtors' class a few small rooms could be given up to them, which are now useless, as very few debtors are confined here.

The number confined the day of my inspection was only 35, viz:—

Male criminals,	-	-	-	-	17
Female ditto,	-	-	-	-	15
Debtors,	-	-	-	-	1
Lunatics,	-	-	-	-	2
Total,	-	-	-	-	35

Accommodation.

The average number is 51; but it is to be observed that there is in this county, a small gaol at Athy, where the average is 23. The accommodation in Naas gaol is as follows:—

62 cells, 18 of them heated.	1 public kitchen.
4 solitary ditto.	1 chapel with 8 divisions.
6 day rooms.	1 hospital with 4 wards.
6 work ditto.	1 laundry.
7 yards	With stores and officers' apartments.

There are 5 male classes and 2 for females, exclusive of 6 male prisoners kept separate. Classification. The latter number are to be increased to 18 immediately.

The prisoners are all engaged at some industrious work; but the number of males being only 17, and some of them aged and infirm, and others with short confinements, engaged at the necessary work of cleansing and cooking, there cannot appear so much profit, or extensive moral improvement. But the fair proportion of those instructed appear on the books, and several have left the gaol within the year capable of earning their bread. Weaving, shoemaking, and tailoring are taught, with net making. Employment and School.



SOUTH DISTRICT. <i>County Kildare Gaol, Naas.</i>	The schoolmaster died since last inspection, and has not been replaced. However, school instruction is given by the turnkeys, though not so effectual; and the registry of it is also defective. On a vacancy occurring amongst the turnkeys, I would submit that a qualified master should succeed him, who would also act as a turnkey.
Female department.	The females are in 2 classes under the care of an attentive matron and an assistant, who is also qualified, and will be an efficient officer. The females receive some school instruction, and are employed at washing, spinning, knitting, &c. Separation at work would be a great improvement. They are clothed in a prison dress.
Dietary.	The diet is economically provided for, and is of a good quality, and regularly inspected. The cost per head per day is only 3½d., and each prisoner eats his meals in his cell.
Books and accounts.	The books and registries are correctly kept, but I recommended an improved system of the work ledger. There are very few punishments, but there are no regular by-laws.
Officers.	The Roman Catholic Chaplain has not attended the number of times required by law, on which Dr. White commented last year. I trust the Grand Jury and Board will consider it necessary to correct this neglect.
Hospital.	The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Burgh, who is also chaplain, is an excellent public officer, and zealously attends to all his duties. The Governor, Mr. Clarke, we have always reported as a zealous and intelligent officer, and the state of the prison is creditable to him. I regret that his salary has been reduced by the cess payers, as qualified officers cannot be obtained without reasonable remuneration for their services. The deputy Governor is also an attentive officer. The Governor reports the 6 turnkeys as qualified sub-officers; 3 of them are tradesmen, and all the officers receive rations.
General observations.	The medical officer, Dr. Walsh, attends with much care to his department, and reports favourably of the general health of the prisoners. The medicines are mixed in the gaol, and purchased wholesale. The apothecary receives a salary of £30 yearly, and is very attentive, and visits nearly daily. The cost of medicines was only £13 last year. There are only 4 wards, and the division between males and females is only by a door. I quite agree with Dr. White that this should be remedied by a second staircase; and that the forcing pump should be removed from the convalescent yard to the other side of the wall, and the yard divided. The Board of Superintendence meet occasionally to settle all accounts, to make contracts, &c.; and I submit for their favourable consideration the suggestions in this report. The prisoners are all clothed in a gaol dress. The furniture is all complete, and there were no complaints by the prisoners.

*Athy Gaol.**Athy Gaol.*

## Accommodation.

THIS is a second county prison, in aid of the county gaol at Naas, and the Assizes are held alternately at each. It has been found very useful, in this distant part of the county from the county town of Naas, and I had much reason to be satisfied with the good order, cleanliness, and regularity of the discipline carried on in each department.

The average number of prisoners confined daily is only 25; and there is sufficient accommodation for them, viz. :—

32 Cells, 8 Solitary cells, 8 Work and day rooms, 6 Yards.	1 Hospital, with two rooms, 1 Chapel, 1 Kitchen,
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A laundry should be added, and I would recommend a few sheds in the yards, divided into stalls, for breaking stones, or other work, separately.

## Classification and Employment.

There are four classes of males and two of females, and the employment consists of shoemaking, weaving, tailoring, picking oakum, and stone-breaking. The account of the profits (which is very trifling) is not accurately kept, but the Governor promises to have it regularly done in future. Every prisoner was occupied at some industry.

## Females.

There is a good Matron and an assistant, and the female prisoners are employed in washing, spinning, and sewing; they also receive school instruction, and are all clothed in a prison dress.

## Dietary.

## Books and Accounts.

The diet is good in quality and economically provided for. The male prisoners eat their food in their cells, and the provisions are properly inspected. I examined the books and registries, and they are correctly kept; but I directed the dietary book to be made more conformable to the Act of Parliament.

## Officers.

The Local Inspector, Mr. Bulter, is a zealous officer, and attentive to his various duties, and the Governor is a good public officer; he reports the Turnkeys as efficient and qualified to instruct their classes at school, and I find from the books that school instruction is regularly attended to. The Turnkeys reside in the gaol, and their families are not permitted to do so, which is a very proper arrangement. Their salary is only £20 each; but they receive each a ration of bread and milk. The Chaplains attend to all their legal duties.

## Hospital.

One room for males and one for females is allocated for this purpose, and the Medical officer reports, that the health of the prisoners has been very good during the year. The cost for medicines is moderate, being £20 for the year, and this department is creditable to the Surgeon, who attends regularly.

## General observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, and take a great interest in the economy and management of this gaol. The prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress, and the contracts are moderate. There were no complaints from the prisoners. I find here, as elsewhere, that the lunatics committed to prison are a great source of inconvenience.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

*County of Kilkenny Gaol.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Co. Kilkenny Gaol.*

I REGRET to have to report, that nothing has as yet been settled about the presentment made for an addition to this county gaol; and consequently it remains in the same crowded state in which we have reported for many years, and no step can be taken to improve the moral discipline and minute classification without a considerable addition of cells and separate work rooms. The state of the gaol as to cleanliness, good order, and employment is highly creditable to all the officers, so far as the accommodation admits; but no zeal on their part can prevent the necessity of placing more than one prisoner in a cell at night, and the congregated classes communicating with each other during the day, so long as the confined number of cells, and the total absence of separate work-sheds or small rooms, does not admit of minute classification by day and night. Under these circumstances, I must again urge on the Grand Jury and the Board of Superintendence, the necessity of making an arrangement at the next Assizes for the above purposes. I had the satisfaction of meeting with several of the Board at my inspection, and suggested the advantage of at once providing a temporary remedy, by erecting sheds in some of the yards, divided into large stalls for each prisoner to work in during the day. This has been done in the county of Limerick and Tralee gaols to remedy a similar evil, and it works well. Should the Board agree with me in this view, I would submit that a competent person should be sent to examine them and ascertain the cost and usefulness of the plan; and I can only state, that if this is effected, and an addition of forty sleeping cells erected, I consider the practical working of a sound system may be carried out. I shall only add, that if the Local Inspector would kindly undertake to visit these two gaols before the Assizes, for this purpose, I think it likely the money already presented would accomplish what is required, and save the county at present, and for some years, a further outlay, till it shall be ascertained by experience the practicability, in Ireland, of carrying on total separation of prisoners by day and night, in large single and heated cells, as at the new model prison in London. Should such a system become universally approved of, it would be necessary to remodel or rebuild all our prisons; but, at present, what I recommend will provide, at a moderate outlay, for an efficient and useful moral government. It remains that I should detail, for the information of the Grand Jury, the present state of their county gaol, in each department.

There were 119 prisoners confined on the days of my inspection, the average daily number for the year being 105. The following accommodation is provided for them, viz.:—

48 Cells,	1 Bath,
11 Day rooms,	1 Kitchen, only a shed,
4 Work ditto,	1 Chapel, a room not divided,
9 Yards,	1 Tread-wheel.

It is thus manifest, that more cells and rooms, &c., &c., are required, and the money already presented will, I think, do much towards accomplishing many of the modern improvements in prison discipline, if my suggestions are adopted.

There are five male classes and two female, exclusive of debtors; but the male classes are occasionally mixed together at work, on account of the want of room to separate them.

Very considerable exertions have been made in the prison by the Governor to establish useful labour for the inmates, and a variety of trades are taught to the young and ignorant male criminals, as opportunities offer, and fifteen of them have left the gaol in the course of the year sufficiently instructed to earn their bread in some of the following trades, and four of them are known to be at work and living a respectable life,—

Weaving,	Smith-work,
Tailors,	Net-making,
Shoemaking,	Sawyers, &c., &c.
Carpenters,	

and those sentenced to hard labour are engaged at the Tread-wheel or breaking stones. None were idle, and the legal share of profits is paid to the prisoners on leaving gaol. An efficient school is established under a qualified master, and the classes attend in succession. I examined some of the prisoners and the school registry, and it is manifest that good progress in instruction is made by those willing to learn.

The two female classes are under the care of a qualified and attentive Matron, but an assistant is absolutely necessary, as she cannot attend to thirty female prisoners, or give that instruction to all, so necessary to preserve a correct discipline. The females are all employed and clothed, and they receive some school instruction.

The diet in this prison is bread for breakfast and potatoes and milk for dinner, which is not one of the dietaries laid down in the Prison Act. This deviation causes a considerable expense, as the daily food per head costs about 5d., which is 2d. per head more than in most other prisons. It is chiefly occasioned by the want of a good public kitchen, and I would submit for the immediate consideration of the Board of Superintendence an alteration in the diet, by giving meal instead of bread. The saving would pay the instalments to Government for an advance of money on account of the late presentment. I examined the food, and found it of a good quality, and some of the male prisoners eat their meals in the cells.

I minutely examined the books, registries, and accounts, and found them correctly kept, and a sufficient check on issues and receipt of provisions. There are very few punishments, but no bye-laws are yet established.

The Chaplains attend to their several duties regularly, and the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Graves, has for many years continued his zealous and steady interest in the

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
Co. Kilkenny Gaol.

economy and interior management of this county gaol, and we owe much of the good order that exists to the support he gives the Governor, who is also an intelligent and good public officer. There are only three available Turnkeys to assist the Governor in his important office, and I submit that two more would be necessary to preserve the necessary inspection of the classes at all times. They receive no rations, and their families do not reside in the gaol. The appointment of these officers is in the High Sheriff, but it would be very desirable that the Board of Superintendence should approve of them, or indeed appoint them, as they have all the responsibility of the moral government of the gaols, and it is so practised in many counties.

Hospital.

The hospital accommodation is quite inferior and insufficient, being in fact only two rooms, as I cannot include those under the level of the surrounding ground. But this will doubtless be provided for in any new buildings. The Medical officer reports to me that the prisoners have been very healthy for the current year. He attends regularly to his duties under the Act, and the department is very creditable to his exertions. The cost of medicine is only £30 for the current year.

General observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet generally monthly, and when I met them at my inspection were very anxious for the proposed improvements in the gaol, and I promised to send a copy of this report to them, with a view to any alterations that are practicable at once, and to enable them to suggest to the Grand Jury such as they approve of. The contracts are reasonable, and made by the Board at the usual periods. Some blankets were required, which the Local Inspector undertook to provide immediately. There were no complaints by the prisoners; but there is no regular prison clothing for the male criminals, which is now usual, and I submit it may be provided for.

#### BRIDEWELLS OF COUNTY KILKENNY.

County Kilkenny  
Bridewells.  
Urlingford and  
Callan.

##### Urlingford and Callan.

These are very small prisons, for temporary purposes, and for lodging a drunkard or rioter in till further examination by the Magistrates, previous to final committal to the county gaol. In this way they are useful, but they cannot be called prisons, and should probably be placed in charge of the Police. They are kept clean and are now furnished.

Thomastown.

##### Thomastown.

Nothing has been done worth speaking of in repairing this Session's town prison, as recommended by Dr. White last year. The keeper is attentive to his duty, but it should be altered and repaired at once, to give the legal temporary accommodation required at the Quarter Sessions.

House of Correction.

#### HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

This is a small prison, half a mile from the city, intended originally I presume, as some relief to the county gaol, and it has been of much use in this way, as if the few male prisoners and crown witnesses now confined here were in the county gaol, the crowding would necessarily preclude all order. I found the following numbers confined:—

Male prisoners,	.	.	14
Crown witnesses,	.	.	9
Do. their children,	.	.	7
			<hr/> 30

and from the crowded state of the adjoining lunatic asylum, a few of them are removed at night into this prison to sleep. The only officer is the Keeper, a Turnkey from the county gaol, and the food is sent from that prison daily, so that there are no books or accounts kept as a separate gaol. The accommodation consists of ten large rooms and four yards—no cells, hospital, chapel, or laundry. The Keeper employs the prisoners at stone-breaking in fair weather; but there is no school, and indeed there could not be any attempt at moral government or separation without cells and other legal requisites. The diet costs about 5d. per head per day, and the Local Inspector of the county gaol visits regularly, and were it not for the interest he takes in the economy and management of this and the neighbouring wretched asylum for lunatics, the order and cleanliness that does exist could not exist.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

#### City of Kilkenny Gaol.

WE have, for many years, urged upon the Grand Jury of this city to erect a new prison, on account of the unfavourable site, structure, and want of accommodation. However, the late Acts of Parliament having made it practicable to unite the county and city prisons in Ireland in one establishment, and as it is probable that such union will eventually take place, when sufficient accommodation is provided in the county gaol, it is unnecessary that I should press such an expenditure on the city at present; and it only remains for me to detail, for the information of the Grand Jury, the system pursued in each department, and to express my concurrence with Dr. White, my colleague, in his last year's report, as to the efficiency and zeal of the Local Inspector, Governor, and other officers of the prison, and the general good order and cleanliness that prevails, so far as the means afforded for classification and employment admit of; but the want of these prevents the possibility of a sound moral government being established, in compliance with the modern improvements in prison discipline.



There were 32 prisoners confined on the day of my inspection, but the average number daily for the current year is 30, and the accommodation of the gaol is as follows:—

16 Cells,  
2 Ditto, or rooms for females,  
5 Day rooms,

3 Yards,  
1 Kitchen, lately built,  
2 rooms used for an hospital.

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
Co. Kilkenny Gaol.  
Accommodation.

Consequently, there is not a cell for each prisoner at night, and there is no chapel, laundry, treadmill, or proper hospital; and should it be decided that this large city is to have a prison, I can only repeat our former reports, that a new gaol, on another site, ought to be erected.

The prisoners are employed at stone-breaking, but no profits arise from it. There is no school, as the two Turnkeys have not time for this occupation, and there is no master appointed.

There are three male classes and one female.

A Matron, the wife of the Governor, has been appointed, who attends to this class, and they are occasionally employed; but the very confined apartments, and want of separate cells, prevent any good system being established. Some school instruction is given.

Since last year, the diet has been changed from bread to the mixed diet, and a considerable saving of expense effected, as the daily cost per head now is only  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ , where it was about  $5d.$  This has been done by erecting a small shed kitchen in one of the yards. The food is of a good quality, and served at stated hours with order.

I examined the books, registries, and accounts, and found them correctly kept as required by law, but no bye-laws have as yet been established.

The Chaplains, Local Inspector, and Governor attend to their various duties with zeal and care; and, should the prison be abolished, they are well entitled to any retired allowance the Grand Jury may grant. The Governor reports that the Turnkeys are qualified and attentive officers.

There is only one room used as a male hospital, and a prisoner was in fever in it. I think a new hospital should be erected, unless the county and city gaols are at once united. The Medical officer attends to all his duties, and reports the prisoners as healthy, generally, during the last year. The cost of medicines is moderate.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, and settle the accounts of the gaol, &c., and contract for the provisions, &c. There is no general prison dress, which is provided for now generally in our gaols; but till the question of uniting the two gaols is finally settled, I am unwilling to recommend any unavoidable expenditure.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

#### *King's County Gaol at Tullamore.*

*King's County Gaol,  
Tullamore.*

THIS new county gaol has, from its first occupation, been kept in good order, and under sound regulations, by the constant and zealous attention of the Board of Superintendence, and the interest they take in all the details of duty and economy, and their orders are executed by an intelligent Local Inspector, who is a good and faithful public officer. Under these circumstances, the change of Governors, by the death of the late Mr. Simpson, and the delay of appointing a successor, has occasioned as little derangement as could be expected; especially as Mr. Harding, who has been finally approved of by the Grand Jury and High Sheriff, is manifestly anxious for the good order of the establishment, and readily adopted and approved of my suggestions for improvements and regulations, calculated to ensure good order, inspection, and moral government; and I confidently expect, that on a future visit, which will take place in the summer, we shall find the interior details improved, and constant inspection so provided for, that no future fault can be found on account of any irregularity, or the frequent absence of Turnkeys from their proper classes, occasioned by their being employed as watchmen, or other duties, for which the spirit of the law never intended them.

I had the gratification of meeting Mr. Berry and another member of the Board of Superintendence, at my inspection, and recommended these matters to their favourable consideration, and also explained an important improvement I proposed, to increase the accommodation and classification of the gaol, at a trifling expense, at present, and which would probably save the county a large expenditure hereafter, in fitting up the prison for a separation of prisoners, under the late Act, viz., erecting sheds in the yards, divided into large stalls, built up in front, with a door and window, so that each prisoner could work separately all day, and be secluded from any communication with other criminals. These sheds to be heated with an Arnott stove at the end, with a pipe running through them. The expense is about £4 for each stall, so that ten can be placed in each yard for £40, and an experiment made in one yard at once. It has been done with effect in county Limerick and Kerry gaols, and I recommend the Governor or other officer should be sent to Limerick, to obtain information, as to the plan and expenditure, and that one yard should be tried as soon as possible.

By this means additional room will be provided, security increased, evil intercourse amongst prisoners prevented, minute classification and facility of inspection amply provided for, and a rational severe discipline preserved, without danger to health, or the appearance even of cruelty. It is quite clear, the Prison Act does not require us to find company for prisoners, and as they will meet each other at school and chapel, under proper inspection, the plan does not involve that total separation in a cell, day and night, which the late Act

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## SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol,  
Tullamore.

permits, and which may be a superior method, but on which there may exist a variety of opinions, as to enforcing it in a county gaol. If this is adopted and succeeds, doubtless it will save the county from vast alterations for some years, as no other means exist, with the present small cells, of approaching the separate system.

Previous to reporting in detail on the several departments of this prison, I would submit to the Board of Superintendence, for consideration, two subjects, viz., the proposed alterations in the division of the hospital, and the alterations intended to prevent the facility of escape at the sheds on the front wall of the gaol.

As to the hospital division, intended to accommodate the lunatics, I would recommend it to be suspended, as I have reason to believe that some provision will be made this session to relieve the gaols from these inmates, and the cost, viz., £80, would do much towards the sheds, exclusive of which the general good health of the prison would not I think justify a reduction of hospital accommodation, provided for sudden fevers or epidemic becoming severe in the gaol. The Medical officer would, I apprehend, not approve of doing so.

As to the sheds, I would submit, that the front wall of them should be raised to the height of the surrounding wall of the prison, leaving laundry and other stores available, as heretofore, for use. This would save a new foundation, and the vast expense of the estimate of £500, proposed for enlarging these offices; and sufficient additional stores would be obtained in the yards, by allocating one stall in each yard for a store, if required. If these savings can be prudently made, I think the amount would complete one shed arrangement, and make Tullamore gaol an example to others for a sound classification, and ample accommodation.

There were 119 prisoners confined at my inspection, viz.:—

Male criminals,	.	.	.	.	76
Female ditto,	.	.	.	.	33
Debtors,	.	.	.	.	10
Total,	.	.	.	.	119

The average number daily for the current year is 121, which is a reduction, as the average for 1842 was 150. The present accommodation consists of

124 Single cells, not heated,	1 Excellent steam-kitchen,
5 Solitary cells,	1 Chapel with eight divisions,
8 Day rooms, and two for females,	2 Hospitals, separated, with six wards in each.
8 Work rooms,	2 Laundries.
7 Yards, and two for females,	

There are sufficient officers' apartments, but those for the Turnkeys are not near enough to their classes.

## Classification.

There are at present five male classes and two for females; but the males are not under sufficient inspection at all times, and I arranged with the Governor for a better system.

## Employment and School.

All the prisoners are employed at some industry, and trades are taught to a few. There were eight weavers, three tailors, and three shoemakers at work, and two engaged at nail-making; the remainder chiefly at stone-breaking, and prison duties. The Governor reported to me that thirty-one young men left the prison in the year tolerably well instructed in some of the above trades. I would expect a larger number where the Board supply materials liberally for employment, and I trust it will be the case next year.

A good school is established, and held in the chapel, every morning for two hours, under a master, whose registry is correctly kept, and many have been taught to read and write. The Turnkeys assist at the school.

## Female Classes.

The female prisoners are under the care of a qualified Matron and an assistant, who are both zealous and attentive officers. School instruction is given daily, and constant employment at washing, spinning, and needle-work. The females are all clothed, and receive a share of their earnings.

## Dietary.

I was present at the breakfast and dinner of the prisoners, and found the food issued good in quality and in legal quantities; but some prisoners complained of the potatoes being bad occasionally, and on inquiry, I found the Chaplains regularly inspect and report the quality of provisions, and arrangements are made by the Local Inspector for a remedy in all cases of just complaint. The cost of diet is 2½d. per head per day, and it is consumed in the cells with regularity, which enables the Turnkeys to be absent for an hour.

## Books, Registries, and Accounts.

I examined the books minutely. They are correctly and regularly kept, and sufficient checks established for the issue and receipt of provisions, &c. The exact account of profits to prisoners should be more accurately made up, as to their legal share of their earnings.

## Officers.

The Chaplains attend to their various duties, and the Local Inspector continues his zealous attention to the interior economy of this establishment. The Governor, Mr. Harding, is manifestly anxious to secure good order and a sound system, and to obtain information on the subject, and I consider he will make a useful public officer, when experience and a visit to some of our best managed prisons, shall enable him to decide upon the most approved regulations of interior management, as, however talented or reputable a Governor may be, it is impossible, without experience, to possess at once a tact for governing our fellow men. The Deputy-Governor is a well qualified officer, and performs his duty with much credit to himself. There are eight Turnkeys, some of whom are highly qualified, especially Mr. Greer and Mr. Smyth, and the Governor reports the others as correct sub-officers. Two of them are tradesmen, and they receive no rations, nor are their families allowed to reside in the gaol, which is a good regulation by the Board. The Turnkeys are all clothed in a uniform dress.

## Hospital.

There are two good separate hospitals for males and females, with six wards in each. The

health of the prison is reported by the Medical officer to be remarkably good, which has enabled Dr. Pierce to accommodate the female lunatics in hospital, until a remedy shall be found for the present practice of committing lunatics to our gaols. Dr. Pierce is unremitting in his attention to his duty, and the health of the prisoners. The Apothecary receives £65 salary for his duty and compounding medicines, and a contract is made for medicines at £15 per annum. I believe it to be illegal to contract for this; however it is very moderate, and I understand, the Apothecary is very attentive and careful in his office.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and I cannot speak too highly of the zealous interest they take in all the concerns of this public establishment. The county is indebted to them for the creditable state of the gaol, under many difficulties, which it is needless now to revert to. There is a good code of bye-laws, and I found the entire prison remarkably clean and no complaints from the prisoners.

The want of silence and perfect inspection by the Turnkeys will be remedied by the Governor sending these officers to their class duties, instead of employing them as watchmen. If a watch or guard is required, a proper person is employed in other gaols for this duty.

Some of the blankets and clothing are much worn, and the Local Inspector is preparing a supply. In other respects, the furniture is complete.

I trust, this session, a remedy will be found for the evils arising from so many lunatics being confined in our gaols. In the meantime, I would suggest the advantage of procuring from the district asylum in Maryborough, an experienced keeper, as a temporary means of attending to the wants and proper care of these objects.

I would also ask the Board to provide a water-closet in the male debtors' prison, as such is much wanted.

The accounts of expenditure, and other details will be found in the appendix to the general report.

*Parsonstown Bridewell.*

This is the only bridewell in the county, and it is used under the Act for district bridewells to retain prisoners for short periods, without sending them to the county gaol, which is at Tullamore. The accommodation quite unfits it for carrying on a sound system of employment and separation at night, at least for the prisoners, there being only two day rooms, two yards, and nine cells; yet there are frequently twenty or thirty prisoners confined, especially at Sessions.

I would strongly recommend the Grand Jury to make a small addition to this place of confinement, to make it useful as a place of punishment to convicted criminals, and to give at least a cell at night to each of the average daily number confined. A general repair should also be made in the yards, and other dilapidations, and regular Chaplains provided to attend the prisoners.

The Keeper, Mr. Sylvester, is an attentive and good officer. His registries and accounts are correctly kept, and the pauper prisoners are fed. A supply of blankets has been sent from the county gaol, and this small prison is kept as clean and regular as the accommodation and circumstances admit of.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

*County of Limerick Gaol.*

THIS excellent county prison continues to rank amongst our best managed gaols in Ireland, which is entirely to be attributed to the zealous attention of the Board of Superintendence, for many years, to all the interests of the establishment, and the support they have given to Mr. Woodburne, the zealous and intelligent Governor, as well as the readiness of the Grand Jury to grant the supplies necessary to effect the improvements suggested by the Board and the Inspectors-General of Prisons. As soon as the late Prison Act passed, legalizing the total separation of prisoners, the Board of Superintendence fitted up seventeen cells for the purpose of trying the system, and procured rules (as required) from the Privy Council to regulate the details, and it is now acted upon. I minutely inspected each individual under separation, and found them satisfied with the attention paid to their care, and good hopes are entertained by the Governor of the moral and reformatory results, and a few of the prisoners told me they preferred separation. It has only been tried in this county gaol as yet in Ireland, and I refrain from giving a decided opinion of it, as a general system for our Irish prisons, till experience shall prove the possibility of applying it to all, under present circumstances. I allude chiefly to the necessity of having highly qualified Governors and assistants to carry out the measure in its integrity, as well as the necessity of having Chaplains who should be justly remunerated, and devote all their time to visiting and watching the progress of each case, and assist the Governor in the moral management of the individuals. The Medical officer should also, I think, daily see them, and report any necessary change. I think these officers, perhaps, ought to reside, and, in fact, we should possess all the advantages of the Government prison at Pentonville, before I can venture to recommend its universal adoption; and without zealous and well selected Governors and assistants, I should fear the results would be injurious, if not worse. In fact the Act requires these aids, and we do not sufficiently possess them in Ireland at present for a universal system.

I had the satisfaction of meeting, as usual, the Board of Superintendence; and, amongst other matters, submitted for their approval that sheds should be erected in each yard, and

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol,  
Tullamore.

General observations.

Parsonstown  
Bridewell.

Co. Limerick Gaol.



SOUTH DISTRICT.  
Co. Limerick Gaol.

divided into large stalls, so that each prisoner should work separately. This, I suggested, would, at a very moderate expense, secure most of the objects of total separation in cells, as separate work by day, and a single cell for each at night, would prevent any evil intercourse amongst prisoners, if proper inspection is attended to. It is, I admit, something short of the severity of total separation, but is all that we can attain to at present in Ireland, for various reasons, as a general system, and I do not regret it, till further experience shall be obtained, as to how far the system can be worked here, at present, without sufficient funds, a model prison, and trained experienced officers in the details. The Board adopted my suggestion, and ordered a few yards to be thus fitted up, and at the next Assizes the Grand Jury will have an opportunity of inspecting them. It remains for me to detail the interior discipline of this county gaol, in all its departments.

Number of Prisoners. On the days of my inspection 123 prisoners were confined, viz.:—

Debtors, . . . . .	10
Male criminals, . . . . .	90
Female ditto, . . . . .	23
Total, . . . . .	123

Accommodation.

The average number confined daily, for the last year, is 125; and the accommodation provided is as follows:—

131 cells, seventeen of them heated and prepared for separation,	
5 Solitary cells, with fire-places and yards,	
13 Day rooms,	1 Hospital,
9 Yards,	1 Chapel,
4 Work-rooms,	1 Kitchen,
1 Tread-wheel,	1 Laundry.
With officers' apartments, and sheds preparing for separate work.	

Ten prisoners were separately confined under the late Act, and it appears to work well, and the Governor approves of the system under sound regulations.

Classification.

There are nine male classes and four female classes; considerable silence is preserved, and when the sheds are erected in the yards, a very excellent system of classification will exist.

Employment and School.

Every prisoner is employed at some useful or profitable work, and the Governor reports to me that nearly 100 prisoners left the gaol within the last year instructed in some means of earning their bread, which they were before ignorant of. The trades and works at present in use are as follows:—

Shoemaking,	Sawyers,
Tailors,	Making blankets,
Weavers,	Ditto mats,
Flaxdressing in all its branches,	Ditto nets,
Forge and nail making,	Spinning,
Carpenters,	Stone-breaking.

An excellent male school is established under a highly qualified master, and much good has arisen from it. I examined the improvement of several young prisoners, and the system is worthy of example.

Female Classes.

There are four female classes under one Matron, who takes great pains to morally improve those under her care. I think an assistant is required to attend and inspect so many classes, and I would recommend sheds in the female yard, for separate work. The prisoners were all employed, and got a share of their earnings. Washing and needle-work, spinning, &c., are taught, and some ladies occasionally visit. All are clothed in a prison dress. The school is not so good as at the male side, and if an assistant Matron is appointed she should be qualified for this office. More cells are required to give each prisoner a cell in the female classes.

Dietary.

The food of the prisoners is provided for with economy, and is of a good quality, and costs only 2½d. per head per day. It is served with regularity, and is consumed by each male prisoner in his cell. It is regularly inspected by the proper officers, and the issues correctly checked.

Books, Finance, and Accounts.

I examined minutely the registries, books, and accounts, and found them correctly and neatly kept in every particular, and a sufficient check established on all issues and receipts from the stores. A code of bye-laws is established; and the Board of Superintendence examine all the accounts and vouch them monthly. They are kept by double entry, and closed monthly.

Officers.

There is no local inspection in this establishment, and no inconvenience arises from it, as the Governor, Mr. Woodburne, is highly qualified, zealous, and intelligent, and justly possesses the full confidence of the Grand Jury and Board, whose support has enabled him to bring this gaol into its present high state of discipline and order. The Chaplains attend to their various duties with regularity and attention, and should be paid larger salaries, if required to attend the separate classes daily. There are ten Turnkeys, five of whom are tradesmen, which system works well. The Governor reports some of them to me as good officers; but much difficulty arises in obtaining such sub-officers, highly qualified, without a system of training in each gaol, and a certainty of the best succeeding on vacancies. I would also submit, that if a valuable Deputy-Governor were appointed, at about £50 salary, it would be a great aid and support to Mr. Woodburne, who has now all the responsibility. The first Turnkey is, I believe, a good sub-officer; and of the schoolmaster I have already spoken highly, and he would, I think, make an excellent deputy, and by a little increase of

salary, could do both duties. I, however, only submit these things to the Board for consideration. There are no rationers to any officers in this gaol. Several of the Turnkeys sleep out of the prison from want of rooms, which is an evil should be remedied, and the custom of admitting the wives and families of Turnkeys to reside in the prison, should, when practicable, be discontinued.

The hospital, as reported by Dr. White last year, is a very inferior one, not easy of access, and not separated from all other buildings; the accommodation is small and no proper airing yards for convalescents. However, Dr. O'Callaghan and the Surgeon state the general health of the prison to be good, and their zealous attention to the care of the patients, and the economy exercised by purchasing the medicines wholesale and mixing them in the surgery, is very creditable to the Medical officers.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and take a great interest in the details of duty and the economical management of the whole institution. All the female prisoners are clothed, also the tried male criminals, at a very moderate expense. It is usual also to clothe the untried, and I would recommend it for consideration. Contracts are made for every thing practicable. There were no complaints from the prisoners, and the Governor reports to me that some instances of individual reformation has come to his knowledge of prisoners, and who are now good and industrious subjects. A lending library is established for the use of the prisoners. The re-committals for the last year were only 39.

#### BRIDEWELLS OF COUNTY LIMERICK.

The Board of Superintendence have for some time sent the Governor of the county gaol occasionally to visit the six bridewells, or small temporary prisons, in this county, and the results have been very good from it, as there has in all counties arisen much difficulty in keeping them in order, on account of the want of sufficient check and inspection of the keepers. The bridewells are situated at

Glynn, . . .	£21	0	0	} Expended this year in repairs.
Newcastle, . . .	20	10	0	
Rathkeale, . . .	287	18	6	
Kilfinan, . . .	41	12	6	
Croom, . . .	67	0	0	
Bruff, . . .	15	18	6	

Dr. White, in his last report, recommended considerable repairs in most of them, and the Board of Superintendence at once provided for this necessary work, and this year has been chiefly engaged in performing it under the inspection of the architect, Mr. Paine; some of them are not yet even finished, and I delayed my inspection on that account. The sum opposite each bridewell has been expended in repairs and improvements. They are all now in good order, the furniture complete, supplied from the county gaol manufacturers, and the Board have it in contemplation to pay the keepers' expenses and salary quarterly, after an inspection and report by the Governor of the county gaol. I think the system will work better, and no future complaints will exist as to want of cleanliness and good order. The proper price of the diet will also be decided upon and ordered by the Board. New bridewells in Newcastle and Bruff would be required, as the accommodation is confined.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

#### *City of Limerick Gaol.*

This city prison has been reported by us, for many years, as creditable to the working officers, for the cleanliness, order, and economy preserved throughout, and its not having advanced in profitable and useful employment for prisoners, equal to some of the neighbouring county gaols, or in other details of discipline, such as the separation of prisoners, gaol dresses for males and females, &c., is not to be attributed to any want of zeal, or to any neglect, on the part of the Local Inspector, or Governor, but to the want of funds to forward such improvements, till lately, and the inability of the Grand Jury to enforce a tax for the purpose, when they have been obliged, from local difficulties, to borrow money for the necessary expenses of supporting the prisoners and the establishment. Exclusive of this, a desire prevails to unite with the county gaol, and send all the city prisoners there under the late Corporation Act; and this alone would prevent any expenditure till the matter was decided. However, the county Grand Jury will not consent to such an arrangement, unless an addition is made to their gaol, at the expense of the city, in order to procure sufficient accommodation. I, therefore, submit, that this view should not prevent the city from improving, as soon as funds can be procured. I have every reason to believe, that the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence are disposed to do what is necessary, to make the city prison highly creditable, if these difficulties are fully removed, as I cannot forget that they were amongst the first, after our appointment, in 1821, to give us every support in correcting the then existing abuses in the Irish prisons.

The small cells in this gaol do not admit of a trial of the total separation of prisoners, under the late Act; but, in every other respect, the accommodation is sufficient for classification and discipline as follows:—

82 Single cells,	1 Chapel,
6 Solitary ditto,	1 Hospital,
9 Day rooms,	1 Kitchen,
4 Work ditto,	1 Tread-wheel,
12 Yards,	With officers' apartments.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Co. Limerick Gaol.

Hospitals.

General observations.

County Limerick  
Bridewells.

City of Limerick  
Gaol.

Accommodation.

## SOUTH DISTRICT.

On the days of inspection there were 69 prisoners confined, viz. :—

*City of Limerick  
Gaol.*

Debtors,	16
Male criminals,	25
Female ditto,	28
Total,	69

And the daily average for the year is 74 prisoners.

## Classification.

There are four male criminal classes, two female classes, and two debtors.

## Employment and School.

Every exertion is made by the Governor to occupy the prisoners at some industry, so far as practicable without funds; and the males are employed at stone-breaking and picking oakum; but no profits are made by these, and trades cannot be taught without capital and teachers. The absence of idleness is, however, of great moment, and promises silence and good order. Some school instruction is given by the Turnkeys, but they are seldom qualified for the office of schoolmaster; and, when the funds will admit, I submit that a qualified master should be appointed.

## Female Class.

There is a Matron and assistant who attend to those under their care, and procure as much needle-work as possible for them, and some school instruction is given. There is no prison dress, which is very unusual.

## Dietary.

The diet is very economically provided for by the Local Inspector under the Board, and costs only 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head, per day. It is served with regularity in the cells, and it is of a good quality, and regularly inspected.

## Books and Accounts.

I minutely examined the books, registries, and accounts, and found them carefully and correctly kept, and a sufficient check established on all issues and receipts, as well as economy preserved in each department.

## Officers.

The resident and non-resident officers are well selected for their various duties. I had not the advantage of the Local Inspector, Dr. Gibson's, aid at my inspection, on account of a severe accident which confined him to the house. I, however, had an opportunity of consulting him. It is but justice to state, that he continues his zealous exertions for the economy and general good order of the prison. The Governor, Mr. Moore, is a qualified and intelligent officer, and he reports the Turnkeys as attentive sub-officers, and no rations are allowed to any officer. The Chaplains attend regularly to their various duties, and visit during the week, to inspect provisions, &c.

## Hospital.

There are three rooms which is sufficient hospital accommodation, at present, and the sick are carefully attended to by the Medical officer, Dr. Thwaytes, who reports the prisoners as having been remarkably healthy, during the last year. The charge for medicines is moderate; but, being contracted for, it is my duty to state, that such a system appears to me not countenanced by the Prison Act. Sixty-six persons were admitted into hospital during the year, and one death only occurred. The Medical officer is paid only £28 per annum, and the Apothecary receives the same, which is, I apprehend, illegal, under the 59th and 73rd sections of the Prison Act.

## General observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet, when required, to settle the accounts and give instructions for the internal economy of the prison, and to make contracts. There is no gaol dress for males or females, but I have no doubt that this and all other requisites for a sound discipline will be provided for by the Grand Jury, when funds can be obtained, and the decision as to the union with the county gaol shall be finally settled. Should this union take place, the city officers should be provided for by a retired allowance.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

*Queen's County Gaol,  
Maryborough.*

*Queen's County Gaol at Maryborough.*

I INSPECTED this county prison on the 30th and 31st of August, 1843; and, previous to entering into a detail of each department, I think it right to state, that the discipline of this gaol is conducted on very sound principles by the Governor and his assistants, and much zeal is exhibited in all the arrangements for the moral government, employment, and reformation of the prisoners. We have many years been able to make a similar statement, and my colleague, Dr. White, bears testimony to the fact in last year's report. The Board of Superintendence, by their continued support to Mr. Wilson, the Governor, have enabled him to persevere in a system highly creditable to the county and to himself.

## Separation of Prisoners.

It is to be regretted that the building of this new prison, and many others in Ireland, took place before the late improvements were known, as to separating prisoners from each other, day and night, in large ventilated cells, and which is now legalized by Act of Parliament; and we cannot hastily call upon the county to expend a large sum for the purpose, at least till experience has proved more fully the absolute necessity of such an outlay. However, much may be done to approximate the present accommodation to this purpose, by erecting sheds in each yard, with large separate stalls for work, heated and ventilated at a moderate expense. This plan is now commencing in several of the southern gaols, on my suggestion, and the trial can be made at the cost of about £60 for each yard, by which means separation by day will be effected, as well as at night. I beg to submit the trial of one yard to the Board of Superintendence, and should the result meet their approbation, it may save the county much future expense.

## Accommodation.

This new gaol has sufficient accommodation for the average number of prisoners under the system of separation at night, and classification by day. There are 95 single cells, and 10 day-rooms and yards, exclusive of debtors' apartments. There is a good chapel, separate



hospitals for the sexes, a tread-wheel, 8 solitary cells, and a female prison, separated from the male classes; a cooking kitchen, laundry, and a few store-rooms, but the stores are not sufficient; and I beg to call the attention of the Grand Jury, and the Board of Superintendence to this deficiency, especially as regards the fuel, which is heaped together in large stacks of turf in various places, creating insecurity, and an unseemly appearance. If turf is found to be more economical than coals, a large covered store should be provided; and one also for straw. The average number of prisoners for this year is 130.

The small size of the cells prevents separation by day in this prison, but it is compensated for in the day-time by a good classification, constant inspection, and employment. There are five male criminal classes, with two for females, and two for debtors. A considerable degree of silence is preserved, and a moral government kept up, by the zeal and attention of the Governor and his Turnkeys, which has manifestly produced much good with many individual prisoners.

Every prisoner is employed at some useful work. The great object in all prisons, at home and abroad, is to procure work that would be profitable to the establishment, and instructive to the individual prisoners hereafter. We are surrounded by difficulties in Ireland in this respect, from the want of sale of articles when manufactured, and the statement out of doors that the industrious tradesmen are thus injured. Much, however, has been done here, and in other Irish prisons, in a small way, to obtain a profit on work; and in every county prison, at least, the mischiefs arising from idleness are prevented, and some of the younger prisoners are taught trades; and wherever this has been done, the results in reformation are manifest. In Maryborough prison, the clear profits from labour, for the current year, will be about £76; and many instances were produced, where individuals were reformed, and now earning their bread honestly, from the moral treatment and instructions received in the gaol; and the re-committals are reduced in number.

A good school is established and conducted by the Turnkeys, who instruct their classes; a correct registry is kept of the improvement, and the system has succeeded here, though I have in other prisons often found that the Turnkeys were not well qualified for the office of schoolmaster, not being selected with that view.

There is a tread-wheel for executing the sentence of hard labour.

This important department of a prison is here divided into two classes only, and there are two Matrons. I think it is equally important to have minute classification for females as well as males, if not separation by day and night, and the law requires it. But the accommodation provided has hitherto prevented it in almost all our prisons, and the evil results of constant intercourse amongst prisoners is manifest; whereas separation, when it fails in reforming, often prevents re-committals, from the rational severity of the discipline. The females receive some instruction in schooling and works; but there does not appear that co-operation and zeal in the Matrons, calculated to produce all the good effects that might be obtained; and too much freedom is made by them with the prisoners. I would submit that two Matrons, equal in power, is not so advantageous in practice as I thought it would, if the Matrons were highly qualified, which, I regret to state, is not the case here. I merely, however, suggest this, for the consideration of the Board of Superintendence, whose local knowledge and attention to this county establishment has effected so much already.

The average number of females this year is 35 daily, and there is not generally sufficient cells to give one to each. Separate ventilated sheds, with divided stalls for each female, for work by day, would create a valuable classification; and if this cannot be now done, a wooden partition at the sides of the day-room, so that each female could work alone, would be a considerable improvement in discipline, in the absence of the separate system in large cells.

The food of the prisoners is economically provided for, and costs only about 2½d. per head per day. It is of good quality, consisting of oatmeal and potatoes, and is found quite sufficient for health. The quantity is similar in all the Irish prisons, and provided for by the Act of Parliament, and the medical officers admit that it is sufficient for all purposes. The prisoners eat their food in their cells, instead of a social meal, which gives time to the Turnkeys for an hour during the day, and acts as a part of that discipline calculated to encourage meditation, and prevent evil intercourse. There is a sufficient check on the issue of the daily diet from the stores.

I examined the books of this prison with care. The registries are accurately kept, and the various books required by law for the dietary, general description, and works, &c. &c., are correctly attended to; but the accounts connected with the receipt and issue of fuel, straw, candles, soap, and some minor articles not contracted for, were not produced to me in a state to enable me to report on them. The fuel (turf) is received into the gaol at uncertain periods, and one year's accounts mixed up with another, and no positive check established on the receipts and issue. The straw issue was similarly circumstanced; and in point of fact, the quantity required by law for the prisoners' beds was not periodically issued, or in sufficient quantities, the results of which might have been disease, if not worse, in the prison. This should not have been left for me to discover, after months of short issues; but a Board should have been called, and their orders received upon a subject so important, and doubtless a remedy would have been provided. It is true that no contract could probably be obtained, but surely straw could have been procured at a high price if necessary, sooner than run the risk of the consequences, or some substitute provided. I examined some beds myself, and found the straw in a bad state, from being several months in use.

In consequence of some family circumstance, I had not the advantage of the Local Inspector's aid at my inspection; but I have corresponded with him, and I have no doubt

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol,  
Maryborough.

Classification.

Employment and  
School.

Female Classes.

Dietary.

Books, Finance, and  
Accounts.

SOUTH DISTRICT.  
Queen's Co. Gaol.

these matters will be placed on a better system in future; and I would submit for the favourable consideration of the Board, that if contracts for turf cannot be obtained, that coals should be provided, as in the neighbouring public institution, as well as straw; and that a system of check on the receipt and issue of all these things, should be kept openly in the prison board-room, and not to depend on the gate-keeper or clerk alone, or on any one single check, even if that exists; and, as far as practicable, contracts should be obtained for every article, which is the best security to the public. I do not mean to state it as my opinion that any fraud exists in these cases, but the system is open to it, without the proper means of discovering where the error lies; and I submit that a change of system, and sufficient double checks may be ordered by the Board. By the Act, the Governor is responsible that no fraud exists; but he could not possibly give me any account of quantities, prices, or receipts of the above articles, as now purchased; whereas, he should initial, and finally check, every account and payment.

Officers.

On examining the visiting books, I find that the non-resident officers have attended as the law requires; and I have every reason, from the general good state of the prison, to consider this duty as performed correctly by the Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Medical Officer. I have before stated my good opinion of the Governor and his assistants, and to their zealous attention is to be attributed the high state of moral discipline, good order, and cleanliness that prevails on the male side. There are nine Turnkeys, who reside in the gaol. Five of them are tradesmen, and they receive salaries and no rations, which is generally considered, under all circumstances, as the best mode of remunerating their services.

Hospital and Medical Officers.

Good separate hospitals are provided for, under the care of Dr. Jacob, the Infirmary Surgeon. The state of this department is most creditable to him; the sick are carefully attended to, and his report to me of the general health of the prisoners during the past year is very favourable. The expenditure in the hospitals is moderate, and the arrangements made by the Board of Superintendence, on Dr. Jacob's recommendation, for purchasing the medicines wholesale, and mixing them according to prescription, in the gaol, by the Apothecary, has proved economical and useful, and is a practice worthy of example in all our gaols.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly to regulate all the details of the prison, and their kind attention to all the interests of the establishment, is highly creditable to the county. The prisoners are all clothed in a gaol dress. Bye-laws are established, furniture and blankets are supplied when required, and a sufficient supply of good water is provided for.

Clothing and Furniture.

There were no complaints from the prisoners, and the evils arising from occasionally confining lunatics in the gaol, are relieved considerably by the readiness of the Board of the neighbouring district lunatic asylum to receive all proper cases when duly testified.

Number of Prisoners.

There were 131 prisoners confined on the day of my inspection;—

Debtors	17
Male criminals	79
Female do	33
In Hospital	2
	<hr/> 131

Employment.

They were employed as follows:—

Weaving	4
Winding	3
Shoemaking	3
Tailoring	2
Smith-work	3
Painting	4
Carpenter	1
Stone-breaking	26
Tread-wheel	10
Cooks	4
Net-making	1
Prison duty	8
Labouring	6
	<hr/> 76
Debtors and sick	22
Females—plain work, knitting, washing, &c.	33
	<hr/> 131
Total,	131

Re-committals.

There were 41 re-committals within the year, and 10 criminals supported themselves, on the days of my inspection.

Queen's County  
Bridewells.

#### BRIDEWELLS OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

There are three minor prisons in this county, for temporary confinement, till forwarded to the county gaol, and for convenience at Quarter Sessions. They are visited regularly by Mr. Wilson, the Governor of the county gaol, at our request, under the orders of the Board of Superintendence, and consequently good order and cleanliness prevails, and deficiencies are at once supplied. Mr. Wilson accompanied me to inspect them.

Stradbally.

#### Stradbally.

This is a clean and regularly-kept small prison. There are two day-rooms to separate the sexes; but the yard is not yet divided, as recommended last year by Dr. White. Very few prisoners are confined here. The registries are correctly kept, and the pauper prisoners fed.

*Abbeyleix.*

This minor prison is also in good order, under the care of a qualified keeper; the pauper prisoners are fed, and the furniture complete. The registry of prisoners is correctly kept. An additional yard and two female cells, would be necessary to give legal accommodation.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County  
Bridewells.

Abbeyleix.

*Borris-in-Ossory.*

Within the last year, some matters were brought before the Board of Superintendence as to the general conduct of the keeper of this prison; but as this has been settled by the local authorities, I do not wish to interfere further. I found the prison clean and orderly, the accounts correctly kept, and the pauper prisoners fed.

Borris-in-Ossory.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.**Gaol of the North Riding of County Tipperary at Nenagh.*Gaol of the North  
Riding of Tipperary,  
Nenagh.

THIS is a new prison, and only occupied for the first time last year. It is a remarkable instance of how much may be effected by commencing on a good system; and I must say it is highly creditable to the Board of Superintendence, assisted as they were by the judicious advice and support of the High Sheriff, that the prison was opened under such sound regulations, and by officers selected from testimonials and merit. Had the latter not been attended to, no effort could have secured anything like order or discipline; and it is gratifying to report that the Grand Jury (I believe unanimously) sanctioned all the acts of the Board, and left the arrangements chiefly to them and the High Sheriff. The duty has been faithfully performed, and great pains taken to obtain information on the best system, from the Clonmel prison, and the county of Limerick gaol.

It only remains for me to report in detail on the various departments for the information of the Grand Jury, and submit for consideration any improvements that suggest themselves to me. I had the satisfaction of meeting the Board at my inspection, and stated to them fully my views on points within their power to decide upon, and my entire approval of what has already been effected.

There is sufficient accommodation in this new prison for all the purposes of classification and discipline, short of the total separation of each individual, and 52 cells are large enough for this system, but not yet heated as the law requires; and perhaps this expense may be spared for some time till experience has decided upon the best and most economical mode of warming and ventilating such cells. There are 192 cells, 20 day or work rooms, 11 yards, exclusive of a chapel, good separate hospitals, a tread-wheel, public kitchen, laundry, and officers' apartments. There are 8 solitary cells, but they are not ventilated, and are unfit for use. The average number of prisoners daily confined for the current year was 120, and on the days of my inspection there were 118, viz.:—

Accommodation.

Debtors,	10
Females,	21
Male criminals,	87
Total,	118

There are four criminal male classes, and four female, and a considerable degree of silence is preserved, and absence of evil communication amongst the prisoners; but the total separation of prisoners is not yet practised, and I think the Board have used a sound discretion in delaying for a short time the expense of heating and ventilating the cells. I recommended sheds in the yards for separation at work during the day.

Classification and  
Separation.

No school has as yet been established, but on my submitting it to the Board, they at once made arrangements for it, and ordered a qualified Turnkey to proceed to the county Limerick gaol to obtain instructions. Every prisoner is employed at some useful trade or occupation, which is particularly creditable to this new prison so soon after being opened. Trades have been partially taught to a vast number of inmates, and some of them are known to be honestly earning their bread. The principal trades are—

Employment and  
School.

Carpenters	Tailors
Sawyers	Painters
Smiths	Weaving
Shoe-making	Masons and stone-breaking.

A quantity of furniture has been made for the gaol, and blankets are made for prison use. The Governor, by the orders of the Board, is now making a subterraneous passage from the gaol to the court-house, chiefly by the work of the prisoners. The account of each prisoner's earnings is not so accurately kept as it ought, but the Governor promises strict attention to this in future.

This department is conducted by a Matron sent from the extensive female prison in Dublin, who is highly qualified, and the state of her classes is very creditable to her and the assistant Matron. The prisoners are all employed and instructed in some useful work, and moral instruction is attended to. A school is to be immediately established; and I have only to submit, that a gaol dress should be ordered for the inmates; the expense would not be above 7s. per suit, which would be lessened by being made in the prison, and the profits on female work would amply pay for it.

Female Classes.

The food in this prison is bread and milk, and costs about 3½d. per head per day. The bread is brown, and is often of a bad quality, or badly baked, as reported by the Chaplains. This food is subject to that objection, as it is difficult to enforce the bakers' compliance

Dietary.



## SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Gaol of the North  
Riding of Tipperary,  
Nenagh.*

Books and Accounts.

Officers.

Hospitals.

General observations.

with the exact quantity of flour; and I would submit, that the mixed diet of meal and potatoes would be cheaper and more wholesome, and less liable to complaint. The average price of the latter diet in other gaols is only 2½d. per day. Each prisoner eats his food in his cell, and the whole is conducted with order and regularity.

I examined minutely the registries and accounts of this county jail, and found them correct, neatly kept, and a sufficient check established on all receipts and issues. The labour accounts require more minute detail as to profits.

A very good selection of officers has been made by the Grand Jury and High Sheriff, as is evident by the state of the gaol. The Local Inspector is a zealous and active officer, and attentive to all his duties. The Governor, Mr. Smyth, has taken much pains to obtain information on his important duties, by visiting other prisons; and the present state of cleanliness, good order, and interior economy, is very creditable to him; he is ably supported by the Deputy-Governor, Mr. Rock, from the constabulary, and a well chosen set of Turnkeys, eight in number, three of whom are tradesmen. They are sent by the High Sheriff on trial before final appointment. They all reside in the gaol, and a rule is in force not to admit their families, which is a valuable regulation, as much evil has arisen in some prisons from a contrary practice. The Chaplains attend regularly to their various duties; and the salaries of all the officers are very moderate.

There are separate hospitals for the sexes, with two good wards in each. They are kept remarkably clean and orderly, under the care of the Medical officer, who attends to all his duties, and reports favourably of the general health of the prison. The average number in hospital is only six daily. The expense of medicines for the year, however, far exceeds the average of other prisons, being for the current year about £74, exclusive of occasional extra diet, &c., for patients. I suggested to the Board the advantage experienced invariably by mixing the medicines in the gaol, and purchasing them wholesale, as the Prison Act points out. The Medical officer's salary is unusually low, and I would submit for favourable consideration a moderate increase.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and take a great interest in all the details of discipline and expense, and contract for everything necessary. I called their particular attention to one of the walls, which appeared bulged outwards, probably from some settle in the new building. It will require the opinion and direction of an experienced architect. There were no complaints from the prisoners, and by-laws are now preparing for approval. There is no regular prison dress; and as it is legal and provided for now in most gaols, I would submit it for favourable consideration. The expense is very moderate in Limerick and Kerry, and would not exceed 8s. per suit. The profits on the work would more than pay for them, as they could be manufactured in the prison.

*Bridewells of North  
Riding of County  
Tipperary.*

## BRIDEWELLS OF NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

There are five of these minor prisons in the North Riding, viz. :—

Borrisokane,  
Roscrea,  
Templemore,

Thurles, and  
Newport.

They are only used for the temporary confinement of prisoners under trial at Quarter Sessions, or for further examination, when they are all finally committed to the county gaol at Nenagh. They only contain accommodation sufficient for separating the sexes. A new bridewell is erecting at Borrosokane, and the old one is only used till that time. The small prison at Newport has undergone considerable repair and improvement, and is kept in good order under the care of a correct keeper. The Templemore and Thurles prisons have also been put in thorough repair, and are now in good condition. The Roscrea bridewell requires much repair, but as it is under the consideration of the Board of Superintendence, and will be immediately accomplished, I will not enter into any detail, but only to state, that as the Board have undertaken the care of all these small prisons, and have ordered furniture to be made in the county gaol for them, as well as constant inspection by the Governor at Nenagh, I have no doubt but these bridewells will be kept in excellent order for the future.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

*Gaol of the South  
Riding of Tipperary,  
Clonmel.*

*Gaol of the South Riding of County Tipperary at Clonmel.*

I INSPECTED this gaol and house of correction on the 20th and 21st September, 1843. It is an interesting prison to our department, as a radical alteration in the entire management took place some years since, by a change in many of the officers and the whole system. It became suddenly a scene of industry and good order, and has been reported by us, ever since, as an example to others in many things, as well as for moral government and profitable industry. We owe this to the persevering exertions of the Board of Superintendence, and their support, on every occasion, to the officers of the prison, and to our suggestions for any improvement.

Alterations since last  
Inspection.

The debtors' accommodation has been enlarged, which the Board were enabled to do on account of the removal of prisoners to Nenagh gaol. A new tank, for a supply of water, has been made, and blankets are manufactured in the gaol for prison use, and also for the bridewells. It is in contemplation to supply a general prison dress, which has been sadly wanted in this prison; but hitherto not acted upon, on account of the expense. I stated to

the Board, that this legal provision is made in Tralee gaol, at the expense of about 7s. or 8s. per suit, and it adds much to the orderly appearance of a prison, independent of its legality and usefulness in many respects. The ventilation of the gaol has been improved by Dr. White's suggestion, on last inspection, of making holes in the lower parts of the iron cell doors.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Gaol of the South Riding of Tipperary, Clonmel.*

There were 172 prisoners confined on the days of my inspection, viz.:—

Male Criminals,	95
Female ditto,	58
Debtors,	19

Total, 172

Accommodation and state of Gaol.

The average number daily, for the current year, was 200 prisoners, and the accommodation provided is as follows:—

Cells in the house of correction, 100, forty of these are heated and ventilated for the separation system.

Cells in old gaol,	.	.	—
Do. in female prison,	.	.	40
Solitary cells,	.	.	8
Day rooms,	.	.	13
Yards,	.	.	24
Sheds separated for stone breaking,	.	.	10, separate stalls.
Chapel,	.	.	1
Hospital,	.	.	2, for males and females.
Public kitchen,	.	.	1
Laundry,	.	.	1
Tread-wheel,	.	.	1

With officers' apartments and sufficient store-rooms.

Every prisoner in the gaol is occupied at some useful work, or at trades, and idleness is excluded, except amongst the master debtors, who feed themselves. The following trades are taught in the prison, and the profits are considerable to the county, but the balance will not be made out till the close of the year, and will then be laid before the next Grand Jury:—

Employment, School, and Industry.

Shoemaking,	Weavers,
Tailors,	Wheelwrights.
Carpenters,	Iron works in forge,
Sawyers,	Mat-making,
Smiths and Nailors,	Teazing hair, and
Painters,	Stone-breaking.

Two of the Turnkeys are tradesmen, and any prisoners being such are employed instructing others; and it is gratifying to report, that thirty-three prisoners went out of gaol this year at the expiration of their sentences, instructed in a trade, and good accounts have been received by the Governor of many of them, as being reformed characters, and earning their bread honestly. The account of the earnings of prisoners at work is not kept as accurately as formerly, but will, in future, be attended to. A school is established and each Turnkey attends to his class, but these officers, generally, are not qualified for the office, and I would suggest that a schoolmaster should be appointed.

There are nine male classes and four female. Forty cells are fitted up for the separate system, but are not used now strictly under the Act of Parliament, as the mode of heating was found unfit, and liable to fatal results. If, however, a system of separate work by day, and a single cell at night for each, can be established, I think we are not, as yet, prepared for more in Ireland, as it would require too great an expenditure in the several counties, at present, to fit up the gaols as the law requires, and the subject can be considered with advantage, when the experience of the system and heating has been tried more fully in Pentonville and Perth prisons.

Classification and Separation.

There is a separate new female building adjoining the house of correction, and it is well arranged under a matron and deputy, who take pains to reform the inmates. They are taught various works, and what is very unusual, there is a cell, generally, for each at night, and day rooms for four classes. The school for instruction in reading is established, but on examination, it is not as efficient as it might be, and no proper registry is kept of improvement. The females are not clothed in a prison dress. A profitable system of washing for families in Clonmel is carried on.

Female Classes.

The daily food chosen by the Grand Jury is bread and milk. It is sufficient in quantity, and costs, per head per day, 3½d., which is moderate for their diet. Potatoes and meal would cost something less, but the fuel for cooking would nearly make it up, and in most of our gaols that use bread it is more expensive than mixed food. The prisoners eat their meals in their cells.

Dietary.

A well-arranged system of accounts, registries, &c., &c., is kept in this prison, sufficient checks established for all issues and receipts, and the account of the work very creditable, but I recommended a more minute attention to individual prisoners, details of profits, when any arises. The accounts are neatly kept and creditable to the clerk.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Giles, continues his zealous attention to the interests of this prison, and his various duties. The Chaplains attend divine service on Sundays in a well divided chapel, they visit during the week as the law directs, inspect the provisions, and are attentive to their several duties. The Governor and Deputy-Governor are highly qualified officers, and possess the confidence of the Grand Jury and Board. The interior economy and detail of the discipline does them credit, and we have frequently sent officers here to learn their duties. There are ten Turnkeys, some of whom are well selected, and

Officers.

## SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Gaol of the South  
Riding of Tipperary,  
Clonmel.*

Hospital.

General observations.

*Bridewells of South  
Riding of County  
Tipperary.*

good sub-officers; but, when I consider the value of them to the Governor, and indeed the necessity of their qualification to enable him to carry on a sound system, I would submit for favourable consideration, that on occasions, the new selection should only be made on a month's trial, when a certificate should be obtained from the Governor of qualification before final approval. No rations are allowed to any officer in this gaol.

There are good separate hospitals for the sexes, and I found them in excellent order, under the care of the Medical officer, whose attention to the sick, and the general health of the prison, is manifest. The average number in hospital daily is seven. The expenditure in medicine is very moderate, and will not exceed £25 this year, although they are procured from the apothecary at retail prices, as he has no salary; he attends regularly. Dr. Burgess reports to me that the general health of the prison has been good for the last year.

The Board of Superintendence meet regularly to settle the accounts, and to control the entire management of this establishment; and the county is much indebted to their zeal and exertions for the present good state of the gaols, and I cannot but bear testimony to their ready adoption of any suggestions from our office. They contract for everything used in the prison, and economy has resulted from that practice. There were no complaints from the prisoners; and there is a correct code of by-laws. The bread is not white household, but is brown, and I would submit great caution as to its being properly baked, and approved of as wholesome by the Medical officer, as it is the *only food in use*.

## BRIDEWELLS OF SOUTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

The minor prisons of this Riding, six in number, have been for some time under the care of the Board of Superintendence, and the best results have arisen from it. They require the Governor of the county gaol to visit them quarterly, and to provide all the furniture, &c., from the manufactories there; and he also makes a report to the Board on the state of each bridewell. They have all been lately repaired and furnished under Mr. Strahan's directions, and are in very good order, viz.:—

Clogheen,  
Cahir,  
Tipperary,

Cashel,  
New Birmingham, and  
Carrick-on-Suir.

The keepers are generally sent from the county gaol, and this system of sending Turnkeys to take charge has had an excellent effect in New Birmingham, Cashel, Clogheen, and Tipperary. Cahir bridewell is now repaired and furnished, but not so neatly kept as the rest, but a great improvement has taken place. There is sufficient accommodation in all for separating the sexes, and for temporary confinement, till final committal to the county gaol. The pauper prisoners are fed, and the registries correctly kept.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General*.

## Co. Waterford Gaol.

## County of Waterford Gaol.

Improvements suggested.

THE system carried on in this county gaol in every department is highly creditable to the county, the Board of Superintendence, and the working officers of the prison; and the modern improvements in discipline, by a more minute classification, or separation, are only prevented from the want of accommodation. The Governor, Mr. Ryan, has at a very moderate expense, by using the labour of the prisoners, availed himself of every spot of ground the old site afforded to increase the cells and work-rooms, &c., and more has been effected in this way than could have been calculated at first. However, should the separate system, now established at Pentonville Model Prison, in London, and also at Glasgow and Perth, be finally approved of as effectual for the best mode of moral government, the county will be induced, doubtless, to erect a new gaol, as originally intended, as it would be quite impossible to do so on the present site.

However, I venture to suggest to the Board of Superintendence a great improvement at a very moderate expenditure, which will bring the separation principle as nearly into operation as possible, without a new gaol. I have already recommended it in county of Limerick and county Kerry gaols, and it is now commenced in each with advantage, viz.:—erecting sheds in each of the large yards, divided into large stalls for separate work of individuals, and heated by a pipe from an Arnott stove at the end of the shed. In this way can almost every prisoner be employed separately all day, and receive instruction under perfect inspection, and at night proceed to his separate cell, as there are sufficient in this gaol. The cost in Limerick I understand, does not exceed £4 or £5 for each stall; so that 50 prisoners may be thus secluded for a sum of £250.

I explained it fully to Mr. Ryan, and if the Board of Superintendence agrees with me in the suggestion, I would recommend their sending Mr. Ryan to Limerick to ascertain the facts, and on his report recommend it to the next Grand Jury for adoption, should they not feel satisfied in acting upon it themselves. In Limerick and Tralee—the boards having some funds—made the order to avoid delay. Should this plan be adopted, it may for a considerable time delay the necessity of a new prison being erected, which I am unwilling to urge on account of the state of the county funds.

It is now my duty to detail for the information of the Grand Jury, the state of each department of the prison, and the mode of discipline pursued.



There were 98 prisoners confined on the day of my inspection, viz. :—

Male criminals,	-	-	-	-	77
Female criminals,	-	-	-	-	16
Debtors,	-	-	-	-	5
Total,	-	-	-	-	98

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Co. Waterford Gaol.  
Number of Prisoners.

The accommodation provided for this number is as follows :—

83 cells, 13 of them large.	1 hospital for males, and 1 for females.
9 day-rooms.	1 public kitchen.
3 work-rooms.	1 laundry.
9 yards.	1 tread wheel.
1 chapel, divided.	

Accommodation.

There are 4 male classes and 2 female classes. The accommodation will not at present afford a more minute division by day, but if the sheds are erected in the yards, it will amply supply this deficiency. Classification.

Every prisoner in this gaol has been for some years employed at some useful and profitable industry. A great difficulty exists in not being able to sell all the goods manufactured, as the tradesmen consider it injurious to them, and a combination exists against it; consequently, a large stock of materials remain on hands. I trust this opposition will cease, as it is groundless; but in any case the instruction in trades should go on, even at a small loss instead of profit to the county, as the manifest good to the individuals thus, in many instances morally improved, and enabled to earn their bread, is superior to any loss of profits hitherto obtained. Employment and School.

It appears on the books that 50 male prisoners left the gaol this year wholly or partially instructed in trades, particularly as shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, and weavers.

A good school is established by each turnkey instructing his own class; and by the registry it appears many have learned to read who were ignorant.

This department is under the superintendence of a matron and an assistant. The prisoners are all employed, and receive school instruction. Washing is followed as a trade, and taken in from families in the city, by which a fair profit is obtained, and the females taught to earn a livelihood on leaving prison. The prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress, and the appearance of the department is highly creditable. Female Class.

The food of the prisoners is economically provided for, and will cost only 3½d. per head per day for the current year. It is regularly inspected by the proper officers, and served with order in classes. If the sheds are erected, each man will eat his meals in his stall. Dietary.

I minutely examined the books, registries, and accounts, and found them correctly kept, with sufficient checks on all issues and receipts. The work accounts are remarkably well arranged and accounted for. Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector and Chaplains attend to all their duties, and the former accompanied me through my inspection, and takes much interest in the good order of the establishment. Officers.

The Governor, Mr. Ryan, is a zealous and intelligent public officer, of whom we have had frequent occasions to speak most favourably; and he reports favourably of the 6 turnkeys who assist in the discipline of the gaol, and 2 of them are tradesmen. No rations are issued to any officer.

The hospital has been much improved in accommodation within the last year, by some additions effected by the exertions of Mr. Ryan the Governor, there are now 7 wards. The medical officer, who carefully attends to this department, reports favourably of the general health of the prisoners. The medicines are supplied by the apothecary at a moderate rate; the expense has been only £26 for the current year. Hospital.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly to settle the accounts, and other prison arrangements. They contract for every thing consumed; and to the support they have given to the working officers, we owe all the improvements in this gaol. General observations.

The prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress. The money is presented in advance for all gaol purposes, which enables the board to economise on many occasions. The furniture is all complete, and there is a good set of by-laws, and the prisoners had no complaints.

#### BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

County Waterford  
Bridewells.

##### Dungarvan.

Dungarvan.

This bridewell is sufficiently large for the temporary wants of a sessions town, as the prisoners are all forwarded to the county gaol on final committal. Some improvements are about to be made in the surrounding wall, which I approved of. This minor prison contains separation for the sexes, and is kept in good order by the keeper, who is a turnkey from the county gaol. It is visited frequently in the year by Mr. Ryan, the Governor, and much good results from these inspections.

##### Lismore.

Lismore.

This is merely a temporary lock-up house, and used also at sessions. There is not legal accommodation for a bridewell, and a new prison should be erected.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

## SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Waterford Gaol.**Waterford City Gaol.*

THE city Grand Jury have had it in contemplation to unite their prison to the county gaol under the late act of parliament, which certainly would be an advantage to those confined, and a saving to the city, as no attempt has as yet been made to establish employment for the prisoners, or anything like separation on moral grounds, by the city authorities—nor does it appear to me practicable without a considerable outlay. Under these circumstances, I would recommend the two gaols being united—they adjoin each other, the staff of officers now engaged by the county Grand Jury would answer for both, and the site of the old city prison, and much of its buildings, would enable the Governor to make improvements fully equivalent to the increased number of prisoners. But to enable the county to carry out the measure, the city should satisfy the county, by granting a sum of money equal to the probable expenditure, and also make over the House of Correction to the county Grand Jury, which might be made available for prison purposes.

## Union with County Prison.

The officers, also, of the city gaol should be provided for by a retiring allowance, as it would be unjust to remove zealous and faithful public officers without a cause. If the law admits of the latter arrangement, I would urge the change as beneficial to both counties.

We cannot expect any alterations in the city gaol system while this matter remains undecided; and I have only now to report that no abuse exists in the arrangements of the city gaol. I found, on inspection, the officers attentive to duty—the prison clean and in good order, as far as room and circumstances admit of; and if the city authorities wish to keep up the establishment, an outlay of from £1,000 to £2,000, would, I doubt not, enable the Local Inspector and Governor to carry out all the modern improvements in prison discipline. But if this is not done, the sooner a union takes place the better; and I beg to recommend again the arrangement.

## Number and Classification of Prisoners.

There were 19 prisoners confined at my inspection, 12 of whom were criminals, and 7 debtors. The average number is 20, and the accommodation for them is as follows:—

14 cells.	1 chapel, with 2 divisions.
4 day rooms.	1 kitchen.
4 yards.	1 hospital, with 2 rooms only.

With debtors' and officers' apartments.

There are 3 male classes, and no females are confined here. Three turnkeys are employed, but no work or employment is provided. Some school instruction is given by one of the Turnkeys.

No improvements have taken place in the last year, and the prisoners remain without a prison dress.

The sick are carefully attended to by the medical officers, and the expense of medicines moderate.

## Books and Accounts.

I examined the books and registries, which are correctly kept; and the diet is economically provided for, and of good quality, costing 3d. per head per day—and the furniture is complete. The chaplains attend regularly to their duties.

The Board of Superintendence meet occasionally to pass the accounts, make contracts, &c.; and the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Hobson, continues his zealous care over the interior economy of this establishment, and the house of correction, and attended at my inspection of both.

*House of Correction.*

## HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

## Accommodation.

THIS place of confinement is in the suburbs of the city, and is now only used for female prisoners belonging to the city. Twenty prisoners were confined in it and one debtor. The accommodation afforded consists of—

41 small cells, under sheds.	1 kitchen.
4 day rooms.	1 tread wheel.
4 yards.	

## State of Prison.

There is no regular chapel or hospital, and no proper means of separation or sound prison discipline and employment; and I fully concur with my colleague, Dr. White, in his last year's report, that it should be abolished, unless in the union of the two gaols, it might be made available occasionally for some class of prisoners, in case of a crowded state of the county gaol.

A matron, a male keeper, and 1 turnkey, are the officers of the establishment, who are attentive to their duty, and would deserve compensation in case of abandoning the prison.

The females are clothed and employed at spinning, and receive some school instruction.

The accounts here are kept as in the city gaol, and every attention paid to economy.

The diet only costs 3d. per head per day.

I found the gaol very clean and regular, and no complaints from the prisoners. The cells are cold and unventilated in winter, being only sheds and not heated; and, consequently, it is quite unsuitable according to the modern improvements in prison discipline.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

*Co. Wexford Gaol.**County of Wexford Gaol.*

It is gratifying to report this year, that the presentment for the necessary addition to this gaol has, at length, been finally disposed of, according to law. The building committee

have contracted for it, and the work has commenced, which prevents the necessity of our again explaining in detail the want of accommodation, and the impossibility of establishing a good system of moral government, without such addition, as reported upon fully by my colleague, Dr. White, last year. Some difficulty has arisen in the advance of money by the Government for the work, on account of a claim by the treasurer, for repayment of a small sum advanced for the architect, who drew the original plans and estimates; but I trust this will be arranged at next Assizes, so as to enable the contractor to proceed with the work during the summer months. I had the satisfaction of meeting with a few members of the Board of Superintendence at my inspection, and suggested to them some improvements in the interior management of the prison, which they, with their usual kindness, entered on their books, and called a special Board, for a future day, to consider them. It only remains that I should detail the present state of the gaol, in all its departments, and submit any alterations that can be made for its better management, during the period that will pass previous to occupying the new prison.

There were 101 prisoners confined on the day of inspection, viz. :—

Male criminals,	61
Female ditto,	29
Debtors,	11

Total, 101

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Co. Wexford Gaol.

Number of Prisoners

The accommodation in the old prison for this number is as follows :—

47 Cells,	2 Rooms for hospital,
9 Day rooms,	1 ditto used as a chapel,
9 Yards,	1 very small kitchen.

Accommodation.

Seven large stalls, under a shed, have been ingeniously contrived by the master of works, to employ the prisoners at trades, and these have been found very valuable, by enabling that officer to carry on industry and instruction. The addition will, however, provide work rooms, a new hospital and chapel, with 72 separate cells. The average number daily in gaol is 105.

There are six classes of males and two of females nominally kept up, as to day rooms; but, in point of fact, any thing like a strict classification of crime, or separation by day and night, is utterly impossible at present, and, to add to this difficulty, a class of idiots and lunatics is necessary, from the number now confined (viz., 16), which would alone disturb an otherwise well-ordered prison.

Classification.

A great exertion has been made by the master of works, under the orders of the Board of Superintendence, to establish employment and industry in the gaol, and it has succeeded to a considerable extent, though not as yet very profitable. The sheds I alluded to before are used for instruction in trades, and a few weavers, tailors, shoemakers, coopers, and carpenters are thus employed. A forge is also set up; and a report of twenty male prisoners, at least, has been made to me leaving the gaol tolerably well instructed in some of these occupations. The Board, under the sanction of the Grand Jury, originally granted £40 to commence these works. There is a good school established under the care of a qualified master, and a registry kept of the progress made, from which it appears that a fair number of prisoners have learned to read and write, and others improved. Some books are wanted, and the Local Inspector undertook to provide them.

Employment and School.

These two classes are unavoidably crowded, from want of room and cells, till the new gaol is finished, but they are attended to by a Matron who appeared anxious to fulfil her arduous duty, but the numbers must prevent its being done effectually without an assistant, and I recommended the Board strongly to appoint one at once, as a means of remedying the evil at present. The females are not clothed, but are partially employed at washing, needlework, &c., &c., and receive some instruction from the master. Washing-troughs are wanted for the laundry.

Female Classes.

The diet of the prisoners is bread and milk for breakfast, and potatoes and milk for dinner. This not being one of the legal diets, and being more expensive than the mixed diet of the Act, I recommended the Board of Superintendence to alter it, and substitute oatmeal for breakfast, which would save a large sum in the year—a trifling alteration in the cook-house would enable them to do so.

Dietary.

I examined the books and registries, &c. They are correctly kept, but are old and worn out. I recommended a new set, which the Board ordered at once. I also submitted a better check on all issues of provisions, &c., &c., and a more accurate account of work and profits.

Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains attend to their various duties, and the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Elgee, has been lately appointed, and is zealous and anxious for the welfare of this establishment. The Governor, Mr. Gladwin, is an old public officer, for many years, and I believe possesses generally the good opinion of the Grand Jury for past services; but he is not acquainted, and has had no opportunity of being so, with the modern improvements in moral government and prison discipline, and I would submit for favourable consideration, that he should receive the superannuated allowance granted by the late Grand Jury Act, previous to the occupation of the new prison. The Deputy-Governor and Master of Works, is a very intelligent and useful officer. There are only four Turnkeys, which will not be sufficient in the new gaol. The Governor reports favourably of their activity and attention to duty. One of them is a tradesman, and I would recommend a weaver to be appointed, if otherwise qualified. All the officers receive rations, exclusive of their salary, and none of the Turnkeys' families reside in the prison, which is a good regulation.

Officers.



**SOUTH DISTRICT.**  
**Co. Wexford Gaol.**  
**Hospital.**

A good hospital is to be erected as a part of the new building, which precludes the necessity of remarking on the defects of the old one, which contains only two available wards. I fully concur with Dr. White's statement, last year, on this subject, and it is gratifying to think the remedy is provided for. The suggestion of Dr. White, to bore holes in all the doors of the prison, to increase ventilation, has been complied with, as well as other recommendations. The Medical officer, Surgeon Boxwell, reports favourably of the health of the prisoners, and all his duties are performed with zealous attention. He states, however, he could not be answerable for the continuance of the health of the prisoners, with such confined accommodation in the hospital and gaol at large. The expense of medicines is moderate.

**General observations.**

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly, and take a great interest in the welfare and economy of the establishment, so far as circumstances admit of, and I beg to submit for adoption my suggestions in this report. There is no general prison dress for males or females, which is a great defect in prison discipline, and no bye-laws are yet established. Contracts, on reasonable terms, are made by the Board for all articles consumed, and there were no complaints on the part of the prisoners. The old lunatic poor-house is now reduced to fourteen inmates, and will gradually be abolished, as no more are to be admitted.

**County Wexford**  
**Bridewells.**  
**Ross.**

#### BRIDEWELLS OF COUNTY WEXFORD.

*Ross.*

This minor prison, for temporary confinement, till the prisoners are forwarded to the county gaol, is kept in good order, and contains a few cells and two day rooms only, but sufficient for separating the sexes. The registry is correctly filled, and the pauper prisoners are fed, and the keeper is a good officer.

*Enniscorthy.*

**Enniscorthy.**

This small prison is also kept clean and regular, by a good officer. There are only four rooms, which is sufficient for ordinary purposes, but are much crowded at Sessions' times. The repairs wanted have been executed.

*Gorey.*

**Gorey.**

This bridewell is also much confined in accommodation, but is kept very clean and orderly, by a competent officer. There is only one day room and four cells. Another day room and a kitchen should be added, which I submit should be considered by the local magistracy, and recommended to the Grand Jury.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

**Co. Wicklow Gaol.**

#### County of Wicklow Gaol.

THE Grand Jury have liberally provided for more accommodation, and since last inspection by Dr. White, the addition to this gaol has been finished and given up by the contractor, and is now nearly furnished and partially occupied; which enables the Board of Superintendence to make a better classification than formerly, and also gives a separate sleeping cell to every prisoner—which alone adds much to the discipline of any gaol. Separate work by day, however, can alone secure the absence of all evil communication amongst prisoners, and that system from which may be expected reformation; and when that fails, it will at least make criminals fear the austere discipline of our prisons, and thus, in some degree, lessen crime.

These cells of the new addition are not yet heated by hot air, so as to justify keeping the prisoners in them day and night; and I recommend that the Local Inspector should visit the Convict Depot in Dublin in April, to inspect the mode of heating practised there, before any contract is made. At Naas gaol also, an economical mode of heating is pursued. In the meantime I submit that the cells should be all occupied, and as much separation at work pursued as possible, and in any case all conversation amongst prisoners prevented by inspection and other means.

**Number of Prisoners.**

There were 79 prisoners confined on the day of my inspection, but the average daily for the current year is 73, viz. :—

Male criminals,	-	-	-	-	42
Female criminals,	-	-	-	-	29
Debtors,	-	-	-	-	8
Total,	-	-	-	-	79

**Accommodation.**

The accommodation now provided for this number is as follows :—

77 single cells.	1 chapel, minutely divided for 70 prisoners.
40 of them large and fit for separation at work.	1 tread wheel.
6 day-rooms.	1 hospital with only 3 wards.
4 yards.	1 laundry.
1 public kitchen.	

**Classification.**

With sufficient officers and turnkeys' apartments and store rooms.

There are at present 4 male classes and 2 female, exclusive of debtors. But when the new gaol is fully occupied, a very minute separate classification will be pursued for 40 male criminals.

**Employment and School.**

The Governor has exerted himself to provide employment and industry for every prisoner, and considering the confined means, much has been effected in this way. Sixteen

male criminals have learned to make shoes in the last year, and one of those keeps a shop now in Dublin. A few have been made useful as tailors and carpenters; and upwards of 100 have learned to make fishing and other nets, for which there is a demand. The profit on the work is stated to be £73 11s. 8d.—but in this is included all work done for the gaol. However, this is a saving to the county of so much.

A school is kept daily by the turnkeys, and on an examination of the registry and some of the younger prisoners, it appears to me that it is by no means a failure, and that several have learned to read who were ignorant. The turnkeys write a good hand, and are sufficiently educated for this task.

There are 2 classes, attended by a qualified matron and assistant. They have constant employment, and receive school instruction, and are all clothed in a prison dress.

The diet is potatoes and milk at both meals, and it is economically provided for, and of good quality, and duly inspected; on Sunday bread is issued. The food is consumed in classes at present, but the prisoners will eat it in their cells as soon as the new prison is fully occupied.

The books and accounts of this county gaol are amongst the best I have seen; they are neatly kept and accurately made up by the Governor, as there is no clerk, and a sufficient check is pursued for all issues and receipts of provisions, &c.

The chaplains attend regularly to their various duties, and the Local Inspector is an intelligent and useful public officer. He reports, from local knowledge, very favourably of the Governor, Mr. Barry, and from my experience of him, and the general good order of the establishment, I consider him a zealous and qualified officer. His salary, viz., £100 per annum, is the lowest in our county gaols, and I would submit for favourable consideration an addition of £30 yearly.

There are 5 turnkeys, and on examination I think they are qualified and well selected; one of whom is a tradesman. I think that another turnkey will be required in the new prison. No rations are issued to any officers.

The hospital is a separate building, and kept in good order by the medical officer, who attends to his duty punctually. The medicines are purchased in Dublin, and mixed in the gaol by the apothecary, who receives a salary; the result is great economy. The prisoners have been very healthy; but in case of much disease the hospital is small, there being only 3 wards.

The Board of Superintendence meet monthly to settle the accounts, and regulate the internal discipline, and take much interest in the establishment. Every prisoner is clothed in a prison dress, and there were no complaints on the part of the prisoners.

There are 12 lunatics and idiots committed to this gaol, which, as in others, is a sad evil and disturbance to discipline. But I trust it will be remedied this session.

#### *Baltinglass District Bridewell.*

This minor prison is placed in a distant part of the county from the gaol, and the act of parliament permits the prisoners to be detained during their sentences, instead of being forwarded to the county gaol. To make this arrangement useful, it is manifest that the means should be amply provided for employment and a sound discipline, which is not the case, as there is no industry or work, and no presentment for them. There is no schoolmaster to instruct the prisoners in reading. A small tread wheel that exists is out of order, so that the few sentenced to hard labour cannot be placed upon it. Under these circumstances I cannot attach blame to the officers; but it is quite evident, that beyond mere confinement, no moral system can be pursued, and it would be better to send all the prisoners to the Wicklow gaol, where good accommodation is now provided, except those sentenced to a week or two at furthest.

There were 13 prisoners confined when I inspected, but the average is only 10.

There are 13 cells, 4 day-rooms, and 3 yards, and 2 small rooms for hospital purposes, but not sufficiently furnished. There are 2 classes of males, and 1 of females; and the male prisoners are kept for a few hours in their cells during the day to prevent communication; and if some employment, such as net making, was taught, this system would go far to secure good order and rational punishment, especially if school instruction were given.

The matron attends to the female prisoners, and gives some attention to schooling; but there is scarcely any other employment.

The diet is bread and milk, and costs 4d. per head per day. The books and accounts are correctly kept.

The officers, consisting of a keeper, 1 turnkey, and 1 matron, are attentive to their duties; but no provision is made for chaplains, and consequently no such duties are performed. The medical officer, Dr. Heath, attends carefully to the health of the prisoners.

The Board of Superintendence meet every fortnight, and are anxious to make this small gaol effective; but without provision being made for the following things, it is impracticable: A presentment to procure employment for all prisoners; Chaplains' duties to be provided for; a gaol dress for the prisoners; a Local Inspector to be appointed—the rector of the parish if possible; furniture to be made for the hospital; and a schoolmaster appointed, who would act as a turnkey. I submitted to the board that the following articles of furniture are wanted:—10 pair of blankets; 8 tickens; 10 blocks or forms; 12 suits of prison dresses; and some books for school. The holes bored in the doors to improve ventilation, as recommended by Dr. White, has been executed.

JAMES PALMER, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Co. Wicklow Gaol.

Female Classes.

Dietary.

Books, Registries, and Accounts.

Officers.

Hospital.

General observations.

Baltinglass Bridewell.

Accommodation.

Females.

Diet and Books.

Officers.

General observations.

## 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	Castletown	Bridewell.
	Green-street	Newgate.		Charleville	ditto.
	S. Circular-road	House of Correction.		Clonakilty	ditto.
	Grangegorman-lane	ditto (female).		Cove	ditto.
	Marshal-lane	Four Courts' Marshalsea.		Dunmanway	ditto.
	St. Sepulchre's	Manor Prison.		Fermoy	ditto.
NORTH DISTRICT.				Kanturk	ditto.
Antrim	Carrickfergus	County Gaol.		Macroom	ditto.
	Belfast	House of Correction.		Mallow	ditto.
	Antrim	Bridewell.		Middleton	ditto.
	Ballymoney	ditto.		Mill-street	ditto.
	Ballymena	ditto.		Mitchelstown	ditto.
Armagh	Armagh	County Gaol.		Roscarberry	ditto.
	Ballybot	Bridewell.		Skibbereen	ditto.
	Lurgan	ditto.	Galway	Galway	County Gaol.
	Newtownhamilton	ditto.		Galway	Town Gaol.
	Markethill	ditto.		Ballinasloe	Bridewell.
Cavan	Cavan	County Gaol.		Clifden	ditto.
	Bailieborough	Bridewell.		Eyrecourt	ditto.
	Ballyconnell	ditto.		Gort	ditto.
	Cootehill	ditto.		Loughrea	ditto.
Donegal	Lifford	County Gaol.		Outerard	ditto.
	Buncrana	Bridewell.		Tuam	ditto.
	Donegal	ditto.		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.
	Newtownbutler	Bridewell.		Kenmare	ditto.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon	County Gaol.		Killarney	ditto.
	Ballinamore	Bridewell.		Listowel	ditto.
	Manorhamilton	ditto.		Miltown	ditto.
Londonderry	Londonderry	County Gaol.		Tarbert	ditto.
	Coleraine	Bridewell.	Kildare	Naas	County Gaol.
	Magherafelt	ditto.		Athy	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady	ditto.	Kilkenny	Kilkenny	County Gaol.
Longford	Longford	County Gaol.		Kilkenny	City Gaol.
Louth	Dundalk	ditto.		Callan	Bridewell.
	Drogheda	Town Gaol.		Thomastown	ditto.
	Ardee	Bridewell.		Ulingford	ditto.
Mayo	Castlebar	County Gaol.	King's Co.	Tullamore	County Gaol.
	Ballinrobe	Bridewell.		Parsonstown	Bridewell.
	Belmullet	ditto.	Limerick	Limerick	County Gaol.
Meath	Trim	County Gaol.		Limerick	City Gaol.
	Kells	Bridewell.		Bruff	Bridewell.
	Navan	ditto.		Croome	ditto.
Monaghan	Monaghan	County Gaol.		Glynn	ditto.
	Carrickmacross	Bridewell.		Kilfinan	ditto.
	Castleblaney	ditto.		Newcastle	ditto.
Roscommon	Roscommon	County Gaol.		Rathkeale	ditto.
	Athlone	Bridewell.	Queen's Co.	Maryborough	County Gaol.
	Boyle	ditto.		Abbeyleix	Bridewell.
	Castlereagh	ditto.		Borris-in-Ossory	ditto.
	Strokestown	ditto.		Stradbally	ditto.
Sligo	Sligo	County Gaol.	Tipperary	Clonmel	County Gaol.
	Ballymote	Bridewell.		Nenagh	ditto.
Tyrone	Omagh	County Gaol.		Borrisokane	Bridewell.
	Clogher	Bridewell.		Cahir	ditto.
	Dungannon	ditto.		Carrick-on-Suir	ditto.
	Strabane	ditto.		Cashel	ditto.
Westmeath	Mullingar	County Gaol.		Clogheen	ditto.
	Moate	Bridewell.		New Birmingham	ditto.
SOUTH DISTRICT.				Newport	ditto.
Carlow	Carlow	County Gaol.		Roscrea	ditto.
Clare	Ennis	ditto.		Templemore	ditto.
	Ennistymon	Bridewell.		Thurles	ditto.
	Killaloe	ditto.	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.
	Bandon	Bridewell.		Gorey	ditto.
	Bantry	ditto.		New Ross	ditto.
			Wicklow	Wicklow	County Gaol.
				Baltinglass	Bridewell.



## SCHEDULE (B.)

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS confined in the Gaols of Ireland, on 31st December, 1843.

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, - - - -	30	2	27	31	4	17	16	2	-
Armagh, - - - -	50	-	38	23	8	20	8	-	-
Belfast, - - - -	-	-	61	-	16	-	-	-	-
Carlow, - - - -	11	4	34	12	20	6	-	1	-
Cavan, - - - -	16	1	25	10	13	4	7	1	3
Clare, - - - -	41	-	49	23	6	8	1	-	1
Cork, { County, - -	26	3	153	32	36	21	4	-	-
{ City, - - -	22	3	33	6	19	1	5	-	-
Donegal, - - - -	12	-	57	5	12	2	-	2	-
Down, - - - -	43	3	56	11	20	14	11	6	1
Dublin, - - - -	6	-	70	34	11	19	9	2	4
Newgate, - - - -	-	-	-	53	-	43	23	12	1
Four Courts' Marshalsea, -	73	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Grangegorman Penitentiary, -	-	-	-	-	260	-	13	-	29
Richmond Bridewell, -	-	-	246	-	-	-	10	36	-
Fermanagh, - - -	33	3	32	4	7	4	11	1	2
Galway, { County, - -	28	3	63	20	27	2	8	3	1
{ Town, - - -	18	1	4	8	4	6	1	1	1
Kerry, - - - -	13	1	40	12	7	11	2	1	1
Kildare, { Naas, - -	1	-	9	9	11	5	-	1	-
{ Athy, - - -	3	-	8	-	9	1	-	2	-
Kilkenny, { County, -	13	5	60	21	9	10	-	7	2
{ City, - - -	6	1	4	7	1	12	1	-	-
King's County, - - -	9	2	46	28	13	14	3	5	6
Leitrim, - - - -	17	1	31	4	1	2	4	-	-
Limerick, { County, -	16	3	49	28	9	10	5	-	1
{ City, - - -	14	-	27	21	18	15	5	1	-
Londonderry, - - -	11	-	33	6	23	4	3	-	-
Longford, - - - -	16	-	55	15	14	7	5	-	2
Louth, - - - -	5	4	20	15	2	7	2	2	-
Drogheda, - - - -	9	-	11	2	2	2	-	-	1
Mayo, - - - -	32	1	83	15	24	3	4	6	2
Meath, - - - -	6	1	33	35	9	7	3	11	7
Monaghan, - - - -	46	6	36	5	9	6	8	4	3
Queen's County, - - -	24	2	46	17	14	16	8	3	2
Roscommon, - - - -	10	1	52	29	14	12	7	-	-
Sligo, - - - -	13	1	52	21	6	4	6	6	-
Tipperary, { Nenagh, -	14	-	69	56	11	12	9	1	-
{ Clonmel, - -	11	1	58	39	11	24	12	-	-
Tyrone, - - - -	25	3	40	8	5	10	12	7	5
Waterford, { County, -	5	-	40	14	12	1	-	-	-
{ City, - - -	7	1	4	7	1	19	-	-	-
Westmeath, - - - -	18	-	53	15	16	11	4	2	1
Wexford, - - - -	9	-	32	14	13	13	4	13	2
Wicklow, - - - -	7	-	31	7	18	1	-	7	4

SCHEDULE B.  
Return of Number  
of Prisoners confined  
in the Gaols of  
Ireland, 31st  
December, 1843.

## SCHEDULE (C.)

## ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1843.

1. GAOLS.	2. Nature of Dietary.	3. Cost of Prisoners' Diet within the year.	4. Cost of Diet per Head, per Day.	5. Officers' Rations.	6. Officers' Clothing.	SALARY OF										17. No. of Fines for the use of Prisoners.	18. Nature of Fuel.
						7. Local Inspector.	8. Medical Officers.	9. Chaplains.	10. Governor.	11. Turnkeys.	12. Number of Turnkeys.	13. Other Prison Officers.	14. Schoolmasters.	15. Matrons.	16. Clerks.		
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Antrim, . . . . .	mixed	579 5 4½	3	64 7 2	— — —	92 6 2	74 0 0	110 15 6	301 18 6	245 0 0	13	36 10 2	27 13 10	53 0 0	45 0 0	21	coal
Belfast H. of Correc.	mixed	293 8 3½	2½	30 5 5	— — —	55 7 8	36 18 6	110 15 6	120 0 0	314 4 0	9	— — —	— — —	48 0 0	— — —	11	coal
Armagh, . . . . .	mixed	438 0 5	2½	— — —	16 2 4	80 0 0	20 0 0	90 0 0	144 0 0	165 0 0	6	15 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	— — —	17	coal and turf
Carlow, . . . . .	mixed	377 3 3	3½	50 10 11	— — —	36 18 4	92 6 2	55 7 8	200 0 0	170 0 0	5	— — —	— — —	50 0 0	20 0 0	23	coal and turf
Cavan, . . . . .	mixed	475 9 0	2	15 14 2	— — —	80 0 0	— — —	90 0 0	200 0 0	239 15 6	6	10 0 0	30 0 0	56 0 0	— — —	16	turf
Clare, . . . . .	mixed	608 5 6	2½	8 7 1½	— — —	— — —	74 0 0	92 6 0	300 0 0	329 0 0	12	50 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	31	coal and turf
*Cork County, . . .	bread	1171 15 0	4	92 8 7	80 15 8	150 0 0	94 0 0	92 6 0	468 0 0	501 5 10½	20	262 10 11½	— — —	50 0 0	35 0 0	45	coal
Cork City, . . . . .	bread	390 0 4	3½	— — —	109 1 9	75 0 0	60 0 0	92 6 0	200 0 0	282 12 6	9	24 2 11	— — —	63 0 8	56 15 2	27	coal
Donegal, . . . . .	mixed	392 9 2	2½	129 10 1	35 19 3	100 0 0	15 0 0	90 0 0	150 0 0	153 0 0	6	10 0 0	23 0 0	30 0 0	— — —	21	coal
*Down, . . . . .	mixed	605 11 9½	2½	48 18 5	20 0 0	— — —	27 13 10	90 0 0	300 0 0	345 0 0	10	80 0 0	40 0 0	52 0 0	12 0 0	42	coal and turf
*Dublin County, . .	bread & mixed	569 3 0	3½	22 5 9	— — —	120 0 0	110 15 4	166 3 0	250 0 0	323 0 0	7	105 9 7½	— — —	57 10 0	70 0 0	22	coal
*Do. City, Newgate, .	bread & mixed	500 11 2	4	142 10 4	— — —	400 0 0	800 0 0	133 6 8	550 0 0	512 0 0	11	200 0 0	52 0 0	116 0 0	100 0 0	22	coal
Do., G. Gorman Pen.	mixed	1070 5 11½	3½	234 3 7	— — —	— — —	— — —	110 0 0	300 0 0	104 0 0	2	151 0 5	— — —	816 17 6½	60 0 0	29	coal
*Do., Richmond Pen.	mixed	827 7 4	2½	135 8 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	120 0 0	400 0 0	1062 2 4	—	351 12 0	82 0 0	— — —	70 0 0	—	coal
Fermanagh, . . . . .	mixed	325 9 6	2½	— — —	— — —	80 0 0	— — —	90 0 0	111 0 0	162 0 0	6	47 0 0	23 0 0	30 0 0	— — —	34	turf and coal
Galway County, . . .	mixed	558 15 1½	2½	— — —	14 0 8	73 16 10	74 0 0	92 6 0	375 7 8	955 0 0	8	75 0 0	— — —	30 0 0	40 0 0	15	coal and turf
Galway Town, . . .	mixed	100 10 8	2½	— — —	— — —	36 18 6	55 7 8	55 7 8	138 9 2	88 0 0	4	10 0 0	— — —	20 0 0	— — —	8	turf
*Kerry, . . . . .	potatoes	441 6 11½	2½	86 16 11	71 4 0	100 0 0	73 16 10	92 6 2	240 0 0	350 0 0	13	165 0 0	— — —	70 0 0	— — —	15	turf
Kildare, Naas, . . .	mixed	306 7 5½	2½	183 1 9½	— — —	36 18 5	86 3 0	55 7 8	300 0 0	200 0 0	7	10 10 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	— — —	24	coal
Kildare, Athy, . . .	mixed	103 6 8½	2½	76 17 7½	6 6 0	27 13 8	30 0 0	55 7 4	100 0 0	75 0 0	3	6 0 0	— — —	20 0 0	— — —	10	turf
Kilkenny County, . .	mixed	739 15 11	4½	— — —	10 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	92 6 0	240 0 0	142 0 0	5	— — —	28 0 0	30 0 0	— — —	26	coal and turf
Kilkenny City, . . .	mixed	159 13 9	3½	12 15 8	2 15 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	85 0 0	50 0 0	2	— — —	— — —	15 0 0	— — —	7	coal and turf
*King's County, . . .	school and bread	392 11 8	2½	39 6 0	34 0 0	130 0 0	65 0 0	80 0 0	150 0 0	227 5 0	9	66 10 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	— — —	39	turf
Leitrim, . . . . .	mixed	286 7 7	2½	— — —	14 14 3½	100 0 0	65 0 0	60 0 0	150 0 0	195 0 0	7	46 0 0	36 0 0	30 0 0	— — —	35	turf and coal
Limerick County, . .	mixed	537 3 8½	2½	— — —	30 11 2	— — —	80 0 0	100 0 0	300 0 0	305 0 0	10	25 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	24	coal
Limerick City, . . .	mixed	309 12 0½	2½	— — —	— — —	150 0 0	56 0 0	60 0 0	130 0 0	166 9 3	7	17 11 0	— — —	30 0 0	25 0 0	15	coal
*Londonderry, . . .	mixed	360 15 0	2½	175 11 0	16 14 0	90 0 0	92 6 3	138 9 4½	130 0 0	157 0 0	7	49 5 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	14	coal
Longford, . . . . .	mixed	367 17 6	2½	— — —	— — —	75 0 0	25 0 0	110 15 6	200 0 0	215 0 0	8	12 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	— — —	17	coal and turf
Louth, . . . . .	mixed	332 19 8	3½	33 18 3½	24 9 0	73 16 10	20 0 0	110 15 6	176 15 6	160 0 0	5	— — —	30 0 0	30 0 0	— — —	14	coal
Louth, Drogheda, . .	mixed	122 11 2½	3½	34 16 3	— — —	30 0 0	37 0 0	60 0 0	80 0 0	40 0 0	2	— — —	— — —	6 0 0	— — —	8	coal
Mayo, . . . . .	mixed	357 8 2½	2½	99 11 3	— — —	75 0 0	30 0 0	102 13 10	305 0 0	340 0 0	12	67 0 0	— — —	40 0 0	40 0 0	44	turf and coal
Meath, . . . . .	mixed	268 12 11	2½	34 0 6	25 15 0	60 0 0	74 0 0	100 0 0	276 18 6	235 8 0	7	60 0 0	25 0 0	40 0 0	70 0 0	31	coal and turf
Monaghan, . . . . .	mixed	566 6 11	2½	42 15 7	33 10 0	92 6 2	73 16 10	90 0 0	138 9 2	200 0 0	7	16 8 0	— — —	24 16 0	— — —	19	coal
Queen's County, . . .	mixed	421 9 9	2½	38 3 0	— — —	40 0 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	250 0 0	267 10 0	5	25 17 9	— — —	50 0 0	60 0 0	26	turf
Roscommon, . . . . .	mixed	331 17 4½	2½	58 17 1	32 9 7	92 6 2	— — —	92 6 2	200 0 0	221 14 4	9	28 0 0	— — —	32 6 0	90 0 0	22	coal
*Sligo, . . . . .	mixed	417 0 4	2½	153 0 4	43 9 1	92 6 2	86 0 0	90 0 0	200 0 0	190 0 0	9	83 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	19	coal
*Tipperary, Nenagh, .	bread	640 9 0	3½	7 13 4	23 0 6	50 0 0	35 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	203 19 2	8	80 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	32	coal and turf
*Tipperary, Clonmel, .	bread	942 0 0	3½	68 3 6½	43 5 0	100 0 0	74 0 0	100 0 0	250 0 0	421 7 3	12	150 0 0	— — —	40 0 0	100 0 0	37	coal
Tyrone, . . . . .	mixed	578 8 10	2½	180 4 0	52 12 7	100 0 0	— — —	90 0 0	150 0 0	148 0 0	8	— — —	18 0 0	30 0 0	45 0 0	41	turf
Waterford County, . .	mixed	350 2 6½	2½	27 15 0	19 19 9½	80 0 0	65 0 0	80 0 0	200 0 0	210 0 0	7	10 0 0	— — —	30 0 0	20 0 0	21	coal
Waterford City, . . .	mixed	124 11 10	3	35 17 6	— — —	60 0 0	40 0 0	80 0 0	180 0 0	75 0 0	3	— — —	25 0 0	40 0 0	— — —	9	coal
*Westmeath, . . . . .	mixed	533 6 11½	3	13 13 9	— — —	30 0 0	— — —	90 0 0	150 0 0	240 0 0	9	60 0 0	— — —	30 0 0	— — —	23	coal and turf
Wexford, . . . . .	mixed	586 10 0½	2½	97 9 0½	— — —	50 0 0	20 0 0	100 0 0	160 0 0	180 0 0	5	32 0 0	30 0 0	45 0 0	— — —	30	coal
Wicklow, . . . . .	mixed	354 14 0	3	— — —	— — —	46 3 0	65 0 0	73 16 8	100 0 0	175 0 0	5	18 5 0	— — —	50 0 0	— — —	10	coal

The sums charged under the head of "Other Prison Officers," are generally for a nurse-tender, messenger, and other occasional officers. The Deputy Governor's salary is also included under this head in the Gaols marked thus (\*)

The preceding Account of Expenditure—Continued.

(Continued from page 104.)

COST OF											30.	31.	32.	33.	GAOLS.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	Total Expense of the Gaol.	Average Number of Prisoners per Day.	Cost of each Prisoner per Head per Day.	Cost of each Prisoner per Head per Annum.	
Fuel for the use of Prisoners.	Soap and Candles for same.	Straw.	Medicines and Hospital extra Expenses.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Convicts and Prisoners.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
71 6 4	27 5 9	16 10 4	34 15 5	14 16 0½	38 1 3	14 16 3½	34 7 3	54 14 2	— — —	66 7 7½	2002 17 2	140	0 9½	14 6 1½	Antrim.
22 8 7	7 4 11	7 17 7½	5 19 6	9 13 9	39 1 11½	7 1 11	44 1 5½	9 9 6½	23 16 8	67 8 9½	1153 4 1	84	0 9½	13 14 6½	Belfast H. of Correc.
63 8 1	19 18 6	10 0 0	42 7 4	18 16 0	11 15 7	4 1 3	31 18 5	65 3 4	— — —	38 7 8	1311 9 1	136	0 6½	9 12 10½	Armagh.
81 11 1½	32 6 9½	18 14 6½	32 16 10	18 5 10	38 16 3	18 4 7	24 15 6	89 7 4	12 0 3	48 19 11	1464 5 2½	81	0 11½	18 1 6½	Carlow.
127 4 8	24 17 6	17 18 5	32 19 2	15 18 7	48 6 10	24 15 0	28 11 5	53 12 4	— — —	79 16 1	1641 19 4	142½	0 7½	11 10 5	Cavan.
112 14 2	28 11 1½	6 7 1	45 5 4½	8 7 4	22 14 0	12 0 0	20 7 4	6 9 0½	27 8 10	111 19 6	1983 12 5	136½	0 9½	14 8 11½	Clare.
105 5 3	41 17 5	13 15 5½	65 15 2	39 15 6	70 1 1½	34 0 0	56 4 4	145 18 10½	7 0 2	44 4 11	3622 0 2½	212	0 11½	17 1 8	Cork County.
53 18 4	7 10 0	6 10 11	54 19 2	24 3 10	52 5 4	29 6 3½	50 4 11½	405 8 5	24 16 0	39 16 0	2111 18 7	84	1 1½	20 10 7½	Cork City.
56 10 8½	7 19 7½	11 4 9½	17 7 3	9 16 8	10 13 0	0 5 0	13 0 8	96 1 6	28 13 1	20 5 4½	1421 1 2	100	0 9½	14 4 2½	Donegal.
116 13 0	29 8 4	17 11 2	22 1 4½	20 9 6	69 7 4	51 15 0	73 8 4	87 16 10½	— — —	58 3 3	2327 18 2½	187	0 7½	11 18 3	Down.
119 4 0	35 1 10	11 7 0	27 7 1	22 15 2	62 18 3	32 18 7	56 6 1	95 19 5½	8 4 4	159 16 10	2422 4 10	125	1 1	19 7 6½	Dublin County.
81 12 10	15 2 0	14 3 6	95 15 6	20 9 9	— — —	— — —	72 1 6	117 8 0	— — —	133 9 7	3256 14 10	79½	2 2½	40 19 3½	Dublin City, Newgate.
164 17 0	26 11 10½	24 13 6	141 9 5½	27 8 5	— — —	154 16 6½	48 19 2	219 4 11	— — —	197 8 1½	4151 16 5½	237½	0 11½	17 9 10½	Do. Gr. Gorman Pen.
269 10 7	55 7 0	14 16 2	99 5 8	19 5 3	247 9 0	— — —	67 17 7	68 7 3	— — —	40 18 0	4331 7 2	246	0 11½	17 3 9	Do. Richmond Pen.
79 10 0	24 15 4	9 2 6	28 13 3	4 3 6	14 18 8	8 16 6	30 19 2	16 9 1	16 19 10	9 11 7	1111 8 9	105½	0 7½	10 16 6½	Fermanagh.
116 2 8	18 16 9½	9 17 3	10 2 11	— — —	133 7 1	30 15 0	25 4 6	31 13 0	— — —	83 4 8	2047 10 2	155	0 8½	13 3 3½	Galway County.
27 1 6	4 15 0	3 11 0	2 0 0	1 17 2	— — —	— — —	— — —	11 14 0	— — —	39 9 10	595 2 2	33½	0 11½	17 12 11½	Galway Town.
67 9 11½	8 9 1	13 6 7	65 0 3	15 16 8½	— — —	2 0 0	53 7 9	29 15 10	11 0 0	51 7 10½	2008 4 10½	107½	1 0½	18 13 7½	Kerry.
77 5 0	11 11 8½	12 6 10½	27 15 7	7 1 5	10 15 0	7 13 10½	26 17 0	23 7 4	3 15 6	37 12 1	1364 9 8½	51	1 5½	26 15 1½	Kildare, Naas.
32 1 9	8 13 1	5 6 7½	19 8 0	4 6 3	5 5 0	2 5 3	2 16 4	89 9 4	16 9 8	17 11 11½	704 4 7	25½	1 6½	28 16 10½	Kildare, Athy.
85 3 9½	13 10 2	10 8 0	30 13 4	16 19 5	25 13 0	12 4 11½	30 4 6	51 17 3	5 10 0	10 7 9	1719 14 1½	101	0 11½	17 0 8	Kilkenny County.
36 10 0	8 10 0	5 0 0	10 10 0	4 10 0	16 2 0	8 2 10	— — —	48 5 0	— — —	— — —	568 0 8½	30	1 0½	19 12 0	Kilkenny City.
63 11 7	13 14 6	8 11 4	42 13 1½	10 13 11	48 5 1	11 4 5	182 9 0½	41 18 4	— — —	20 3 5	1678 17 5½	121	0 2½	13 17 6½	King's.
82 10 8	15 2 1	8 13 7½	70 19 2	24 12 7	35 9 8	8 17 8	52 1 7½	137 10 7	— — —	40 5 11	1459 5 8	107½	0 8½	13 11 3½	Leitrim.
66 9 4	17 7 4½	7 5 2	9 8 3	25 0 0	74 1 8½	— — —	24 6 10½	141 0 10	36 7 6	40 18 11	1925 0 10	133½	0 9½	14 8 4½	Limerick County.
38 18 5½	11 6 10	9 12 8	26 19 2	8 9 1	— — —	— — —	40 15 11½	94 8 2	— — —	28 1 7½	1143 4 2½	75½	0 9½	14 1 8½	Limerick City.
41 3 9	12 2 1	14 14 9	47 11 2	25 10 11	102 3 6½	20 6 6½	68 1 5	204 4 0	— — —	117 10 6	1954 9 3½	98	1 1½	19 18 1½	Londonderry.
36 13 8	13 15 0	4 14 8½	36 8 6	10 0 11	9 0 7	12 17 1½	21 0 8	10 2 1½	14 10 0	24 11 6½	1269 7 3	100	0 8½	12 13 10½	Longford.
30 0 3½	5 5 10	13 6 5½	10 7 3	12 2 3	9 3 7	5 15 1	22 5 3	42 14 11½	— — —	9 4 6	1247 0 3	59	0 3½	21 2 8½	Louth.
24 2 0	4 1 0	2 14 6	11 13 0	3 7 0	— — —	— — —	19 1 5	— — —	— — —	10 8 5½	485 14 10	23	1 1½	21 2 4½	Louth, Drogheda.
146 18 4½	35 14 4½	25 8 0	26 13 9½	44 0 1	— — —	— — —	24 16 7	73 3 10½	33 17 9	235 10 10½	2103 17 0	188½	0 7½	11 3 2½	Mayo.
69 13 3	18 14 6	7 7 10	80 17 9	16 4 4½	30 10 1	— — —	3 18 0	22 2 4	18 16 0	13 10 8	1551 9 9	81	1 0½	19 3 1	Meath.
72 9 7	5 2 0	16 17 7	34 12 4	8 11 10	42 1 5½	2 17 9½	10 5 9½	110 13 9	— — —	0 10 6	1582 11 3½	136	0 7½	11 12 8½	Monaghan.
96 19 7	25 4 0	8 6 5	27 18 0	14 14 2	91 19 10	30 1 1	80 16 1	47 4 11	5 0 0	9 19 6	1691 3 1	130	0 8½	13 0 2½	Queen's County.
114 1 2	18 0 0	24 18 11	60 0 9	4 0 4	19 14 10	3 7 8	59 17 3	75 5 0½	3 7 0	46 12 11	1609 2 7	103	0 9½	15 2 9	Roscommon.
72 10 7½	35 11 9	12 17 7	28 16 5	30 13 7½	64 17 3½	16 13 0½	47 11 5	70 12 2	25 13 6	59 17 6	1594 10 10½	105½	0 11½	17 19 10½	Sligo.
160 2 3	12 1 8	8 12 9	118 16 3½	32 10 11	21 10 0	5 9 0	282 7 7	153 10 4½	22 19 6	80 6 7	2208 8 11	126½	0 11½	17 19 6½	Tipperary, Nenagh.
70 19 10½	73 13 6½	19 9 7½	65 18 3	20 18 7	10 0 0	7 16 2	75 6 9	173 19 1	— — —	23 6 2	2230 3 10½	203	0 9½	13 18 10	Tipperary, Clonmel.
112 10 8	26 17 9	20 8 8	18 4 11	22 9 4	64 12 4½	12 8 2½	53 6 11	152 8 9	25 9 1	91 15 5½	1902 17 6½	146½	0 8½	13 13 0	Tyrone.
72 16 7	26 13 0	9 8 3	26 3 0½	13 1 3	77 18 2	20 5 11	104 0 9	10 6 0	16 18 0	22 7 11	1387 15 0½	75	1 0½	18 10 0½	Waterford County.
22 13 6	7 13 3	6 6 0	9 7 7	1 11 7	6 1 0	6 13 10	9 8 4	21 14 5	— — —	2 15 3	754 14 1	35	1 2½	21 11 3	Waterford City.
96 2 3	23 4 3½	23 0 0	46 2 3	22 6 0	37 19 6	9 18 7	27 12 0	521 3 3	4 3 0	27 5 4	2005 17 2	110	1 0	18 4 8½	Westmeath.
47 12 4	8 19 3½	7 7 1	9 3 4	10 19 5	— — —	0 6 0	23 18 1	34 16 5	— — —	21 13 9½	1465 14 9½	105	0 9	13 19 2½	Wexford.
27 16 8	10 1 6	9 8 0	7 4 6	21 3 6	28 2 1	14 15 4	26 3 2	37 14 11	12 1 0	10 2 1	1087 11 5	73	0 9½	13 19 0	Wicklow.

Total Expense of the several County Gaols in Ireland, £78,635 1s.



## SCHEDULE (D.)

RETURN of ACCOMMODATION in the several COUNTY GAOLS, 1843.

## SCHEDULE D.

Accommodation in  
the County Gaols.

GAOLS.	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, - - - -	140	187	46	13	38	909	131	60	23	25	239
Belfast, - - - -	84	119	38	2	12	1,279	187	97	50	172	506
Armagh, - - - -	136	163	12	36	103	955	52	21	9	1	83
Carlow, - - - -	81	102	79	14	14	888	9	2	-	-	11
Cavan, - - - -	142½	202	68	16	58	717	6	2	1	3	12
Clare, - - - -	136½	163	119	12	1	833	33	6	3	5	47
Cork, { County, - -	212	300	245	9	32	1,888	126	42	22	15	205
{ City, - -	84	116	108	10	27	659	35	9	3	-	47
Donegal, - - - -	100	135	85	15	39	569	36	8	-	1	45
Down, - - - -	177	225	200	16	32	945	77	15	6	3	101
Dublin County, - - -	125	204	68	2	9	1,823	47	23	8	11	89
" City, - - -	79½	160	66	2	3	1,827	253	120	58	84	515
" Grangegorman Pen.	249	334	234	7	35	8,990	292	202	125	235	2,617
" Richmond Penitentiary	252	312	291	-	-	5,917	584	268	179	240	1,271
Fermanagh, - - - -	105	133	32	12	28	717	11	7	1	3	22
Galway, { County, - -	155	212	98	6	18	1,066	5	5	1	4	15
{ Town, - -	33½	52	40	6	13	432	10	6	3	-	19
Kerry, - - - -	107½	158	79	-	-	839	37	15	4	21	77
Kildare, { Naas, - - -	51	83	44	4	8	330	11	8	4	7	30
{ Athy, - - -	25½	33	32	2	4	211	6	-	-	-	6
Kilkenny, { County, - - -	101	150	48	7	25	511	5	1	-	-	6
{ City, - - -	30	44	18	1	3	180	8	5	4	2	19
King's County, - - -	191½	160	124	8	16	959	20	3	1	2	26
Leitrim, - - - -	107½	204	81	12	43	691	11	1	-	-	12
Limerick, { County, - - -	133½	182	115	16	38	658	46	1	2	-	49
{ City, - - -	81½	108	82	6	18	1,283	27	16	7	5	55
Londonderry, - - - -	98	117	168	10	30	725	4	3	3	5	15
Longford, - - - -	100	133	69	12	30	871	60	24	8	15	87
Louth, - - - -	59	76	36	9	20	573	7	1	-	-	8
Drogheda, - - - -	27	46	16	4	12	393	2	2	1	-	5
Mayo, - - - -	188½	261	128	21	65	1,467	21	18	9	11	59
Meath, - - - -	81	104	112	29	29	391	9	9	-	-	18
Monaghan, - - - -	136	178	75	10	42	746	8	11	6	6	31
Queen's County, - - -	130	162	75	34	121	749	26	12	7	4	49
Roscommon, - - - -	103	152	64	19	46	663	30	14	10	6	60
Sligo, - - - -	105½	157	84	20	28	725	39	7	4	3	53
Tipperary, { Nenagh, - - -	126½	172	192	22	31	1,109	40	3	-	1	44
{ Clonmel, - - -	203	279	224	18	20	1,873	80	22	19	73	194
Tyrone, - - - -	118½	153	60	18	77	684	22	6	4	1	33
Waterford, { County, - - -	75	94	83	6	12	349	22	8	1	-	31
{ City, - - -	35	62	54	-	-	756	10	4	2	1	17
Westmeath, - - - -	110	138	97	13	22	636	13	8	6	3	30
Wexford, - - - -	105	127	38	9	55	595	49	12	9	13	83
Wicklow, - - - -	73	93	77	6	8	323	11	7	3	1	22

SCHEDULE (E.)

RETURN of TRADES' WORK, HARD LABOUR, and SCHOOLS, in the several GAOLS in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1843.

GAOLS.	MALES.													FEMALES.						AMOUNT of Cost of Work.		AMOUNT of Return of Work.		No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: Number of Feet Ascent per Day.	Schools.		GAOLS.		
	Masons or Stone- cutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Other Trades.	TOTAL OF TRADES.	Stone-breakers.	Treadwheel.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework.	Knitting and Spinning.	Washing.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Males.	Females.	Males.			Females.	Males.		Females.	
Antrim	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	7	52	-	9	36	97	15	5	-	3	4	27	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	2	-	1	1	Antrim.	
Belfast	2	3	3	4	4	-	-	5	21	29	-	9	-	59	8	2	2	3	-	15	142 1 10	23 19 10	310 18 3	48 14 8	-	-	1	1	Belfast.	
Armagh	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	56	12	11	30	112	4	19	2	3	-	28	289 4 4	-	652 15 8	40 18 8	4	-	1	1	Armagh.		
Carlow	-	2	4	6	7	2	2	25	8	9	9	7	58	12	9	3	3	3	30	43 7 9	23 5 0½	62 15 5	42 17 11½	-	7,632	1	1	Carlow.		
Cavan	1	2	2	2	3	2	-	1	13	16	12	10	3	54	1	12	4	2	7	61 3 7	11 14 3	221 7 10	51 14 3	69	11,520	1	1	Cavan.		
Clare	-	4	8	7	6	2	-	13	40	33	9	10	21	73	3	4	-	2	5	80 1 9	27 5 6	434 5 3	75 15 0	15	240	1	1	Clare.		
Cork County	-	1	3	6	7	-	-	5	22	22	18	32	120	214	15	14	7	6	15	72 4 3	36 2 1½	192 2 9½	96 1 5	57	10,240	1	1	Cork County.		
Cork City	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	4	10	-	11	32	57	6	-	10	5	2	206 14 0	14 10 10	369 14 2	138 17 11	38	14,400	1	1	Cork City.		
Donegal	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	50	-	12	14	76	-	7	4	3	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	6,720	1	1	Donegal.	
Down	-	2	-	1	9	-	-	19	31	35	-	12	32	110	11	12	3	4	7	172 5 6½	6 1 1½	199 7 8	57 7 10	-	-	1	-	Down.		
Dublin	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	24	28	56	-	10	12	106	8	1	12	6	7	313 6 4½	125 3 10½	399 11 5	164 5 10	5	5,760	1	1	Dublin.		
Newgate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	52	65	-	-	-	4	40	84 18 0	10 13 9	140 11 6	15 14 9	2	11,520	1	1	Newgate.		
Rich. Penitentiary	-	2	3	2	14	-	2	36	59	2	17	25	143	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	10,880	-	-	Richmond Pen.	
Grangegorman Pen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	24	37	104	182 19 10	-	77 12 5	-	-	-	-	1	1	Grangegorman Pen.	
Fermanagh	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	1	8	30	-	10	7	55	1	5	2	1	4	-	204 17 1½	-	420 13 0½	-	-	-	1	1	Fermanagh.	
Galway	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	26	26	21	36	112	4	10	1	8	-	23	238 1 1½	286 14 7	288 4 4	347 17 1	-	2,610	1	1	Galway.	
Galway Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	3	13	4	-	2	2	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1	1	Galway Town.	
Kerry	-	2	2	1	8	-	1	36	50	-	4	11	65	3	7	3	2	4	19	351 18 4½	6 15 2½	412 2 1½	9 2 4½	35	8,960	1	1	Kerry.		
Kildare, Naas	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	8	2	-	7	1	18	3	4	3	2	4	16	21 8 4	11 6 3½	95 5 4½	29 19 4	16	-	1	1	Kildare, Naas.	
Kildare, Athy	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	5	6	-	1	3	15	2	2	4	2	-	10	24 7 10	8 17 2	55 4 0½	24 13 9	1	-	1	1	Kildare, Athy.	
Kilkenny	-	4	1	9	-	3	1	1	19	49	8	9	9	94	9	1	6	3	5	24	108 15 10½	-	184 13 4	35 12 2	15	11,250	-	1	Kilkenny.	
Kilkenny, City	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	2	-	17	4	5	2	2	1	14	8 4 6	5 10 0	9 8 0	7 2 0	-	-	-	1	Kilkenny City.	
King's County	1	2	3	6	13	3	3	1	32	30	-	6	6	74	7	6	4	2	8	27	24 9 9	3 3 4	211 1 2½	52 10 10½	-	-	1	1	King's County.	
Leitrim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	12	19	54	-	-	2	-	2	4	23	9 8	27 4 3	30 11 1	31 1 0	-	7,640	1	1	Leitrim.	
Limerick	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	34	45	15	11	13	9	93	2	12	2	2	4	22	93 15 0½	30 12 6	161 14 5½	44 13 7½	34	7,360	1	1	Limerick.	
Limerick City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	18	-	4	33	63	4	19	2	3	5	33	-	-	-	-	-	7,040	-	-	Limerick City.	
Londonderry	1	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	7	26	-	6	11	50	10	7	3	2	5	27	310 9 6½	101 7 6	408 12 6	145 12 2	4	-	1	-	Londonderry.	
Longford	-	3	1	-	3	-	-	-	7	34	12	19	14	86	6	11	-	4	2	23	56 1 11	-	48 0 0	1 11 0	-	9,600	1	1	Longford.	
Louth	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	6	15	-	5	14	40	5	2	-	2	4	18	93 17 9½	6 1 9	165 2 11½	43 10 10½	-	5,110	1	1	Louth.	
Drogheda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Drogheda.
Mayo	1	2	2	3	6	-	8	3	25	33	24	44	10	36	4	2	4	12	8	30	-	-	-	-	-	7,200	1	1	Mayo.	
Meath	2	-	2	4	3	1	1	1	14	19	11	14	16	74	1	2	1	4	9	17	50 13 6	8 0 5	75 14 10	2 2 1	28	11,520	1	1	Meath.	
Monaghan	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	7	28	3	12	37	87	2	5	3	3	8	21	37 0 0	11 8 2	45 5 6½	15 2 6½	6	9,600	1	1	Monaghan.	
Queen's County	-	1	2	4	7	-	-	3	17	39	14	8	17	95	8	14	9	2	4	37	216 5 11	10 3 5	277 14 6	57 8 6	20	5,760	1	1	Queen's County.	
Roscommon	-	2	2	11	8	-	-	2	25	42	12	9	4	67	2	12	7	1	4	26	465 2 3	5 7 1	546 19 2	12 16 10½	45	5,120	-	-	Roscommon.	
Sligo	-	-	3	4	2	-	-	14	23	35	-	14	20	92	1	3	4	1	2	11	147 9 2½	105 9 11½	225 9 5½	170 9 4½	30	6,383	1	1	Sligo.	
Tipperary, Nenagh	3	6	4	7	3	6	1	6	26	58	13	20	12	139	4	8	5	2	4	23	844 10 1	22 19 9	933 14 10	29 19 7	21	20,150	1	1	Tipperary, Nenagh.	
Tipperary, Clonmel	1	4	2	5	13	3	-	19	47	21	16	10	14	108	5	8	16	4	3	36	610 7 4	196 17 3	763 2 10	240 16 8	33	-	1	1	Tipperary, Clonmel.	
Tyrone	-	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	8	25	9	20	25	87	6	10	4	-	8	28	132 4 0½	24 15 5	278 0 4	149 8 6½	10	6,380	1	1	Tyrone.	
Waterford	1	1	2	5	24	-	-	18	51	-	-	6	2	59	1	-	12	-	-	13	858 4 4	166 8 2	973 14 6	161 16 6	50	-	1	1	Waterford.	
Waterford City	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	4	2	-	3	2	11	5	10	3	2	-	20	1 12 1	14 5 9	1 16 7	45 8 11	-	6,720	1	1	Waterford City.	
Westmeath	-	2	3	4	4	1	-	3	17	-	25	12	15	69	4	11	6	4	2	27	177 14 5½	15 3 4	253 5 4½	27 16 8	15	5,120	1	1	Westmeath.	
Wexford	1	2	2	4	-	3	-	4	16	20	-	10	28	58	-	14	6	4	2	26	157 6 9	-	301 0 4½	5 9 9	20	-	1	1	Wexford.	
Wicklow	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	14	18	9	-	15	13	45	7	5	-	2	5	16	82 18 2	55 0 3	131 15 10	19 14 3	150	6,400	1	1	Wicklow.	

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS, &c., IRELAND.

# SCHEDULE (F.)

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.

One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Six, and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Nine, and not exceeding Twelve 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.			Months.	Weeks.	Days.	
Ink-making - - -	-	-	1	s. d. - 6	Wire-lattice making	1	-	-	s. d. 1 6	Coopering - - -	2	-	-	s. d. 1 6	Collar-making - -	3	-	-	s. d. 1 6	Cabinet-maker - -	12	-	-	s. d. 3 0
Blacking-making - -	-	-	1	1 0	Sack-cloth weaving	1	-	-	1 6	Bel lows-making	2	-	-	1 0	Tackling-making	-	-	-	1 6	Carpenter - - -	12	-	-	3 0
Lath-splitting - - -	-	1	-	1 0	Nail-making - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Horse-shoeing - -	3	-	-	1 6	for Farmers	-	-	-	2 0	Stone-cutter - - -	12	-	-	3 0
Putty-making for glazing - - -	-	-	1	1 0	Turner's Work for Kitchen use - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Trunk-making - -	1	-	-	1 0	Shoe-maker - - -	3	-	-	1 0	White-smith - - -	12	-	-	3 0
Putty-making for plastering - - -	-	-	1	1 0	Glue-boiling - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Cap-making - - -	-	-	-	-	Straddle-maker - -	2	-	-	1 0	Harness-maker	-	-	-	-
Pegwood for Shoe- makers - - -	-	-	1	1 0	Vernish-making - -	1	-	-	1 6	Flesher of Hides -	1	-	-	1 0	Candle-maker - - -	2	-	-	1 6	(Coach) - - -	12	-	-	3 0
Fleshing Skins - - -	-	1	-	1 0	Baking (Bread) - -	1	-	-	1 0	Brush-maker - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Sailcloth-maker - -	1	-	-	1 0	Tailoring - - -	6	-	-	3 0
Basil Skin-straining	-	-	3	1 6	Flax-dresser - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Brogue-maker - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Carrier - - -	2	-	-	1 6	Hatting - - -	6	-	-	1 6
Cord-making (Twine)	1	-	-	1 6	Last-maker (Shoes)	1	-	-	1 0	Glazier - - -	-	3	-	1 6	Comb-maker - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Cutler - - -	3	-	-	2 0
Size-making - - -	-	1	-	1 0	Sieve-making - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Glue-boiler - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Cart, Plough, and Harrow-maker - -	3	-	-	1 6	Cart and Waggon- making - - -	6	-	-	1 6
Mop-making - - -	-	1	-	0 6	Spinner of Cotton	1	-	-	1 0	Pump-borer - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Brazier - - -	3	-	-	1 0	Plough-making - -	3	-	-	1 6
Oakum-cording - - -	-	1	-	0 6	Straw Plat for Bon- nets - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Reed-maker - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Whitesmith (House- smith) - - -	3	-	-	1 6	Block-making for Ships - - -	2	-	-	1 0
Paint-grinding - - -	-	1	-	1 6	Whip-making - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Sail-cloth maker -	1	-	-	1 6	Glass-cutter - - -	3	-	-	1 6	Engraving - - -	12	-	-	3 0
Paint-mixing - - -	-	1	-	1 6	Toy-making - - -	1	-	-	0 6	Turner - - -	2	-	-	1 0	Harness-maker (Car)	3	-	-	1 6	Printing - - -	12	-	-	2 0
Lime-burning - - -	-	1	-	1 6	Bird-cage making -	1	-	-	1 0	Whip-maker - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Saddler - - -	3	-	-	1 6	Turning - - -	2	-	-	1 6
Wire-drawing - - -	-	2	-	1 6	Blacking-making for Shoes - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Rope-maker - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Shuttle-maker - -	3	-	-	1 6	Waggon-wheel making - - -	6	-	-	1 0
Mat-weaving - - -	-	1	-	1 0	Paper-staining - -	1	-	-	1 6	Patten and Clog- maker - - -	1	-	-	1 6	Upholsterer - - -	3	-	-	1 0	Wire-worker - - -	6	-	-	1 6
Wool-scouring - - -	-	2	-	1 0	Lint-making - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Wheelwright - - -	2	-	-	1 0	Weaver of Cloth - -	6	-	-	1 6	Hair-cloth maker -	6	-	-	1 6
Painting in Oil - -	1	-	-	1 6	Block-maker for Ships - - -	-	-	-	-	Dyer - - -	1	-	-	1 6	Weaver of Cord - -	3	-	-	1 0	Pocket-book maker	6	-	-	1 0
Hair-twisting (curled)	1	-	-	1 0	Starch-making from Bran or Potatoes -	-	2	-	1 6	Stocking-hedier -	2	-	-	1 6	Weaver of Damask -	6	-	-	1 0	Saddle-tree maker -	6	-	-	2 0
Flax-scutching - - -	-	2	-	1 0	Sail-cloth making -	1	-	-	1 0	Racket-maker - - -	-	2	-	1 0	Weaver of Linen - -	6	-	-	1 0	Pin-maker - - -	6	-	-	2 0
Slate-squaring - - -	-	1	-	0 6	Tape-weaving - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Thread-maker - -	1	-	-	1 0	Weaver of Muslin -	4	-	-	1 0	Weaver of Broad Cloth - - -	6	-	-	1 6
Light Shoe-making (List, Canvas) - -	1	-	-	1 0	Cork-cutting - - -	1	-	-	1 6	Cutler - - -	2	-	-	1 6	Weaver of Flannel -	2	-	-	1 0	Weaver of Cotton Cord - - -	3	-	-	1 0
Tape-weaving - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Trunk-making - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Wool-scourer - - -	1	-	-	1 0	Stuff - - -	3	-	-	1 0	Weaver of Calico -	3	-	-	1 0
Wax-making (Shoe- makers) - - -	-	-	2	0 6	Wood-cutting - - -	-	2	-	1 6										Weaver of Damask -	6	-	-	1 0	
Down-napping (Hat- ters) - - -	-	1	-	1 0															Weaver of Linen -	6	-	-	1 0	
Sack-making - - -	-	1	-	1 0															Weaver of Muslin -	4	-	-	1 0	
Basket-making - - -	-	2	-	1 6															Weaver of Flannel -	2	-	-	1 0	
Net-making - - -	-	2	-	1 0															Stuff - - -	3	-	-	1 0	
Besom-making - - -	-	-	3	1 6																				
Braising Oats - - -	-	-	1	1 0																				
Cork-cutting - - -	1	-	-	1 6																				
Wick-cutter (Chand- lers) - - -	-	1	-	1 0																				
Box-making (for Hat- ters) - - -	-	2	-	1 0																				
Trunk-covering - - -	-	2	-	1 6																				
Pulverising Bones -	-	-	-	1 6																				

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## SCHEDULE (G.)

COST OF SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, and INCIDENTS, also of SALARIES of KEEPERS, in BRIDEWELLS within the Year 1843.

COUNTY.	BRIDEWELL.	Charge for each Bridewell.						Total Charge to the County.	COUNTY.	BRIDEWELL.	Charge for each Bridewell.						Total Charge to the County.							
		Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.			Salary of Keeper.						Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.			Salary of Keeper.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
Antrim	Antrim	10	14	2	20	0	0	131	6	1	Leitrim	Ballinamore	10	13	8	30	0	0	81	4	2			
	Ballymena	49	3	3	20	0	0					M. Hamilton	10	10	6	30	0	0						
	Ballymoney	11	8	8	20	0	0																	
Armagh	Ballibot	15	11	10	12	0	0	95	19	4	Limerick	Bruff	20	8	1	20	0	0	211	9	4			
	Lurgan	21	3	10	10	0	0					Croom	23	18	5	10	0	0						
	N. T. Hamilton	8	16	0	10	0	0					Glynn	7	17	2	10	0	0						
	Market Hill	8	7	8	10	0	0					Kilfinnan	16	13	8	10	0	0						
Cavan	Bailieboro'	11	16	10	25	0	0	107	16	5	Londonderry	Newcastle	21	18	0	20	0	0	106	16	6			
	Ballyconnell	8	8	10	20	0	0					Rathkeale	30	14	0	20	0	0						
	Cootehill	12	10	9	30	0	0					Coleraine	25	7	0	20	0	0						
Clare	Ennistymon	7	8	6	20	0	0	154	4	10	Mayo	Magherafelt	21	12	10	15	0	0	58	8	5			
	Killaloe	7	4	3	20	0	0					N. T. Limavady	12	16	8	12	0	0						
	Six Mile Bridge	7	2	7	20	0	0						Louth	Ardee	8	8	5	50				0	0	
	Kilrush	12	4	3	30	0	0					Ballinrobe	18	11	1	10	0	0						
	Tulla	10	5	3	20	0	0						Belmullet	8	7	3	10	0				0		
Cork	Bandon	30	4	3	25	0	0	671	15	2	Monaghan	10	0	0	Carrickmacross	13	11	3	30	0	0	101	5	0
	Bantry	37	3	2	25	0	0					Castleblayney	17	13		9	40	0	0					
	Castletown	12	1	9	10	0	0				Queen's Co.	Abbeyleix	14	17	11	25	0	0	111	16	4			
	Charleville	8	15	5	10	0	0					Borris-in-Ossory	10	13	9	25	0	0						
	Clonakilly	17	4	5	25	0	0					Stradbally	11	4	8	25	0	0						
	Cove	18	11	6	10	0	0				Roscommon	Athlone	16	8	2	10	0	0	110	11	2			
	Dunmanway	14	7	3	10	0	0					Boyle	18	8	9	20	0	0						
	Fermoy	47	4	7	20	0	0					Castlereagh	8	15	1	10	0	0						
	Kanturk	45	4	0	25	0	0				Strokestown	16	19	2	10	0	0							
	Macroon	25	12	2	25	0	0				Sligo	Ballymote	11	6	0	40	0	0	51	6	0			
	Mallow	42	13	9	25	0	0					Tipperary	Borrisokane	37	7	0	10	0				0		
	Middleton	20	2	7	20	0	0						Cahir	34	16	9	30	0				0		
	Mill-street	10	18	0	10	0	0				Carrick-on-Suir		13	10	4	30	0	0						
	Mitchelstown	20	10	0	10	0	0				Cashel		53	8	9	35	0	0						
	Roscarberry	10	7	7	10	0	0				Clogheen		22	1	7	30	0	0						
Skibbereen	25	14	9	25	0	0	N. Birmingham	17	8	0	30	0	0											
Donegal	Donegal	7	7	10½	25	0	0	107	6	6	Tyrone	Newport	16	9	3	15	0	0	697	12	6			
	Buncrana	7	12	6	25	0	0					Roscrea	47	19	6	20	0	0						
	Letterkenny	12	6	2	30	0	0					Templemore	28	18	6	20	0	0						
Down	Newry	45	8	4	35	0	0	80	8	4	Waterford	Thurles	56	6	7	30	0	0	82	8	9			
							Tipperary					89	6	3	30	0	0							
Galway	Ballinasloe	38	5	3	18	9	3	419	11	1	Westmeath	Moate	29	9	0	30	0	0	59	9	0			
	Cliden	34	0	1	18	9	7					Dungarvan	32	2	9	30	0	0						
	Eyre Court	20	0	2	18	9	3				Lismore		8	6	0	12	0	0	82	8	9			
	Gort	45	18	6	18	9	3				Wexford	Enniscorthy	20	0	0	30	0	0				133	4	0
	Loughrea	46	7	10	18	9	2					Gorey	14	6	2	30	0	0						
	Outerard	34	3	10	18	9	2					New Ross	8	17	10	30	0	0						
	Tuam	38	3	4	18	9	3																	
	Woodford	11	8	1	18	9	3																	
Kerry	Cahiriveen	22	14	3	10	0	0	254	12	10	Kilkenny	Callan	5	13	9	9	4	8	52	19	7			
	Castle Island	22	5	6	10	0	0					Thomastown	10	18	0	9	4	8						
	Dingle	15	10	4	10	0	0					Urlingford	8	13	11	9	4	7						
	Kenmare	15	15	4	10	0	0																	
	Killarney	35	1	2	20	0	0																	
	Listowel	28	3	11	10	0	0																	
	Milltown	14	18	8	10	0	0																	
Tarbert	10	3	8	10	0	0																		

## APPENDIX No. 2.

CONTAINING

## THE CRIMINAL RETURNS FOR 1843.

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## COUNTY RETURNS.

TABLES showing in each County the Number of Persons Returned by the Clerks of the Crown and Peace, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> 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 85

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FERMANAGH . . . . .	26	LONGFORD . . . . .	52	WESTMEATH . . . . .	80
GALWAY . . . . .	28	LOUTH . . . . .	54	WEXFORD . . . . .	82
		DROGHEDA . . . . .	56	WICKLOW . . . . .	84

## GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE showing the Number of Persons Returned by the Clerks of the Crown and Peace, pursuant to 7 <sup>th</sup> George IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols, and the result of the proceedings . . . . .	p. 86
TABLE showing 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 Clerks of the Crown and Peace, pursuant to 7 <sup>th</sup> George IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and result of the Proceedings . . . . .	p. 88
TABLE showing in each County, the Age, Sex, and State of Instruction, of Persons so returned . . . . .	p. 89
TABLE showing in each County, the Number of Persons Returned by the Clerks of the Crown and Peace, pursuant to 7 <sup>th</sup> George IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—charged with each Description of Offence . . . . .	p. 90
TABLE showing in each County the Number of Persons Returned by the Clerk of the Crown and Peace, pursuant to 7 <sup>th</sup> George IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—charged with each Description of Offence, in the last Seven Years . . . . .	p. 92
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### EXPLANATION OF THE FOLLOWING TABLES.

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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, 1843.

Abstract of Crime  
in 1843.

COUNTIES.	1. Number of Criminals at 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. 38.	
			County Gaols.	Bridewells.
ANTRIM - - - - -	527	141	19	929
ARMAGH - - - - -	483	163	177	204
CARLOW - - - - -	340	209	245	-
CAVAN - - - - -	688	268	46	63
CLARE - - - - -	757	238	22	67
CORK - - - - -	1,631	766	21	1,561
— CITY - - - - -	316	170	-	2,452
DONEGAL - - - - -	365	306	10	19
DOWN - - - - -	609	207	115	209
DUBLIN - - - - -	336	700	536	-
— CITY - - - - -	1,322	7,988	6,780	-
FERMANAGH - - - - -	400	203	102	4
GALWAY - - - - -	722	1,140	378	350
— TOWN - - - - -	89	179	80	-
KERRY - - - - -	734	304	56	336
KILDARE (Athy and Naas) - - - - -	213	216	71	-
KILKENNY - - - - -	299	136	11	101
— CITY - - - - -	61	91	234	-
KING'S COUNTY - - - - -	526	181	41	56
LEITRIM - - - - -	484	215	31	38
LIMERICK - - - - -	897	254	16	232
— CITY - - - - -	132	364	353	-
LONDONDERRY - - - - -	343	198	40	187
LONGFORD - - - - -	299	347	82	-
LOUTH - - - - -	207	104	76	37
— DROGHEDA - - - - -	32	30	144	-
MAYO - - - - -	975	698	74	56
MEATH - - - - -	329	184	9	122
MONAGHAN - - - - -	489	155	25	151
QUEEN'S COUNTY - - - - -	625	264	25	63
ROSCOMMON - - - - -	713	159	28	224
SLIGO - - - - -	477	236	32	11
TIPPERARY { North Riding - - - - -	836	424	61	} 1,325
{ South Riding - - - - -	884	524	413	
TYRONE - - - - -	466	220	35	107
WATERFORD - - - - -	500	83	17	157
— CITY - - - - -	10	240	396	-
WESTMEATH - - - - -	389	158	98	101
WEXFORD - - - - -	315	239	72	278
WICKLOW - - - - -	306	146	14	37
TOTAL, - - - - -	20,126	18,848	10,985	9,477
			20,462	

## OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total.

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	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing or Desertion	46	7	-	-	-	-	-	9	22	4	11	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OF No. 1.	60	12	-	-	-	-	-	9	27	6</																			



### OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Criminal Digest.

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions  
 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act of 1834  
 3. Soldiers by Military Tribunals

Wm. IV., Chap. 88, 117  
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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 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.								
Murder . . . . .	1	1																									
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder . . . . .	1	1																									
Assault, with intent to Murder . . . . .	1	1																									
Solicitation to Murder . . . . .	1	1																									
Conspiracy to Murder . . . . .	1	1																									
Manslaughter . . . . .	1	1																									
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women . . . . .	1	1																									
Concealing Birth of Infants . . . . .	1	1																									
Sodomy . . . . .	1	1																									
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age . . . . .	1	1																									
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse . . . . .	1	1																									
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years . . . . .	1	1																									
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years . . . . .	1	1																									
Abduction . . . . .	1	1																									
Bigamy . . . . .	1	1																									
Child Stealing or Desertion . . . . .	1	1																									
Assaults . . . . .	131	28	3	5	2	18	2	47	9	28	4	18	5	3	2	4	2	5	2	70	4	16	10	40	12	5	2
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty . . . . .	1	1																									
<b>TOTAL of No. 1, . . . . .</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>
Sacrilege . . . . .	1	1																									
Burglary . . . . .	4			3				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 menacing Letters to extort Money . . . . .	7	1	1			2		1	1			2		1						1	1	2		4			
Taking and holding forcible possession . . . . .	1																										
<b>TOTAL of No. 2, . . . . .</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
Cattle Stealing . . . . .	5	2				2		1	1	2	1	1															
Horse Stealing . . . . .	4																										
Sheep Stealing . . . . .	1																										
Pig Stealing . . . . .	1																										
Larceny, from Shop . . . . .	1																										
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses . . . . .	3	3																									
Larceny, from the Person . . . . .	1																										
Larceny, by Servants . . . . .	1																										
Larceny, Simple . . . . .	95	65	1	11	7	23	12	26	21	12	10	8	6	8	2	2	4	4	3	28	2	17	20	46	40	4	3
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c., Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c. . . . .	1																										
Stealing from Bleach Green . . . . .	1																										
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture . . . . .	1																										
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c. . . . .	1																										
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal . . . . .	1																										
Embezzlement . . . . .	1																										
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants . . . . .	1																										
Receiving Stolen Goods . . . . .	8	2																									
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud . . . . .	1																										
<b>TOTAL of No. 3, . . . . .</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
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, Ma- chinery, &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																										
<b>TOTAL of No. 4, . . . . .</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attor- ney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends . . . . .	1																										
Forgery of Stamps and uttering . . . . .	1																										
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering . . . . .	1																										
Uttering other Forged Instruments . . . . .	1																										
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes . . . . .	1																										
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin . . . . .	1																										
Having in possession Implements for Coining . . . . .	1																										



### OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and (1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions  
Peace, and not included in the Grand Total (2. Number of Persons committed to the House of Detention under the Act of 1791, Chap. 38)





## OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total.



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 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	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	18	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	1	15	
Assault, with intent to Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Solicitation to Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Conspiracy to Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manlaughter	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women Concerning Birth of Infants	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Sodomy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	8	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	5	2	-	2	6	
Abduction	8	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	5	2	-	2	6	
Elopement	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Child Stealing or Desertion	170	28	-	1	-	21	2	20	4	-	1	-	-	35	123	
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	123	26	9	1	123	
TOTAL of No. 1,	206	35	-	2	1	27	3	22	7	-	146	32	14	39	31	
Sacrilege	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burglary	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Housetheft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Robbery	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, 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	30	6	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	-	21	6	3	6	21	
TOTAL of No. 2,	33	7	-	-	3	3	4	1	1	-	21	6	3	8	22	
Cattle Stealing	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	
Horse Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Sheep Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pig Stealing	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Larceny, from Shop	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	3	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	
Larceny, from the Person	3	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	
Larceny, by Servants	48	37	-	-	4	2	9	6	1	4	34	25	4	9	34	
Larceny, Simple	48	37	-	-	4	2	9	6	1	4	34	25	4	9	34	
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants	4	9	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	6	1	1	2	
Receiving Stolen Goods	4	9	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	6	1	1	2	
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	1	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 3,	69	52	-	2	7	2	14	7	2	4	42	37	18	4	33	
Arson (Capital)	33	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	26	-	1	-	26	
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Ma- chinery, &c.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	
Other malicious Offences	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	
TOTAL of No. 4,	43	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	30	-	1	-	36	
Forging and 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.	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Coun- terfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 5,	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	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 Felon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rescuing Prisoners	135	43	-	1	2	7	13	9	18	18	80	27	19	4	13	
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	46	8	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	40	5	-	5	40	
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Indecently Exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 6,	185	55	-	1	2	8	16	14	21	18	127	33	20	9	14	
GRAND TOTAL,	538	150	-	5	14	10	64	24	61	6	373	108	52	14	21	



## OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and (1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions  
Peace, and (2. Number of Persons committed to Prison for Debt, under the Act of 1771, IV., Chap. 28.

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 above 12.		Aged 21 Years above 16.		Aged 30 Years above 21.		Aged 40 Years above 30.		Aged 50 Years above 40.		Aged 60 Years 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.								
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-		
Assault, with intent to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Conspiracy to Murder	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Concealing Birth of Infants	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Sodomy	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Abduction	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bribery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Child Stealing or Desertion	185	31	1	1	7	1	24	4	40	7	24	4	9	2	7	1	2	1	65	11	75	-	-	
Assaults	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL OF No. 1.	203	33	1	1	7	1	25	5	58	7	27	4	10	2	7	1	2	1	66	11	87	1	5	
(Sacrilege)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Burglary	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
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	60	13	-	-	-	-	4	1	11	2	4	1	3	-	3	2	-	35	7	30	1	-		
TOTAL OF No. 2.	69	16	-	1	-	-	4	1	16	3	5	1	3	-	3	2	-	38	8	32	1	-		
Cattle Stealing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Horse Stealing	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Pig Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Larceny, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Larceny, from the Person	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Larceny, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Larceny, Simple	37	30	-	-	8	10	6	6	7	6	3	1	-	2	-	-	13	5	10	3	2			
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-			
Receiving Stolen Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL OF No. 3.	49	35	-	-	1	-	11	10	8	8	11	6	4	2	-	2	-	14	7	15	3	2		
Arson (Capital)	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-			
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.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-			
Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL OF No. 4.	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-		
Forging, and 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	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-			
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.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-			
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	113	15	-	-	8	1	11	4	34	1	14	2	4	2	2	-	1	39	5	46	-			
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	109	31	-	-	-	-	20	2	48	7	17	6	7	-	3	-	2	72	16	80	-			
Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Indecently Exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-			
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-			
TOTAL OF No. 6.	291	47	-	-	8	1	31	6	87	9	33	8	11	2	6	-	4	111	21	132	4			
GRAND TOTAL.	625	132	1	2	16	2	71	22	173	27	78	19	31	7	17	5	6	1	232	47	272	9		



### OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total



State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

Edward B. Townsend, Local Inspector.

### OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total



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.		
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, with intent to Maim	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conspiracy to Murder	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, Malicious	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Child Stealing or Desertion	17	22	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	6	10	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	11	18	-	-	
Assaults	7	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL of No. 1,</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>23</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-	-	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	-	-	-	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	-	-	
Sacrilege	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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, Highway	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	
Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Taking and holding forcible possession	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
<b>TOTAL of No. 2,</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>	-	<b>11</b>	-	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-	-	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-
Cattle Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Horse Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheep Stealing	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Pig Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, from the Person	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, Simple	81	63	3	1	14	5	35	18	21	32	5	4	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	37	25	-	-	-	41	38	-	-	
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Embezzlement	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	7	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	
<b>TOTAL of No. 3,</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	-	-	-	<b>49</b>	<b>44</b>	-	-	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL of No. 4,</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
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	-	-																											



TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> 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.	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 Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 2 Yrs. and above 1. and under 6 Months.	Imprisoned 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 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.

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.						
Murder	2																						
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	4																						
Assault, with intent to Murder	3																						
Solicitation to Murder	1																						
Conspiracy to Murder	1																						
Manlaughter	1																						
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1																						
Concealing Birth of Infants	1																						
Sodomy	2																						
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1																						
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	1																						
Abduction	1																						
Bigamy	1																						
Child Stealing or Desertion	110																						
Assaults	4																						
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	128	9	1	5	11	2	47	4	23	9	1	7	3	22	2	35	11	2	60	5	22	2	
TOTAL of No. 1.																							
Swearage	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 menacing Letters to extort Money	10	7		1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Taking and holding forcible possession	12	7		1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTAL of No. 2.																							
Cattle Stealing	4																						
Horse Stealing	1																						
Sheep Stealing	3																						
Pig Stealing	2																						
Larceny, from Shop	1																						
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1																						
Larceny, from the Person	1																						
Larceny, by Servants	20	13	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	5	2	4	1	3	1	8	9	5	2
Larceny, Simple	1																						
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1																						
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	1																						
Stealing from Bleach Green	1																						
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1																						
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1																						
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1																						
Embezzlement	1																						
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants	1																						
Receiving Stolen Goods	1																						
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1																						
TOTAL of No. 3.																							
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, Ma- chinery, &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.																							
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attor- ney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1																						
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	1																						
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1																						
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1																						
Having in possession Forged 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	1																						
Uttering and having in possession do.	1																						
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Coun- terfeit Copper Coin	1																						
TOTAL of No. 5.																							
Assembling Armed unlawfully	1																						
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	9																						
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	2																						
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1																						
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspira- cies to raise the rate of Wages	1																						
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	22																						
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	85	34	1	2	2	6	10	16	11	14	2	7	4	1	1	2	39	4	13	2	5	4	31
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1																						
Vagrancy	1																						
Indecently Exposing the Person	1																						
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1																						



### OFFENCES.

Not included in Return of Clergy of the Diocese; (2) Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chap. 88, and not included in the Grand Total; 116



State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

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### OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total



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 7<sup>th</sup> 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.	TRANSPOR- TATION.		IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.						TOTAL.		COMMUTATION.				Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 years.	Imprisoned 3 Yrs. and above and under 6 Months.	Imprisoned 6 Months and under.	Discharge on Surrender.		Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill Found.	No Prosecution.	Bailed, and not Tried.	TOTAL.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 years.	Imprisoned 3 Yrs. and above and under 6 Months.	Imprisoned 6 Months and under.	Discharge on Surrender.	Price Paid.	
			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.		Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.																							
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																					
Murder	1	1																																			
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder	1	1																																			
Assault, with intent to Murder	1	1																																			
Solicitation to Murder	1	1																																			
Conspiracy to Murder	1	1																																			
Manslaughter	3	3																																			
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1	1																																			
Concealing Birth of Infants	1	1																																			
Sodomy	1	1																																			
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	1																																			
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	1																																			
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	1	1																																			
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the age of 10 and 12 years	1	1																																			
Abduction	2	2																																			
Bigamy	1	1																																			
Child Stealing or Desertion	2	2																																			
Assaults	86	86								2	12	19																									
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	9	9								8		4																									
TOTAL of No. 1,	101	101								2	23	19	4																								
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																					
Sacrilege	2	2																																			
Burglary	1	1																																			
Housebreaking	1	1																																			
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1	1																																			
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1	1																																			
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	1	1																																			
Robbery, Highway	1	1																																			
Mail Robbery	1	1																																			
Robbery of Arms	1	1																																			
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	1																																			
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1	1																																			
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	1																																			
Taking and holding forcible possession	1	1																																			
TOTAL of No. 2,	3	3																																			
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																					
Cattle Stealing	8	8								1	6																										
Horse Stealing	1	1																																			
Sheep Stealing	3	3																																			
Pig Stealing	3	3																																			
Larceny, from Shop	1	1																																			
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	1																																			
Larceny, from the Person	1	1																																			
Larceny, by Servants	1	1																																			
Larceny, Simple	990	990								1	10	493																									
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	1																																			
Flundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	1	1																																			
Stealing from Bleach Green	1	1																																			
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1	1																																			
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1	1																																			
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	85	85								7	49																										
Embezzlement	15	15								6																											
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants	36	36																																			
Receiving Stolen Goods	13	13								3	3																										
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1	1								5																											
TOTAL of No. 3,	1154	1154								1	26	563																									
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																					
Arson (Capital)	1	1																																			
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1	1																																			
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1	1																																			
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	1	1																																			
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1	1																																			
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	1																																			
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	1																																			
Other malicious Offences	1	1																																			
TOTAL of No. 4,	1	1																																			

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.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.												
		Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.												
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Assault, with intent to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Manslaughter	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	-					
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Concealing Birth of Infants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-					
Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years 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	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Child Stealing or Desertion	57	29	-	-	1	1	8	3	18	15	18	2	7	1	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1					
Assaults	9	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6					
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
TOTAL of No. 1.	70	31	-	-	1	1	14	4	16	15	20	2	7	1	3	1	1	-	-	8	7	44	4	8	10	12	8	7
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burglary	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting- Houses, and Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery, Highway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, 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	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	
Cattle Stealing	4	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	
Horse Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheep Stealing	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pig Stealing	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, from the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, Simple	459	531	26	-	96	22	127	127	111	265	53	79	28	15	8	14	4	6	6	3	249	164	61	184	148	180	6	3
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	74	11	9	-	24	2	23	2	15	4	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	4	15	3	32	4	-	-	
Embezzlement	15	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	6	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Receiving Stolen Goods	12	24	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	3	8	4	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	5	13	8	9	4	1	-	
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	10	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 3.	580	574	35	-	122	24	161	181	138	275	67	92	35	22	10	18	4	8	8	4	306	183	81	198	185	189	8	4
Arson (Capital)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-							



TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> 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.



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.				
Murder	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Solomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	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	2	5	-	-	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2				
Child Stealing or Desertion	67	5	-	2	9	1	28	3	16	1	7	2	-	2	1	20				
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
TOTAL OF NO. 1.	70	11	-	2	9	1	29	8	18	1	7	1	2	-	2	21				
Sarriage	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
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	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	1				
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.	5	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	1				
Cattle Stealing	3	4	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2				
Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
Pig Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Larceny, from Shop	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	3	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	3				
Larceny, from the Person	5	4	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3				
Larceny, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Larceny, Simple	28	18	2	-	7	1	3	5	6	2	3	5	2	3	1	2				
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Receiving Stolen Goods	12	8	1	-	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1				
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	4	4	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	-				
TOTAL OF NO. 3.	56	39	5	-	12	3	9	11	12	8	7	8	3	7	2	2				
Arson (Capital)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-				
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.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Forging and 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.	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-				
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
TOTAL OF NO. 5.	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Reciving 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	125	25	1	-	2	3	13	7	39	7	36	4	25	4	5	4				
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Beastiality	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	47	12	-	-	3	-	5	3	17	4	11	3	5	-	5	1				
TOTAL OF NO. 6.	174	39	1	-	6	3	19	11	56	12	47	7	30	4	10	1				
GRAND TOTAL.	310	90	6	-	20	6	38	24	100	28	74	16	41	12	15	3				

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> 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 (1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions  
Peace, and not included in the Grant: Total 12. 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.

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.	
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 years 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 . . . . .	12	4	-	-	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 1, . . . . .	12	4	-	-	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	
No. 2. Offences against Property.																	
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	4	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	
TOTAL of No. 2, . . . . .	2	4	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	
No. 3. Offences against Property.																	
Cattle Stealing . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Horse Stealing . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheep Stealing . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pig Stealing . . . . .	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, from Shop . . . . .	7	6	-	-	2	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	4	1	2	5	
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses . . . . .	3	5	-	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	12	1	5	-	
Larceny, from the Person . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, by Servants . . . . .	14	9	-	-	3	2	5	3	1	-	-	-	2	2	10	7	
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 . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Embezzlement . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office by Servants . . . . .	3	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	
Receiving Stolen Goods . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 3, . . . . .	31	24	-	-	9	6	8	9	5	5	-	1	-	10	4	20	
No. 4. 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. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Killing and Maiming Cattle . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sending Letters threatening to Burn Houses, &c. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other malicious Offences . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 4, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No. 5. Offences against Property.																	
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, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No. 6. Offences against Property.																	
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 . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Keeping Disorderly Houses . . . . .	4	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	
Bestiality . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Indecently Exposing the Person . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Felonies, not included in the above denominations . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 6, . . . . .	9	3	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	0	3	
GRAND TOTAL, . . . . .	64	35	-	-	13	6	15	18	8	7	4	5	1	-	14	1	



## OFFENCES.

[illegible]

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and (1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions Peace, and not included in the Grand Jurors (2. Number of Persons committed within the Year to Prison under the Digital Act, 1901) Deferred to 1st January next, with other Returns.



COUNTY OF KERRY.

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 60 Years and above 60.		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		4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
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 years of Age		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse		6	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	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		77	15	-	-	1	-	9	2	33	8	17	5	6	2	2	-	1	-	8	3	24	2	-	-	-	45	10	8	3
Child Stealing or Desertion		9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 1,		98	18	-	-	1	-	10	2	40	4	21	5	6	2	3	-	1	-	16	5	24	2	1	-	-	57	11	16	5
Sacrilege		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary		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		2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Mail Robbery		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery of Arms		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, 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		42	2	-	-	-	5	-	13	1	11	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	4	1	20	1	2	-	-	16	-	4	1	-
TOTAL of No. 2,		45	3	-	-	-	5	1	15	1	11	-	3	-	7	-	-	-	4	1	20	1	2	-	-	19	1	4	1	-
Cattle Stealing		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Horse Stealing		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing		9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Pig Stealing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from Shop		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from the Person		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, by Servants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, Simple		69	49	-	1	5	-	12	12	15	21	12	5	6	3	3	2	3	-	13	5	12	1	1	1	43	42	18	5	-
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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,		87	50	-	1	5	-	12	13	27	21	16	5	6	3	3	2	4	-	14	5	13	1	1	2	59	42	14	5	-
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.		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Killing and Maiming Cattle		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious Offences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 4,		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in possession Implements for Coining		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

*R. Conway Hurly*, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 87, 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.				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, and above 1 Year, and above 6 Months, and under 6 Months, and under 3 Months, on Bail, or on Sureties, or on Fines, or on Penalties.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			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.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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## REFERENCES

Not included in Return of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total.

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.
Murder	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years 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	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	9	4	-	-	1	1	6	13	13	-	-	9	4	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OF NO. 1,	9	11	-	-	-	1	1	6	8	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Serilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
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	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
TOTAL OF NO. 2,	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	3	1	1	-
Cattle Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	3	2	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-
Pig Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from Shop	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from the Person	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, Simple	52	34	-	1	9	2	9	5	16	14	8	7	5	4	3	-
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OF NO. 3,	63	37	-	1	10	2	11	5	20	17	12	7	5	4	3	-
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,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
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	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecently Exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	9	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OF NO. 6,	10	2	-	-	-	3	-	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL,	88	52	-	1	10	2	15	6	30	27	20	10	7	5	4	-

F

*W. Burgh, Local Inspector.*



TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> 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 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 3 Yrs. and above 1. Impr. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months. Impr. 6 Months and under.	Discharged on Recommendation of the Judge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
				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.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
No. 1. Offences against the Person.		Murder	5	1												1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				</



State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

[illegible]

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> 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 (1) Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions  
Peace, and not included in the Grand Total. (2) Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. 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]



TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> 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.	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 3 Yrs. and above 1.	Impr. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months, and under.	Discharged on Probation.		
				Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.																							
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	5	1	1	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Assault, with intent to Murder	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Solicitation to Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Conspiracy to Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Manslaughter	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Concealing Birth of Infants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sodomy	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	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	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Bigamy	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing or Desertion	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	44	1	11	4	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 1,		177	1	2	1	-	-	-	4	58	15	5	86	-	-	-	56	24	11	-	91	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Burglary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Housebreaking	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Breaking within the Cartilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Robbery	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mail Robbery	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and holding forcible possession	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 2,		55	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	18	-	2	22	-	-	-	10	18	5	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Horse Stealing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sheep Stealing	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Pig Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Larceny, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Larceny, from the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Larceny, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Larceny, Simple	143	-	-	-	7	-	2	1	74	-	-	84	-	-	-	41	17	1	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Embezzlement	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	11	-	-	-	15	5	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Receiving Stolen Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-												

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 7<sup>th</sup> 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; (2). Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> 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.	
Murder	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	-
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 years of Age	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	13	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	6	2	-
Bigamy	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing or Desertion	49	6	-	-	-	-	3	1	16	1	8	-	3	-	-	-	19	4	15	-	2	1	13	1	19	4	-	-	-
Assaults	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OF No. 1.	76	13	-	-	-	-	5	3	26	4	9	-	4	-	-	-	32	6	18	-	6	1	20	6	32	6	-	-	-
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
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	20	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	1	2	2	3	1	2	-	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	9	4	5	5	-	-
TOTAL OF No. 2.	28	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	1	2	2	3	1	2	-	1	13	6	5	1	1	1	9	4	13	6	-	-
Cattle Stealing	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Pig Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, Simple	42	21	-	-	7	2	7	10	11	4	9	1	3	1	-	1	4	3	12	4	5	2	21	12	4	3	-	-	-
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing 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	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OF No. 3.	46	23	-	-	7	2	7	11	13	5	10	1	4	1	-	1	-	4	3	12	4	5	2	25	14	4	3	-	-
Arson (Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-</															

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> 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.						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 Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 3 Yrs. and above 1.	Impr. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months.	Impr. 6 Months and under.	Imprisoned on D. Sentence.	Imprisoned on Fine Penitence.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
No. 1. Offences against the Person.		Murder	3	2											2			1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total used. 1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions. 2. Number of Persons committed within the Pale for Drunkenness, under the Act of 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chap. 38, 254 16



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 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

[illegible]

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	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to Murder	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solicitation to Murder	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing or Desertion	18	5	-	-	-	6	-	7	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	-	1	4	4	-
Assaults	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 1,	25	9	-	-	-	-	9	1	10	5	6	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	4	1	7	8	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
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,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cattle Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

William Gibson, Local Inspector.



### OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total.



State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

*Alexander Skipton, Local Inspector.*

## OFFENCES

Not included, in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and (1) Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions  
Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: (2) Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> 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 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.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.									
	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	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, with intent to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conspiracy to Murder	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sodomy	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	
Abduction	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Begony	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Child Stealing or Desertion	62	10	-	-	-	-	5	3	19	1	11	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	23	3	21	1	8	1	10	5	23	
Assaults Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL OF No. 1.	78	12	-	-	-	-	10	4	24	1	13	2	4	2	1	-	-	26	8	28	1	8	1	16	7	26	3	
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burglary	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Housebreaking	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	
Robbery	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery of Arms	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Assault, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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.	28	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	12	-	7	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	
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	31	25	-	1	6	1	2	4	7	8	7	5	4	3	1	-	1	2	3	1	8	-	5	1	15	23	3	
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Embezzlement	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL OF No. 3.	35	25	-	1	6	1	2	4	9	8	8	5	4	3	2	-	1	2	3	1	10	-	6	1	16	23	3	
Arson (Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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.	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL OF No. 4.	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	
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	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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 Coun- ter																												



TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> 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 Criminal Register.

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

[illegible]



TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> 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 (1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and District Sessions) 30  
 1. Hence, and not included in the Grand Total: (2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. Chap. 38 144



TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

[illegible]

*James Crawford*, Local Inspector.

### OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the General Table



State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

*James Hamilton, Local Inspector.*



### OFFENCES.

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TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE.

[illegible]



TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>o</sup> 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 Totals

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions  
 2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 Wm. IV, Chap. 38.



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 7<sup>th</sup> 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, as COMMUTATION or PARDON, recommended by the Judge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Discharge 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 Yrs.	2 Yrs. & above 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 3 Yrs. and above 1 Year and above 6 Months.	Impr. 6 Months and under.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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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 7<sup>th</sup> 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.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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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	1																											
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	1																											
Assault, with intent to Murder	2																											
Solicitation to Murder	2																											
Conspiracy to Murder	52																											
Manslaughter	1																											
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1																											
Concealing Birth of Infants	1																											
Sodomy	7																											
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1																											
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	10																											
Abduction	10																											
Bigamy	1																											
Child Stealing or Desertion	105																											
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	105																											
TOTAL of No. 1,	178	12																										
Swearings	8																											
Burglary	8																											
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 menacing Letters to extort Money	1																											
Taking and holding forcible possession	43																											
TOTAL of No. 2,	51	9																										
Cattle Stealing	6																											
Horse Stealing	1																											
Sheep Stealing	4																											
Pig Stealing	1																											
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	47																											
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1																											
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	1																											
Stealing from Bleach Green	1																											
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	1																											
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	1																											
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1																											
Embezzlement	1																											
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants	1																											
Receiving Stolen Goods	1																											
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2																											
TOTAL of No. 3,	61	42	2	1	4	9	8	11	15	13	11	6	11	2	10													
Arson (Capital)	2																											
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	2																											
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											</																

*Lewis Hawkes, Local Inspector.*



### OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:—



State of INDIANAPOLIS when Committed

*Henry Fawcett*, Local Inspector.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> 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.	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.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 3 Yrs. and above 1.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.		Murder	9	2												2			1		6		7	1	1				
		Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	4																4				4						
		Assault, with intent to Murder	1																										
		Solicitation to Murder	1																										
		Conspiracy to Murder	1																										
		Manslaughter	10		1											5			5				5						
		Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1																										
		Concealing Birth of Infants	1																										
		Sodomy	4		2											2			1		1		2						
		Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1																										
		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	1																										
		Abduction	11													6			5				5						
		Bigamy	2																1		1		2						
		Child Stealing or Desertion	125		3											61			27	27	10		64						
		Assaults																											
		Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																											
		TOTAL of No. 1,	165	2	6		3	3				6	50		1		5	76		43	28	18		89	1	1			1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.		Sacrilege	4																				4						
		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	2													1							1						
		Robbery	4													2							2						
		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	1																				1						
		Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	49													5													
		Taking and holding forcible possession																											
		TOTAL of No. 2,	60				1	1				1	5			8			31	21			52						
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.		Cattle Stealing	1													1													
		Horse Stealing																											
		Sheep Stealing	1													1													
		Pig Stealing																											
		Larceny, from Shop																											
		Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																											
		Larceny, from the Person																											
		Larceny, by Servants																											
		Larceny, Simple	133													68			41	24			65						
		Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																											
		Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																											
		Stealing from Bleach Green																											
		Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																											
		Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.																											
		Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1																										
		Embezzlement	1																										
		Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants	1																										
		Receiving Stolen Goods																											
		Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud																											
		TOTAL of No. 3,	137				2	1				8	59			1	71		42	24			66						
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.		Arson (Capital)	2																				2						
		Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1																										
		Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																											
		Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																											
		Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	12				7	3								10							2						
		Killing and Maiming Cattle																											
		Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1																				1						
		Other malicious Offences																											
		TOTAL of No. 4,	16				7	3					1			11			4		1		5						
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	4																				4						
		Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	4																										
		Uttering other Forged Instruments	1																				1						
		Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																											
		Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																											



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 7<sup>th</sup> 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.						Discharge 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 3 Yrs. and above 1.	Impr. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months.	Impr. 6 Months and under.	Discharged on Pardon.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
No. 1. Offences against the Person.			9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	4	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 70 Years and above 60.		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	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	1	2	-	2	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Assault, with intent to Murder	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	15	1	1	-	1	1	1	5	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	-	3	1	8	2	2	-
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	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	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Begamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing or Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	60	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	20	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 1.	121	15	1	-	-	1	12	3	47	4	8	-	8	2	2	-	-	1	43	4	32	1	7	3	39	7	43	4
Sacrilego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery of Arms	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession	24	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 2.	62	4	-	-	-	-	5	2	18	-	7	-	4	1	-	-	-	18	1	23	-	-	-	-	11	3	18	1
Cattle Stealing	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pig Stealing	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from Shop	6	9	-	-	8	-	1	2	1	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from the Person	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	3	1	6	2	-
Larceny, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, Simple	97	77	-	1	7	1	15	24	22	35	9	6	3	5	2	4	-	-	39	1	21	4	1	10	36	62	39	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 3.	127	98	-	1	10	1	17	29	35	48	13	7	6	6	3	4	-	1	43	1	30	8	8	14	51	75	43	1
Arson (Capital)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-
Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious Offences	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 4.	8	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-
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	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	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.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembling Armed unlawfully	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-																							

Walter Giles, Local Inspector.



### OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Trains.



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	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	
Assault, with intent to Murder	14	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manslaughter	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Concealing Birth of Infants	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	92	18	-	-	3	-	13	-	16	2	8	1	6	-	-	1	-	1	1	44	14	21	-	9	1	18	3	44	14
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 1,	123	23	-	-	4	-	19	1	26	4	13	2	11	-	2	1	1	1	47	14	36	-	13	4	27	5	47	14	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	
TOTAL of No. 2,	5	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	
Cattle Stealing	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Horse Stealing	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sheep Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pig Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, from the Person	3	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	
Larceny, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny, Simple	35	21	1	-	1	1	3	4	13	4	4	3	-	3	-	-	13	4	11	-	2	3	10	14	12	4	-	-	
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pilfering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Embezzlement	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Receiving Stolen Goods	18	5	-	-	2	-	4	1	-	2	6	1	-	1	-	-	6	-	5	-	2	-	5	5	6	0	-	-	
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	
TOTAL of No. 3,	77	29	1	-	4	1	12	6	17	8	17	4	2	4	-	2	1	-	23	4	25	-	4	4	26	21	23	4	
Arson (Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

### OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and (1) Number of Cases before Magistrate and Petty Sessions  
Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: (2) Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 61 & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chap. 38, .



State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

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## 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 to the Gaol for Drunkenness, under the Act of 31 Wm. IV., Chap. 28, 240  
398

State of INSTRUCTION when Committed.

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## OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and (1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions Peace, and not included in the Grand Total (2. Number of Persons committed to the Gaol for Breach of the Peace, and not included in the Grand Total)



State of INSTRUCTION when Committed

H. M. Browne, Local Inspector.

### OFFENCES.

[illegible]

3. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., Chap. 38,



State of INSTRUCTION when Committed

*Richard Waddy Elgee, Local Inspector.*



## OFFENCES.

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and Not included in the Grand Totals

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 7<sup>th</sup> 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.					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.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Inprisoned 3 Yrs. and above 1.	Inpr. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months, and under 3.	Inpr. 6 Months and under.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
No. 1. Offences against the Person.			101	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	3	54	11	20	-	88	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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 . . . . .	76	25	-	-	2	-	3	4	35	12	16	4	7	1	5	3	1	-	7	1	23	1	17	6	29	18	7	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder . . . . .	51	6	-	-	-	-	18	3	19	3	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	23	-	9	3	13	3	6	-
Assault, with intent to Murder . . . . .	95	2	-	-	-	-	16	-	33	-	15	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	37	-	10	1	25	1	23	-
Solicitation to Murder . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder . . . . .	25	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	4	-	9	2	-	-
Manslaughter . . . . .	157	7	2	-	2	1	16	1	47	-	47	2	16	1	8	1	1	10	-	61	1	31	2	45	4	20	-	
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants . . . . .	1	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	25	-	10	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	16	-	26	-	2
Sodomy . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age . . . . .	135	-	-	-	2	-	26	-	59	-	13	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	29	-	44	-	11	-	50	-	30	-
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse . . . . .	69	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	31	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	16	-	22	-	8	-	23	-	16	-
Carnally abusing Girls between the age of 10 and 12 years . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the age of 10 and 12 years . . . . .	18	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Abduction . . . . .	64	9	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	31	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	30	3	10	1	8	1	16	4
Bigamy . . . . .	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	-	-	-	4	-	2	1
Child Stealing or Desertion . . . . .	7	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	3	38	2	5	1	4	-	1	1	1	6	2	8	-	16	2	47	3	7
Assaults . . . . .	3,752	708	7	1	51	10	411	95	1042	157	508	70	220	31	100	19	29	6	1384	311	1095	51	407	91	830	244	1420	319
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty . . . . .	90	3	-	-	-	-	19	2	40	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	33	1	11	-	28	2	18	-
TOTAL of No. 1.	4,551	891	9	1	58	12	530	139	1868	240	642	99	268	42	121	24	34	9	1521	325	1396	74	519	136	1076	348	1561	333
Sacrilege . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary . . . . .	119	12	1	1	7	1	24	2	49	3	21	3	10	-	2	-	-	-	1	5	1	35	-	15	1	62	7	1
Housebreaking . . . . .	16	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	5	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	2	-	7	-	-
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing . . . . .	10	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	5	-	-	-
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences . . . . .	44	10	-	-	1	1	8	2	16	3	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	14	-	5	1	17	9	8
Robbery . . . . .	77	7	-	-	1	-	18	2	37	4	11	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	27	-	16	3	29	3	5	1
Robbery of Arms . . . . .	24	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	7	-	3	-	6	-	8	-
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces . . . . .	9	4	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	3	2	-	-
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear . . . . .	13	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	3	-	2	1	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money . . . . .	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	13	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession . . . . .	679	136	1	-	4	2	62	16	148	32	61	19	49	8	22	3	2	2	330	64	165	15	66	24	130	44	318	53
TOTAL of No. 2.	1,012	175	2	1	14	4	133	24	283	45	117	28	76	8	27	3	2	4	360	56	283	17	114	32	264	70	351	86
Cattle Stealing . . . . .	110	15	-	-	1	1	13	2	44	5	22	3	9	2	3	-	-	-	15	2	41	1	23	3	31	9	15	2
Horse Stealing . . . . .	52	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	21	-	13	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	9	-	19	-	4	-
Sheep Stealing . . . . .	103	18	-	-	3	-	13	4	38	6	24	3	0	1	3	4	1	-	15	-	19	3	10	1	60	14	14	-
Pig Stealing . . . . .	26	6	-	-	2	-	5	1	11	1	2	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	4	1	11	4	-	-
Larceny, from Shop . . . . .	25	32	1	-	5	-	12	9	9	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	6	5	4	7	20	1	2
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses . . . . .	23	20	1	-	3	-	8	4	8	5	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	2	8	4	8	10	1	4
Larceny, from the Person . . . . .	71	76	4	1	12	2	2	1	2	2	11	7	8	4	2	-	-	-	3	2	26	9	17	18	25	48	3	1
Larceny, by Servants . . . . .	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	2	2	-	-
Larceny, Simple . . . . .	2,749	2189	60	20	314	100	576	545	682	802	345	321	181	136	63	70	43	31	467	165	840	304	465	530	903	1146	491	199
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c. . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flourishing Wrecked Ships, &c. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c. . . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	2	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal . . . . .	120	24	10	-	37	2	36	3	22	11	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	46	5	19	5	49	10	6	4
Embezzlement . . . . .	47	3	-	-	3	-	12	1	13	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	30	1	9	-	5	1	4	1
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post-Office, by Servants . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods . . . . .	184	165	3	-	6	5	27	22	48	40	38	38	19	26	5	11	6	4	32	19	66	32	33	38	60	79	35	16
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud . . . . .	92	18	-	-	4	1	10	5	32	3	20	3	3	3	5	1	4	-	13	1	51	3	10	4				

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> 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 or PARDON recommended by the Judge.												
		DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.						Whipping only.	Fine only.		Discharged on Surcease, 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 Years & above 2 Years.	2 Years & above 1 Year.	1 Year & above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Transported for Life.														Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imprisoned 2 Yrs. and above 1 Yr.	Impr. 1 Yr. and above 6 Months.	Impr. 6 Months and under.	Discharged on Arraignment.	
ANTRIM . . .	527	3	-	-	57	-	-	-	8	25	277	-	7	45	-	422	-	-	49	26	30	-	105	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	
ARMAGH . . .	483	-	1	-	14	6	-	-	5	11	132	-	83	9	-	201	-	-	150	58	14	-	222	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	
CARLOW . . .	340	-	-	-	9	5	-	-	1	10	83	-	20	-	-	128	-	-	110	71	31	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CAVAN . . .	688	-	1	-	24	5	-	-	5	5	131	-	23	16	-	210	-	-	208	122	148	-	478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLARE . . .	757	1	1	-	8	4	-	-	7	16	122	-	28	10	-	197	-	-	328	206	26	-	560	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
CORK . . .	1,631	-	3	2	7	4	-	-	21	36	248	-	53	107	-	571	-	1	495	222	842	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
— (City) . . .	316	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	3	13	117	-	10	4	28	194	-	-	75	17	15	15	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DONEGAL . . .	305	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	-	5	90	-	18	1	-	122	-	1	102	62	78	-	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DOWN . . .	609	-	-	-	18	2	-	-	6	21	162	-	77	-	5	201	-	2	225	62	20	-	318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DUBLIN . . .	336	-	3	-	11	14	-	-	1	10	154	-	3	6	-	202	-	1	118	12	3	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
— (City) . . .	1,322	-	-	-	1	67	3	-	3	29	604	-	21	7	-	735	-	-	406	123	58	-	587	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
FERMANAGH . . .	400	-	-	-	23	2	-	1	3	38	46	-	19	8	-	140	-	-	96	158	6	-	200	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
GALWAY . . .	722	-	2	-	6	14	-	-	5	19	90	-	4	-	-	140	-	-	152	289	140	1	582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
— (Town) . . .	89	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	1	-	40	-	-	28	18	2	1	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
KERRY . . .	734	-	3	-	6	2	-	-	2	14	245	-	14	161	-	447	1	-	137	75	53	21	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KILDARE {Naas	140	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	1	7	67	-	8	-	-	91	-	-	33	15	1	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
{Athy . . .	73	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	3	28	-	4	1	4	45	-	-	16	10	2	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KILKENNY . . .	299	3	3	-	4	-	-	-	4	14	103	-	3	16	-	150	-	1	111	17	20	-	140	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
— (City) . . .	61	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	2	32	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	12	5	3	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KING'S COUNTY . . .	526	1	2	2	12	-	-	-	2	10	194	-	28	8	-	254	-	-	151	97	24	-	272	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LEITRIM . . .	484	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	8	74	-	7	5	-	100	-	-	252	49	68	15	384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LIMERICK . . .	897	2	-	-	21	9	-	1	6	18	143	-	-	-	202	402	-	-	224	243	28	-	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
— (City) . . .	132	1	-	-	18	-	-	-	4	7	41	-	-	9	-	80	-	1	31	11	7	2	52	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	
LONDONDERRY . . .	343	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	3	10	158	-	37	-	3	222	-	-	91	20	10	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LONGFORD . . .	299	-	1	1	11	-	-	-	7	9	67	-	3	1	-	100	-	1	79	94	25	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LOUTH . . .	207	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	5	66	-	3	13	-	93	-	-	84	22	8	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
—, Drogheda . . .	32	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	2	4	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MAYO . . .	975	-	1	-	8	4	-	-	8	13	118	-	15	1	60	228	1	-	252	418	65	11	747	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	
MEATH . . .	329	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	1	33	54	-	22	14	-	131	4	-	90	75	27	2	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MONAGHAN . . .	489	-	1	-	17	2	-	-	1	10	105	-	28	65	-	229	-	-	177	61	19	3	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
QUEEN'S COUNTY . . .	625	-	-	-	9	5	-	-	2	17	193	-	61	-	-	277	-	-	150	121	77	-	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ROSCOMMON . . .	718	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	4	18	139	-	146	-	-	314	-	-	217	103	79	-	399	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
SLIGO . . .	477	-	3	-	1	3	-	-	5	10	69	-	9	-	-	100	-	-	133	157	87	-	377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TIPPERARY {North	886	2	9	8	10	10	-	-	3	23	237	-	8	20	48	378	-	-	234	180	44	-	458	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
{South . . .	884	1	4	7	14	18	-	-	-	30	259	-	8	27	-	368	-	1	311	142	62	-	516	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	
TYRONE . . .	403	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	7	13	127	-	32	6	-	199	-	1	111	122	33	-	267	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
WATERFORD . . .	500	-	-	-	10	7	-	-	4	16	111	5	45	9	-	207	-	-	180	101	12	-	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
— (City) . . .	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WESTMEATH . . .	389	1	1	-	11	4	-	-	1	21	92	-	15	1	-	147	-	-	70	136	36	-	242	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WEXFORD . . .	315	-	-	-	9	5	-	-	-	9	152	-	12	1	1	189	-	1	62	44	19	-	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WICKLOW . . .	306	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	3	12	94	-	3	24	-	145	-	1	104	36	20	-	161	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL, . . .	20,126	16	39	24	482	158	-	3	140	571	5,282	5	862	687	351	8,620	6	12	5,858	3,805	1,754	71	11,506	5	8	1	-	8	5	8	-	

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 18,848  
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, (County Gaols 10,985) 20,462  
under the Act 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> Wm. IV., Chapter 28. Bridewells 9,475

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.		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.
ANTRIM . . .	361	106	6	1	15	4	50	21	117	62	97	40	57	20	14	12	5	6	-	-	165	32	131	78	45	56	-	-
ARMAGH . . .	368	115	0	-	24	10	69	17	120	30	62	21	41	12	14	4	7	7	25	5	165	9	45	35	133	66	25	5
CARLOW . . .	230	110	-	-	3	3	24	22	130	57	52	24	9	2	8	2	3	-	1	-	73	12	74	25	40	51	37	22
CAVAN . . .	538	150	-	-	5	-	14	10	64	24	51	6	26	2	3	-	2	-	373	108	52	14	21	5	92	30	373	101
CLARE . . .	625	132	1	2	16	2	71	22	173	28	78	19	31	7	17	5	6	-	232	47	272	8	14	10	238	89	101	25
CORK . . .	1,280	351	1	-	21	2	64	36	115	49	48	10	22	5	12	4	6	3	1,001	242	132	12	12	18	135	79	1,001	242
— (City) . . .	193	123	3	1	14	5	67	45	71	53	30	12	3	4	4	3	1	-	-	-	98	45	-	-	95	78	-	-
DONEGAL . . .	297	68	3	-	10	5	34	15	82	18	41	5	21	12	11	2	7	1	88	10	61	4	27	7	121	47	88	10
DOWN . . .	479	130	3	1	37	4	90	24	105	53	59	14	31	12	19	9	5	2	40	11	322	14	53	39	64	66	40	11
DUBLIN . . .	249	87	6	1	40	4	70	20	55	25	21	14	9	4	7	2	-	2	41	6	101	11	32	27	75	43	41	6
— (City) . . .	705	617	35	-	125	27	180	137	174	205	98	95	51	23	16	21	5	8	22	11	385	193	97	210	201	203	22	11
FERMANAGH . . .	310	90	0	-	20	6	38	24	100	28	74	16	41	12	16	3	13	1	3	-	107	8	63	24	70	42	61	16
GALWAY . . .	547	175	1	-	7	1	18	16	55	11	38	22	15	7	3	2	-	2	415	114	24	3	4	4	101	54	415	114
— (Town) . . .	54	35	-	3	9	-	13	6	15	13	8	7	4	5	1	-	-	-	4	1	14	-	12	4	23	30	5	1
KERRY . . .	621	113	2	1	9	2	68	25	180	35	105	12	55	10	28	-	10	1	155	27	132	4	33	5	301	77	155	27
KILDARE {Naas {Athy . . .	88 37	52 36	- -	1 -	16 5	2 7	15 13	6 12	30 5	27 6	20 6	10 6	7 6	5 1	4 3	- 3	2 2	1 -	- 1	40 20	7 12	37 6	21 3	11 11	24 19	- -	- -	- -
KILKENNY . . .	234	65	-	2	5	-	31	17	85	20	44	13	41	9	24	3	4	1	-	-	133	6	28	20	73	39	-	-
— (City) . . .	35	26	-	-	3	1	14	17	14	5	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	5	4	17	14	-	-
KING'S COUNTY . . .	400	126	-	-	9	5	177	65	145	36	56	16	10	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	118	6	173	69	106	51	3	-
LEITRIM . . .	387	97	1	-	14	5	57	24	133	26	44	12	22	5	6	-	5	1	105	24	88	7	27	9	167	57	105	24
LIMERICK . . .	731	166	1	-	10	3	56	24	247	50	53	18	53	8	16	8	9	-	286	55	281	15	55	6	109	90	286	55
— (City) . . .	68	64	1	-	5	4	21	11	19	29	14	11	5	6	1	3	2	-	-	-	30	5	9	9	29	50	-	-
LONDONDERRY . . .	269	74	1	2	8	2	71	16	134	30	42	18	11	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	80	4	61	13	53	36	75	21
LONGFORD . . .	241	88	-	1	6	1	35	10	74	13	36	10	16	6	8	2	6	2	60	13	88	1	28	3	65	41	60	13
LOUTH . . .	143	64	-	1	3	4	23	14	52	8	27	20	13	6	8	4	1	3	16	4	49	1	14	5	64	54	16	4
—, Drogheda . . .	16	17	-	-	2	-	5	6	5	7	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	13	11	-	-
MAYO . . .	782	193	-	-	7	3	23	25	83	13	26	14	14	5	10	3	2	1	617	129	40	4	12	4	113	56	617	129
MEATH . . .	247	82	1	1	11	3	52	21	91	31	36	8	18	4	7	4	0	-	25	10	78	5	41	8	103	50	25	10
MONAGHAN . . .	375	114	4	1	6	3	60	23	169	56	82	16	39	10	9	5	6	-	-	-	121	2	168	36	86	76	-	-
QUEEN'S COUNTY . . .	469	156	-	-	6	1	70	44	169	55	144	34	60	17	15	5	5	-	-	-	76	12	198	53	125	65	70	26
ROSCOMMON . . .	573	140	2	1	11	12	58	33	159	49	168	29	120	13	49	3	3	-	4	-	231	31	219	52	86	35	37	22
SLIGO . . .	398	79	-	-	12	1	47	14	88	18	41	9	7	2	11	2	5	1	187	32	73	4	14	4	124	39	187	32
TIPPERARY {North {South . . .	702 698	134 186	2 1	2 1	13 14	9 3	111 71	22 39	180 191	30 57	45 49	12 10	29 27	5 9	12 11	3 4	4 1	- 2	306 338	51 61	210 168	11 9	48 23	16 21	138 174	56 93	306 333	51 61
TYRONE . . .	370	96	1	-	10	2	54	12	81	23	46	15	23	8	8	5	3	2	115	20	112	5	30	12	93	50	135	29
WATERFORD . . .	401	90	3	1	14	4	42	8	140	40	70	14	37	9	15	1	6	2	74	20	90	7	32	10	295	62	74	20
— (City) . . .	8	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
WESTMEATH . . .	314	75	-	-	2	-	19	7	72	23	53	17	21	5	18	4	1	-	128	20	84	9	34	10	60	30	127	20
WEXFORD . . .	203	112	1	-	5	5	33	22	52	34	24	17	18	5	8	8	7	-	55	21	64	8	25	21	54	8	60	22
WICKLOW . . .	205	101	4	-	3	2	29	13	54	30	19	12	13	6	7	2	5	1	71	35	76	13	23	13	35	-	71	35
TOTAL . . .	15,260	4,876	96	24	555	155	2042	955	4139	1506	1,096	664	1037	289	425	143	167	53	4,793	1,087	4,472	661	1,350	929	3,877	2,221	4,951	1,165



TABLE showing in each COUNTY the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	ANTRIM.	ARMAGH.	CARLOW.	CAVAN.	CLARE.	CORK.	CORK (CITY).	DONEGAL.	DOWN.	DUBLIN.	DUBLIN (CITY).	FERMANAGH.	GALWAY.	GALWAY (TOWN).	KERRY.	KILDARE (NASS & ARTHY).	KILKENNY.	KILKENNY (CITY).	KING'S COUNTY.
<b>No. 1. Offences against the Person.</b>																				
Murder	101	9	-	7	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	5	3	5	-	4
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to Murder	57	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	1
Assault, with intent to Murder	97	-	-	-	18	-	4	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solicitation to Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder	28	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	164	3	2	-	-	3	19	2	-	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	11	-	1
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants	52	2	4	1	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sodomy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	135	3	2	1	-	6	11	-	2	6	5	-	-	12	-	2	1	2	-	-
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	69	1	-	1	3	2	13	-	-	-	5	-	1	4	-	6	-	2	-	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	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	73	-	-	-	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	15	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing or Desertion	85	1	6	9	4	1	2	-	2	-	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	4,457	53	159	63	198	216	311	39	117	140	20	86	72	123	16	92	23	2	2	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	92	-	-	-	3	-	10	8	4	1	6	9	-	-	-	9	-	6	-	6
<b>TOTAL of No. 1.</b>	<b>5,442</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.</b>																				
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	131	4	4	3	2	10	5	1	1	6	19	2	2	8	-	1	-	1	-	1
Housebreaking	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	84	2	-	2	2	2	4	9	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	3	-	3	-	9
Mail Robbery	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery of Arms	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	815	5	8	18	36	73	69	7	17	-	3	-	-	37	6	44	4	5	2	3
Taking and holding forcible possession	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL of No. 2.</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.</b>																				
Cattle Stealing	125	4	7	-	5	-	5	-	4	1	2	8	7	-	1	6	2	3	-	1
Horse Stealing	52	2	4	2	1	4	3	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	6
Sheep Stealing	121	2	-	2	-	6	18	2	3	-	3	3	-	2	-	9	3	4	-	1
Pig Stealing	32	3	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, from Shop	57	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	43	9	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	9	-	4	-
Larceny, from the Person	147	8	5	8	4	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	9	10	13	1	2	-	-	-
Larceny, by Servants	9	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	13	-
Larceny, Simple	4,938	253	160	81	85	67	269	144	33	149	176	990	46	134	23	118	119	63	12	10
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	144	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	33	85	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Embezzlement	50	5	1	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Stealing Letters from Gen. Post Office, by Servants	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods	349	34	5	-	13	3	6	7	1	3	13	36	20	10	5	3	4	12	1	1
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	110	2	1	1	7	-	11	9	1	3	4	13	8	-	1	-	3	1	-	-
<b>TOTAL of No. 3.</b>	<b>6,188</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.</b>																				
Arson (Capital)	85	4	-	2	33	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	62	-	-	2	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	-
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	9	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and Maiming Cattle	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	19	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL of No. 4.</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>No. 5. Forgery &amp; Offences against the Currency.</b>																				
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering other Forged Instruments	36	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in possession Implements for Coining	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering and having in possession do.	81	4	7	1	3	-	8	4	2	2	2	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL of No. 5.</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.</b>																				
Assembling Armed unlawfully	47	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescuing Prisoners	201	-	-	-	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	57	2	2	5	3	-	3	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	38	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	12	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	3,343	84	83	63	54	128	361	33	22	169	24	3	150	105	4	261	7	74	3	73
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	2,330	7	-	-	-	200	432	-	122	34	-	-	232	-	7	105	-	-	-	-
Keeping Disorderly Houses	13	-	2	-	-	-</														

[illegible]

TABLE showing in each COUNTY the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7<sup>th</sup> GEORGE IV.

OFFENCES.	1843.			1842.			1841.			1840.		
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.
<b>No. 1. Offences against the Person.</b>												
Murder	13	88	101	11	178	189	18	102	120	15	140	155
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to Murder	23	34	57	33	35	68	8	23	31	16	35	51
Assault, with intent to Murder	33	64	97	46	57	103	57	78	135	58	73	131
Solicitation to Murder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	2
Conspiracy to Murder	2	26	28	4	17	21	—	25	25	—	12	12
Manslaughter	86	78	164	66	54	120	93	96	189	93	85	178
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	—	1	1	2	1	3	25	8	33	—	—	—
Concealing Birth of Infants	28	24	52	14	18	32	11	18	29	13	27	40
Sodomy	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	17	118	135	13	111	124	16	161	177	14	131	145
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	28	41	69	20	28	48	28	37	65	28	42	70
Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	4	9	13	1	5	6	—	4	4	—	3	3
Abduction	21	52	73	4	28	32	10	60	70	11	17	28
Bigamy	9	6	15	13	5	18	9	3	12	4	7	11
Child Stealing or Desertion	25	60	85	28	75	103	19	51	70	3	8	11
Assaults	1,825	2,032	4,457	1,655	2,450	4,105	1,989	2,284	4,273	2,283	2,494	4,777
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	57	86	143	218	19	237	41	19	60	43	49	92
<b>TOTAL of No. 1.</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>5,442</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>3,063</b>	<b>5,191</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>5,297</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>5,708</b>
<b>No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.</b>												
Sacrilege	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Burglary	66	65	131	84	75	159	54	67	121	73	65	138
Housebreaking	4	14	18	7	8	15	9	19	28	5	21	26
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	9	2	11	3	5	8	6	3	9	6	9	15
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	24	30	54	3	10	13	4	2	6	18	23	31
Robbery	37	47	84	37	34	71	24	44	68	61	68	129
Mail Robbery	—	—	—	2	4	6	—	—	—	2	—	2
Robbery of Arms	8	16	24	19	11	30	6	9	15	13	8	21
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	12	1	13	12	8	20	10	4	14	15	25	40
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	8	7	15	—	—	—	1	5	6	16	13	29
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	3	18	21	3	9	12	2	13	15	1	3	4
Taking and holding forcible possession	215	600	815	243	572	815	180	661	841	129	578	707
<b>TOTAL of No. 2.</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>1,146</b>
<b>No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.</b>												
Cattle Stealing	56	69	125	114	75	189	92	96	188	135	120	255
Horse Stealing	23	29	52	34	36	70	30	36	66	38	54	92
Sheep Stealing	68	53	121	124	81	205	91	84	175	156	146	302
Pig Stealing	25	7	32	31	17	48	41	20	61	42	25	67
Larceny, from Shop	48	9	57	60	22	82	91	35	126	174	29	203
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	30	13	43	17	7	24	24	15	39	24	25	49
Larceny, from the Person	105	42	147	181	178	359	164	170	334	222	98	320
Larceny, by Servants	9	—	9	5	1	6	39	17	56	28	9	37
Larceny, Simple	2,739	2,159	4,898	3,032	3,014	6,046	3,482	2,955	6,437	4,376	3,840	8,216
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	1	—	1	—	2	2	4	14	18	11	23	34
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Stealing from Bleach Green	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	2	10	1	—	1
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	3	3	6	8	8	16	—	5	5	14	8	22
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	83	61	144	111	61	172	91	60	151	83	37	120
Embezzlement	10	31	41	15	33	48	24	33	57	22	37	59
Stealing Letters from General Post Office by Servants	—	4	4	1	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	162	187	349	184	232	416	238	242	500	269	314	583
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	55	55	110	58	69	127	51	33	84	67	81	148
<b>TOTAL of No. 3.</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>6,188</b>	<b>4,584</b>	<b>3,818</b>	<b>8,402</b>	<b>4,496</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>8,313</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>4,861</b>	<b>10,524</b>
<b>No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.</b>												
Arson (Capital)	16	69	85	15	76	91	4	54	58	8	32	40
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	3
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	3	6	9	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	5	5
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	—	—	—	1	27	28	11	65	76	22	19	41
Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	25	37	62	23	50	73	22	113	135	27	37	64
Killing and Maiming Cattle	2	7	9	4	21	25	5	13	18	2	12	14
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	—	9	9	5	4	9	1	4	5	5	4	9
Other malicious Offences	5	14	19	5	20	25	5	15	20	16	20	41
<b>TOTAL of No. 4.</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>No. 5. Forgery &amp; Offences against the Currency.</b>												
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	7	8
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	—	4	4	1	2	3	1	4	5	—	3	3
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	7	6	13	5	5	10	5	15	20	5	7	12
Uttering other Forged Instruments	13	23	36	12	21	33	17	31	48	17	21	38
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	3	3	1	—	1
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	2	—	2	1	3	4	3	6	9	8	1	9
Having in possession Implements for Coining	5	1	6	—	2	2	3	4	7	6	1	7
Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	4	5	7	2	9
Uttering and having in possession do.	40	41	81	46	30	76	32	24	56	54	59	113
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	3	2	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
<b>TOTAL of No. 5.</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.</b>												
Assembling Armed unlawfully	8	39	47	68	139	207	10	52	62	67	61	128
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	8	5	13	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	—	1
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returning from Transportation before time	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	—	—	—	1	8	9	6	3	9	3	5	8
Rescuing Prisoners	67	134	201	43	92	135	67	82	149	27	21	48
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	23	34	57	24	42	66	22	59	81	26	38	64
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	9	24	33	—	20	20	10	20	30	20	45	65
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	—	12	12	1	15	16	9	25	34	15	14	29
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	1,346	1,997	3,343	1,309	1,581	2,890	1,092	1,763	2,855	1,431	1,772	3,203
Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	753	1,577	2,330	651	943	1,594	541	957	1,498	520	1,035	1,555
Keeping Disorderly Houses	3	10	13	2	6	8	7	8	15	8	1	9
Vagrancy	19	32	51	9	64	73	11	58	69	12	78	90
Bestiality	—	3	3	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Indecently Exposing the Person	11	1	12	5	4	9	9	7	16	—	—	—
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	23	35	58	33	24	57	23	33	61	15	23	38
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	244	548	792	474	486	960	227	486	713	287	516	803
<b>TOTAL of No. 6.</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>6,966</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>3,427</b>	<b>6,053</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>3,550</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>2,431</b>	<b>3,615</b>	<b>6,046</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL.</b>	<b>8,020</b>	<b>11,506</b>	<b>20,126</b>	<b>9,874</b>	<b>11,312</b>	<b>21,186</b>	<b>9,271</b>	<b>11,525</b>	<b>20,796</b>	<b>11,194</b>	<b>12,689</b>	<b>23,883</b>



Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the RECORDS of the GAOLS—charged with each Description of OFFENCE in the last Seven Years.

1839.			1838.			1837.			OFFENCES.
Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.	
32	254	286	8	161	169	21	248	269	Murder.
17	68	85	9	27	36	13	35	48	{ Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with in-
59	73	132	85	22	107	72	30	111	tent to Murder.
2	23	25	5	6	11	3	7	10	Solicitation to Murder.
183	181	363	191	63	254	154	96	250	Conspiracy to Murder.
10	25	41	12	33	45	14	26	40	Manlaughter.
16	218	234	25	142	167	9	135	144	Attempt to procure Miscearriage of Women.
29	71	100	26	33	59	27	32	59	Concealing Birth of Infants.
18	36	54	12	17	29	5	29	34	Sodomy.
6	5	11	2	6	8	5	4	9	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age.
1	10	11	1	3	4	3	3	6	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse.
2,625	3,261	5,886	2,192	1,002	3,254	2,204	809	3,013	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years.
150	62	212	134	37	171	94	29	123	{ Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age
3,156	4,301	7,457	2,710	1,015	4,325	2,631	1,499	4,130	of 10 and 12 years.
3	3	6	5	2	7	7	1	8	Abduction.
69	65	134	56	70	126	62	68	130	Bigamy.
14	20	34	9	10	19	16	16	32	Child Stealing or Desertion.
8	7	15	8	5	13	8	4	12	Assaults.
1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty.
3	5	8	2	2	4	3	3	6	
81	103	184	68	109	177	82	77	159	TOTAL of No. 1.
25	15	40	8	23	31	9	25	34	Sacrilege.
10	24	34	10	14	24	14	21	35	Burglary.
2	3	5	8	4	12	12	13	25	Housebreaking.
5	13	18	2	2	4	2	1	3	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, & Stealing.
166	645	811	98	130	228	137	114	251	{ Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses,
332	903	1,235	271	368	639	353	347	700	and Stealing.
103	119	222	92	84	176	84	64	148	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences.
34	58	92	23	29	52	29	39	68	Robbery.
122	137	259	103	93	196	121	146	267	Mail Robbery.
33	20	53	90	36	126	67	42	109	Robbery of Arms.
296	96	392	415	126	541	383	99	482	{ Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with
53	27	80	52	27	79	207	49	256	Menaces.
228	175	403	446	408	854	442	330	772	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear.
77	87	164	63	33	96	69	28	97	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money.
4,203	4,217	8,420	2,726	1,690	4,416	2,064	1,204	3,268	Taking and holding forcible possession.
27	32	59	11	21	32	7	9	16	
1	2	3	2	14	16	14	9	23	Cattle Stealing.
1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4	7	Horse Stealing.
2	4	6	4	2	6	5	3	8	Sheep Stealing.
155	76	231	121	61	182	96	56	152	Pig Stealing.
10	43	53	41	43	84	51	39	90	Larceny, from Shop.
1	5	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses.
274	334	608	288	195	483	211	229	440	Larceny, from the Person.
88	66	154	41	20	61	29	27	56	Larceny, by Servants.
4,095	5,448	9,543	4,521	2,884	7,405	4,469	2,456	6,925	Larceny, Simple.
10	70	80	4	14	18	9	32	41	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.
29	10	39	6	3	9	11	17	28	Stealing from Bleach Green.
24	113	137	13	49	62	64	17	81	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture.
11	10	21	1	4	5	3	8	11	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.
3	5	8	2	1	3	2	1	3	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal.
5	15	20	11	8	19	12	9	21	Embezzlement.
74	232	306	35	86	121	100	86	186	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants.
6	5	11	2	2	4	2	2	4	Receiving Stolen Goods.
16	29	45	10	21	31	10	11	21	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud.
6	7	13	2	2	4	2	2	4	
3	3	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	Arson (Capital).
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.
39	45	84	50	37	87	62	26	88	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.
5	3	8	8	4	12	7	3	10	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.
76	103	179	105	89	194	104	57	161	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.
10	48	58	11	14	25	3	17	20	Killing and Maiming Cattle.
9	2	11	5	4	9	1	1	2	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	Other malicious Offences.
28	61	89	29	22	51	21	31	52	
9	20	29	9	41	50	12	32	44	{ Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney
10	5	15	5	29	34	48	13	61	for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends.
1,744	1,085	2,829	1,324	376	1,700	1,070	206	1,281	Forgery of Stamps and uttering.
437	884	1,321	203	203	406	233	210	443	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering.
1	1	2	6	6	12	6	4	10	Uttering other Forged Instruments.
24	72	96	35	67	102	51	90	141	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin.
6	8	14	5	4	9	5	4	9	Having in possession Implements for Coining.
400	569	969	225	284	509	366	170	536	{ Buying, procuring, and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver
2,666	3,356	6,022	1,967	1,072	3,039	1,870	823	2,702	Coin.
13,019	14,343	26,362	9,609	6,114	15,723	9,536	5,268	14,804	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.
									Bestiality.
									Indecently Exposing the Person.
									Felonies, not included in the above denominations.
									Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations.
									TOTAL of No. 6.
									GRAND TOTAL.

No. 1. Offences against the Person.

No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.

No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.

No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.

No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Person.

No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED in each of the last Seven Years, and distinguishing the NUMBERS in each County.

COUNTIES.	1843.			1842.			1841.			1840.			1839.			1838.			1837.		
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.
ANTRIM . . . .	422	105	527	585	193	778	532	176	708	601	228	829	589	230	819	479	289	718	466	187	653
ARMAGH . . . .	261	222	483	287	257	544	279	273	552	335	258	593	282	353	635	220	83	303	172	80	252
CARLOW . . . .	128	212	340	136	158	294	99	171	270	169	228	387	196	159	355	125	158	283	128	179	307
CAVAN . . . .	210	478	688	321	361	682	255	398	653	324	407	731	302	369	671	114	74	188	162	101	263
CLARE . . . .	197	560	757	238	509	747	183	410	593	240	621	867	244	572	816	178	85	263	100	75	225
CORK . . . .	571	1,060	1,631	689	550	1,239	786	682	1,438	870	511	1,081	720	484	1,210	337	148	485	306	185	491
— (City) . . . .	194	122	316	220	198	418	339	233	572	464	313	777	498	224	722	445	135	580	433	138	571
DONEGAL . . . .	122	243	365	112	214	326	95	206	301	169	296	465	150	305	455	144	71	215	153	84	237
DOWN . . . .	291	318	609	369	340	709	325	281	606	293	287	580	274	281	555	260	222	482	273	115	388
DUBLIN . . . .	202	184	386	233	142	375	209	222	431	236	258	494	288	309	597	197	177	374	246	169	415
— (City) . . . .	735	587	1,322	922	715	1,637	1,160	981	2,147	1,693	1,359	3,052	2,205	1,696	3,901	1,865	1,402	3,267	1,809	990	2,799
FERMANAGH . . . .	140	260	400	162	289	451	197	193	390	244	264	508	164	241	405	154	194	348	265	170	435
GALWAY . . . .	140	582	722	156	625	781	122	641	763	188	744	932	262	898	1,160	214	97	311	181	126	307
— (Town) . . . .	40	49	89	61	27	88	31	46	77	83	66	154	57	74	131	96	16	112	120	27	147
KERRY . . . .	447	287	734	449	368	817	363	320	683	342	558	900	444	620	1,070	257	81	338	251	81	339
KILDARE { Naas . . . .	138	77	215	97	82	179	148	129	277	116	114	230	114	142	256	117	114	331	143	114	245
{ Athy . . . .	—	—	—	57	48	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KILKENNY . . . .	150	149	299	213	134	347	151	142	293	101	213	404	123	198	321	139	62	201	142	76	277
— (City) . . . .	41	20	61	38	24	62	32	37	69	51	24	75	59	40	99	50	19	69	47	30	97
KING'S COUNTY . . . .	254	272	526	224	265	559	313	271	584	302	210	512	376	329	705	282	64	346	240	37	377
LEITRIM . . . .	100	384	484	180	277	457	187	270	416	194	261	455	133	355	488	143	66	209	133	42	175
LIMERICK . . . .	402	405	807	458	621	1,079	342	492	834	310	273	613	231	598	829	191	43	234	225	75	309
— (City) . . . .	80	52	132	56	43	99	110	48	158	126	111	237	223	137	360	273	90	363	292	67	379
LONDONDERRY . . . .	222	121	343	305	173	478	190	210	400	201	134	335	215	109	324	202	56	258	163	29	192
LONGFORD . . . .	100	199	299	103	256	419	151	210	361	160	217	376	167	221	388	113	89	202	92	49	141
LOUTH . . . .	93	114	207	137	247	384	70	164	234	114	163	277	137	265	422	48	50	98	68	22	90
—, DROGHEDA . . . .	23	9	32	43	33	76	27	13	40	38	24	62	45	16	61	55	31	86	42	25	65
MAYO . . . .	228	747	975	191	614	805	184	566	750	215	599	814	199	785	984	272	644	916	237	710	947
MEATH . . . .	131	198	329	205	293	498	100	244	404	265	220	485	219	283	502	131	176	307	138	131	269
MONAGHAN . . . .	220	260	480	185	277	462	200	280	480	202	290	492	186	340	526	172	129	301	166	133	299
QUEEN'S COUNTY . . . .	277	348	625	356	365	721	277	293	570	283	278	561	333	809	642	225	71	296	214	87	383
ROSCOMMON . . . .	314	366	713	193	572	765	297	491	788	337	585	922	401	464	865	291	391	682	232	117	349
SLIGO . . . .	100	377	477	131	379	510	112	346	458	195	345	540	161	427	578	112	189	271	107	47	154
TIPPERARY { N. Riding . . . .	363	516	884	72	94	166	587	1,027	1,684	718	924	1,642	946	1,164	2,110	741	187	928	761	204	965
{ S. Riding . . . .	377	458	836	523	769	1,228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TYRONE . . . .	199	267	466	361	174	535	211	262	473	278	287	560	227	331	558	197	71	268	140	79	247
WATERFORD . . . .	207	263	500	180	172	352	166	191	357	193	223	416	178	186	364	175	163	338	214	295	533
— (City) . . . .	7	3	10	63	30	93	61	56	117	42	35	77	116	75	191	123	69	192	106	35	141
WESTMEATH . . . .	147	242	389	157	277	434	138	272	410	222	360	582	212	246	458	180	116	296	154	88	242
WEXFORD . . . .	189	126	315	212	153	365	146	146	292	187	152	339	186	223	409	192	25	217	154	30	184
WICKLOW . . . .	145	161	306	186	158	344	131	123	254	228	199	427	191	259	450	100	47	147	101	30	131
TOTAL . . . .	8,620	11,506	20,126	9,874	11,312	21,186	9,271	11,525	20,796	11,194	12,639	23,833	12,049	14,843	26,392	9,609	6,114	15,723	9,536	5,268	14,804